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STUDIES IN THE MARGINAL ICE ZONE OF
THE CHUKCHI SEA. ACOUSTIC AND OCEANO-
GRAPHIC DATA FOR 1972

Gerald R. Garrison, et al

Washington University

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Advanced Research Projects Agency

31 July 1973

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Studies in the Marginal Ice Zone of the Chukchi Sea

Acoustic and Oceanographic Data for 1972

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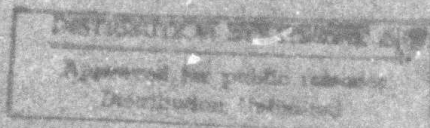


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<p>Oceanographic and acoustic measurements were made from an ice-breaker and from a camp on an ice floe in the Chukchi Sea during the summer of 1972. The purpose of this report is to present the large amount of data in a form which involves only a minimum amount of processing. These data include temperature and salinity profiles, current measurements, sound level profiles at short range from a 60-kHz pulse transmitter, volume reverberation from biological scatterers, and ice floe movement in relation to wind and currents. The analysis of these data will appear in a subsequent report.</p>			

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Studies in the Marginal Ice Zone of the Chukchi Sea

Acoustic and Oceanographic Data for 1972

by G. R. Garrison
E. A. Pence
H. R. Feldman

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INTRODUCTION

General

The 1972 Pacific Marginal Ice Zone Study (MIZPAC-72) by the Applied Physics Laboratory was conducted in the Chukchi Sea between 20 July and 18 August.* The objective of the study was to obtain data on the phenomena observed during a study the previous summer--namely, the warm water intrusion from the south, the resulting thermal fine structure and its effect on acoustic transmissions, and the volume reverberation produced by biological scatterers. (Reference 1 describes the 1971 study.) Measurements were made from the USCGC STATEN ISLAND and from a drifting ice floe.

The work from the icebreaker consisted mainly of two cruises (see Table I for itinerary) and was designed to obtain an overall description of the temperature and salinity distribution and the biological scattering layers in the marginal ice zone (MIZ) of the Chukchi Sea as well as some knowledge of the changes that occur during the summer.

Table I. *Itinerary for MIZPAC-72.*[†]

20 July	Depart Barrow on STATEN ISLAND
20 July	Barrow Line
24 July	Wainwright Line
25 July	Icy Cape Line
26 July	Chukchi Sea Crossing
28 July	Wainwright Line
29 July	Search for Suitable Floe
30 July	To Barrow
31 July	Depart from Barrow
1 Aug	Ice Camp Established
4 Aug	Barrow Line
5 Aug	Wainwright Line
7 Aug	Wainwright to Ice Camp
12 Aug	Abandon Ice Camp
13 Aug	Barrow Line
14 Aug	Wainwright Line
15 Aug	Chukchi Sea Crossing
17 Aug	Southward Crossing
19 Aug	Arrive Nome

*Local time, Greenwich time less 9 hours, is used throughout this report.

[†]A map of the area is shown on page 8.

The ice floe served as a stable platform from which measurements over fixed dimensions could be made, and was used to obtain a detailed description of the thermal structure and its effect on acoustic transmissions. The floe was occupied for 12 days. It remained in the MIZ near the coastal current until the last day when it entered the current and was carried into the Beaufort Sea.

Scope of This Report

This report presents the extensive oceanographic and acoustic data taken during the study. These data will be referenced and partially reproduced in a later report when the analysis has been completed.

Logistics

Instrumentation for measuring temperature and salinity profiles and volume reverberation was provided by the Laboratory. The equipment for taking plankton samples was provided by the University of Washington's Oceanography Department. Navigation information was furnished by the STATEN ISLAND, mainly with its NAVSAT equipment. Ship's force also assisted with the measurements by operating winches, taking Nansen samples, etc. The ship's two helicopters provided reconnaissance flights and occasionally served as platforms for oceanographic measurements.

The Coast Guard radio station at the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory (NARL) gave considerable assistance, providing radio communication between the ship and NARL. The food, fuel and clothing required for the ice camps were supplied by NARL. NARL also served as a base of operations for personnel awaiting transportation to ship or airport.

OCEANOGRAPHIC DATA

Introduction

Most of the temperature and salinity profiling equipment had also been used the previous summer, but one new unit was developed to operate automatically. This automatic profiler, or ACTD, (see Figure 1) lowers a temperature-conductivity-depth probe to the bottom at regular intervals and records the data on paper tape. It was used mainly for overnight operations, but with some improvements in tape storage and the battery pack it should be able to perform for extended periods.

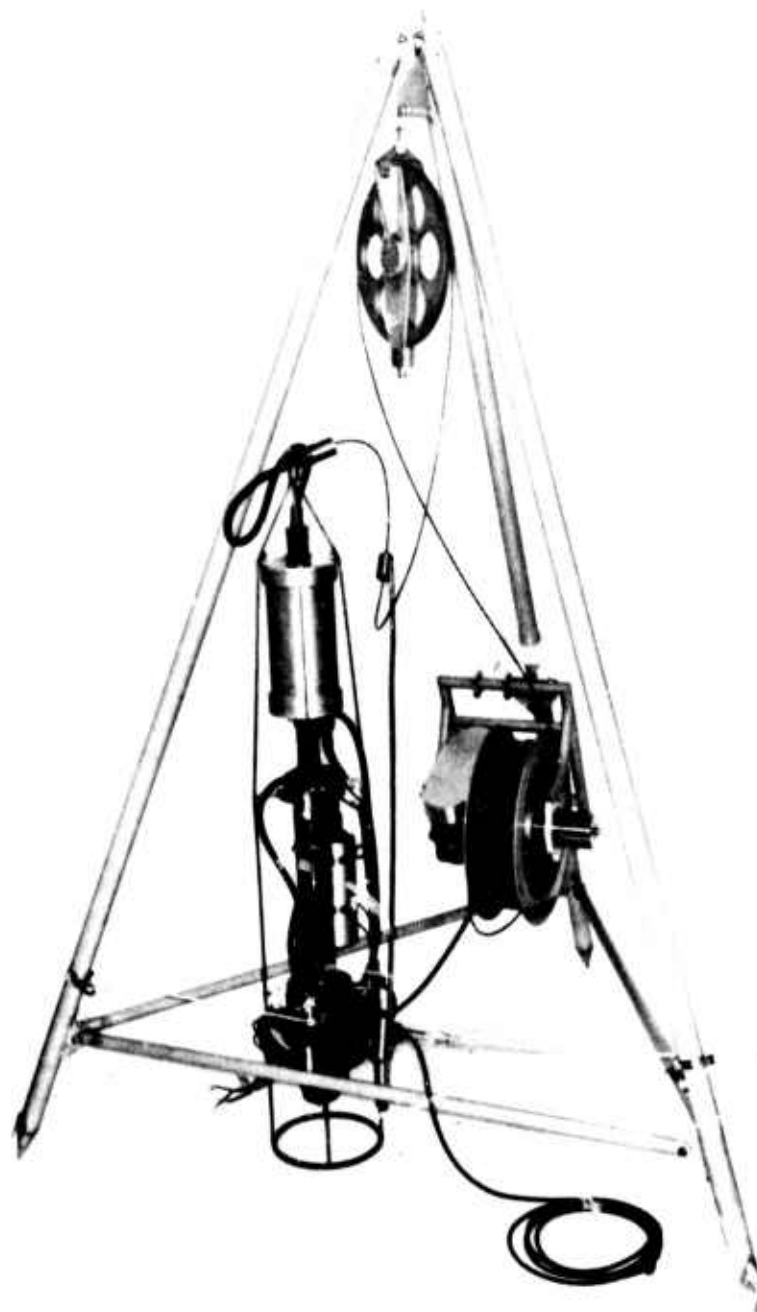


Figure 1. Automatic Profiler.

Five units, consisting of the following components, were provided for measuring profiles:

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Components</u>
CTD, ACTD	NUS conductivity cell, thermistor, Vibrotron® pressure transducer, electric powered winch, cable, paper punch
TD 1, TD 2 and TD 3	Thermistor, Vibrotron, paper punch, control box, cable

Only the CTD and ACTD units had a powered winch. The others were lowered by hand with the cable laid out on the ice or coiled in a wooden box. With only 60 m of cable, this method was more convenient than handling a winch and power source. The cables were marked every 10 m. In general, the probes should have been weighted more heavily because at times the current relative to the ice flow was greater than expected and the probe did not reach the desired depth.

Data recording instrumentation included a data signal converter and a paper punch unit. The signal converters were capable of converting each of three frequency-modulated input signals to four-character BCD numbers. The converter utilized a BCD counter that stored the number of 1-MHz clock pulses generated during 255 complete cycles of the sensor input signal. The output of the BCD counter was gated by the functional timing controls and at the appropriate time was supplied to the paper tape unit for recording. The input sensor signals were sequentially multiplexed to produce a data sample of three BCD outputs, a time/code word used to represent the relative time of the sample from the start of the drop, and an externally set 6-bit code. A data sample was completed in about 0.8 sec.

The punched paper tape output for each profile was about 25 ft long. The tape was usually fed into a box and rolled up after lowering the probe. Although it was necessary to keep the tape dry, it was possible to operate the punch in the open on many days.

A data reduction system was provided in the field to convert the punched tape data to a plot of temperature and salinity versus depth. Occasionally, sound velocity and density were also included. This system consisted of a Hewlett-Packard tape reader, desk calculator, printer and plotter. A 50-meter profile was plotted in about 15 minutes. The system had great flexibility since the plotter could be set to plot each variable at any desired scale. The calculator rapidly performed the lengthy calculations of salinity, sound speed and density. The plotter was the slowest link in the system, with the tape reader only slightly faster.

To demonstrate the feasibility of using helicopters to take measurements below the surface, a temperature-depth probe with cable and recording equipment was installed in a Coast Guard helicopter. As the helicopter hovered 10 feet above the water, the probe was slowly lowered to a depth of 50 m and then recovered. (Another helicopter carried the volume reverberation equipment, and, while the helicopter hovered, the transducer was suspended just below the surface for about 10 minutes.) Before lowering any equipment into the sea, the helicopter's sling cable was dipped into the water to discharge static electricity that had accumulated on the helicopter. If equipment is lightweight and measurements can be taken quickly, the method provides rapid coverage of a large area.

Spring Measurements

Measurements were made along the Barrow line on 29 April 1972 to determine spring conditions. A helicopter (Bell 205A-1) was rented for the day from a firm in Anchorage and provided with a temperature-depth profiler and a small hand winch for taking Nansen samples. The procedure was for the helicopter to land on the ice and remain with rotor turning while the probe was carried to the ice edge and lowered either to the bottom or to 60 meters depth. The recording instrumentation remained aboard.

The first stop was made at the edge of the shore-fast ice about a mile from shore. Stops were planned at 10-mile intervals but there was so much open water and thin ice that the second station was at 20 miles. Succeeding stations were spaced every 10 miles out to 70 miles.

A second series of four measurements at 20-mile intervals was taken at the edge of the shore-fast ice along the coast toward Wainwright. The last station of this series was midway between Wainwright and Icy Cape.

Nansen samples and reversing thermometer readings were taken at three of the stations, two in the first series and one in the second. One thermometer failed but the other showed fair agreement with the thermistor used for profiling.

The temperature profiles are shown in Figures 2 and 3. In these figures the temperature scale is greatly expanded to bring out the fine structure in the nearly isothermal water. Reversing thermometer readings are shown as dots next to the profile and salinities are written near the dot.

Salinities were about 33‰ 60 miles off shore. The high salinity value at 5 meters in the first profile is difficult to explain and may be in error.

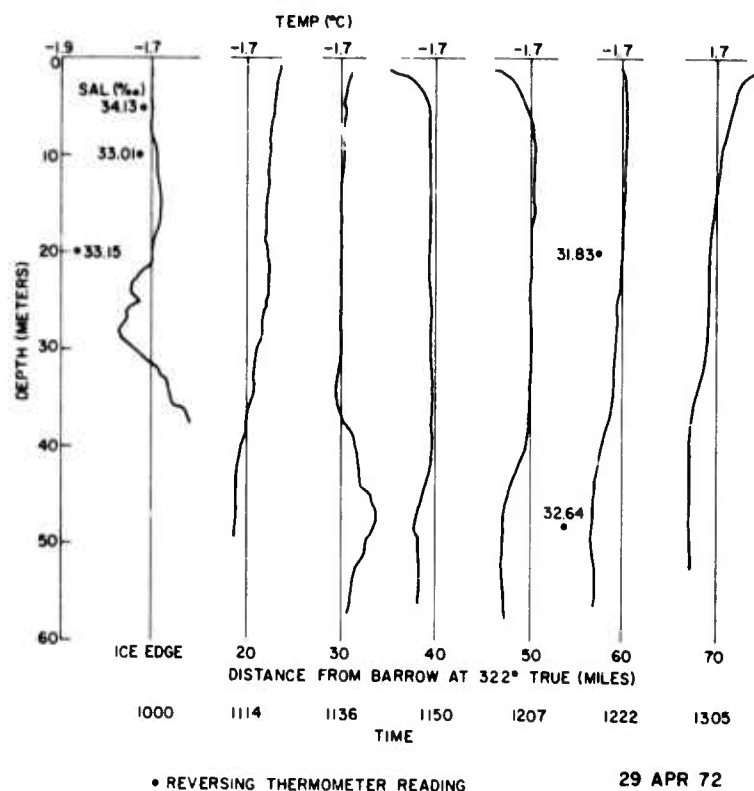


Figure 2. Oceanographic Measurements along a Line North from Barrow.

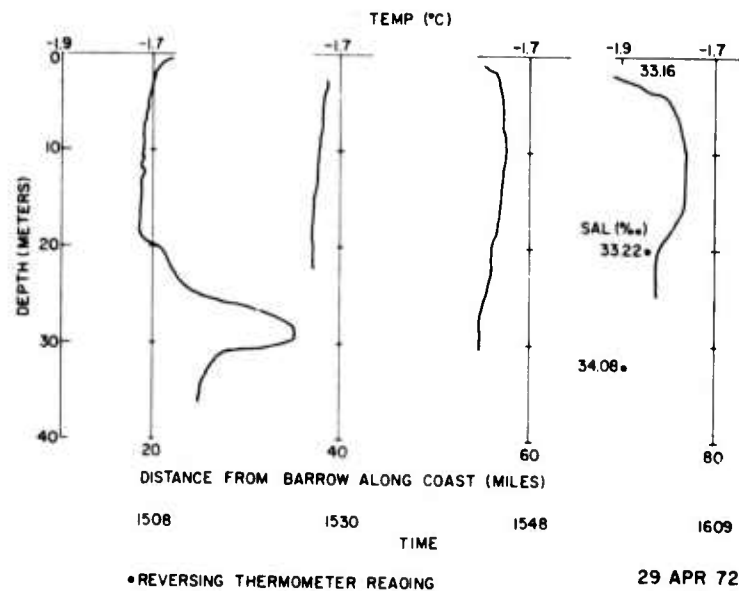


Figure 3. Oceanographic Measurements Along the Coast Southwest of Barrow.

The temperature throughout the area was only slightly above the freezing point. Some layering appears in the profiles taken at Barrow and 20 miles down the coast, but the measurements show that there was no appreciable amount of warm water entering the area at that time. The considerable amount of open water off Barrow was not related to the presence of a warm intrusion, unless layers only 0.1°C warmer than the main body of water can be considered significant.

Chukchi Sea Oceanography

The gross oceanographic structure of the Chukchi Sea was studied in surveys with the icebreaker along the length of the Chukchi MIZ at both the beginning and end of the summer project. The Barrow and Wainwright lines were also run at an intermediate time while the ice camp was occupied.

Measurements in the Chukchi MIZ were taken at the locations shown in Figure 4. The number of measurements is summarized in Table II. Most of the profile measurements included temperature and conductivity but those taken from the helicopter were of temperature only. Appendix A contains plots of all the profiles taken during this phase.

At the time the Barrow line was first run, the ice was only a few miles off Barrow. Fifteen miles from Barrow the ship was stopped by the ice pack and delayed until the fifth and sixth engines were placed in operation.

Table II. Summary of Profiles.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>No. of Profiles</u>
20 July	Barrow Line	11
	Helicopter	4
24 July	Wainwright Line	7
25 July	Icy Cape Line	11
26, 27 July	Chukchi Crossing	11
	Helicopter	4
28 July	Wainwright Line	8
	Northeasterly	4
4 Aug	Barrow Line	11
	Helicopter	7
5 Aug	Wainwright Line	7
7 Aug	Northeasterly	11
13 Aug	Barrow Line	6
14 Aug	Wainwright Line	8
15 Aug	Chukchi Crossing	13

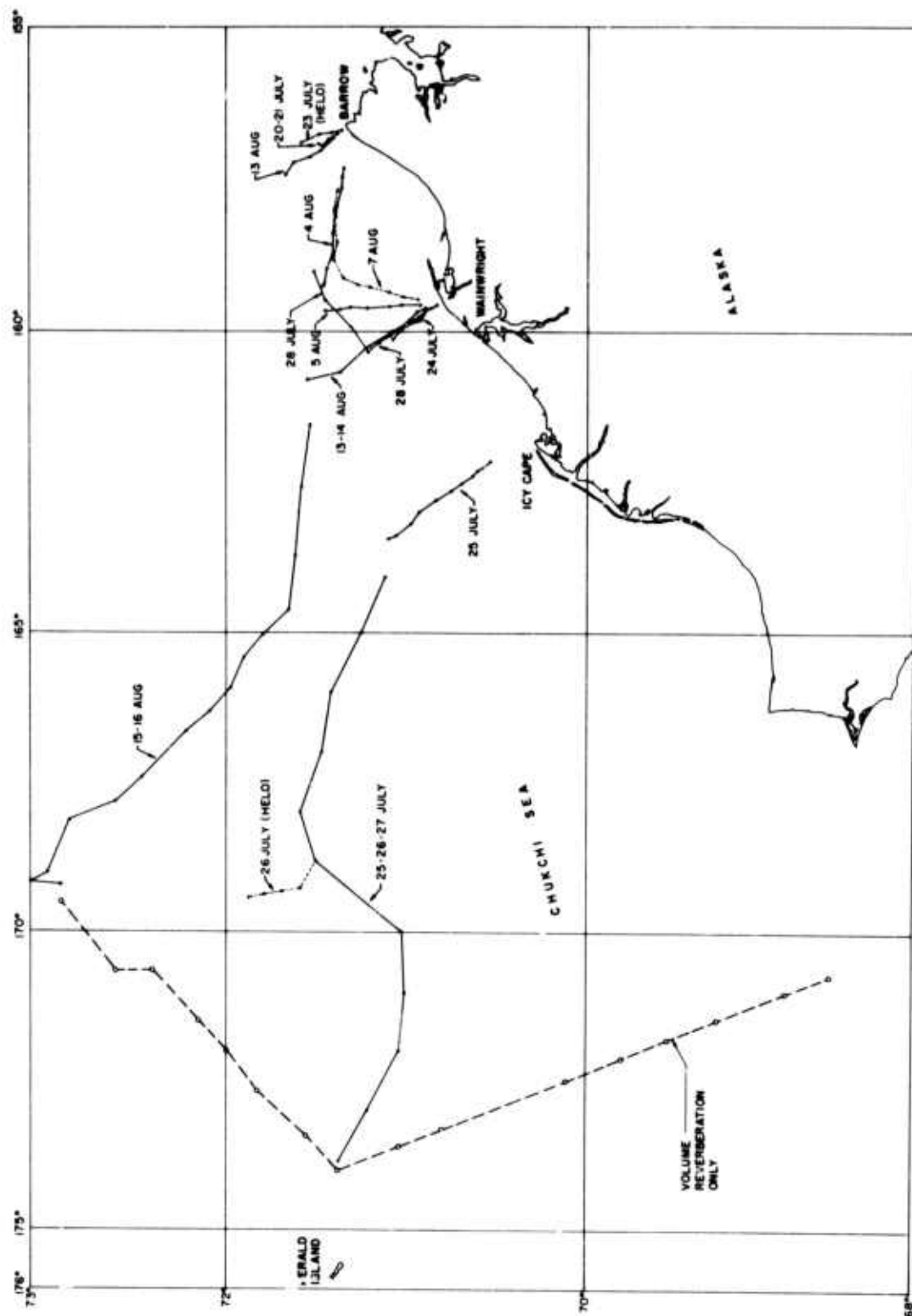


Figure 4. Location of Oceanographic Measurements.

The first profile in Figure 5 shows an intrusion of 2°C water along the coast. The second profile shows that at 6 miles off the coast this intrusion has disappeared and the water remains at the winter temperature distribution. Further out, as shown in the third profile, a small intrusion can be noted at a depth of 40 to 60 meters.

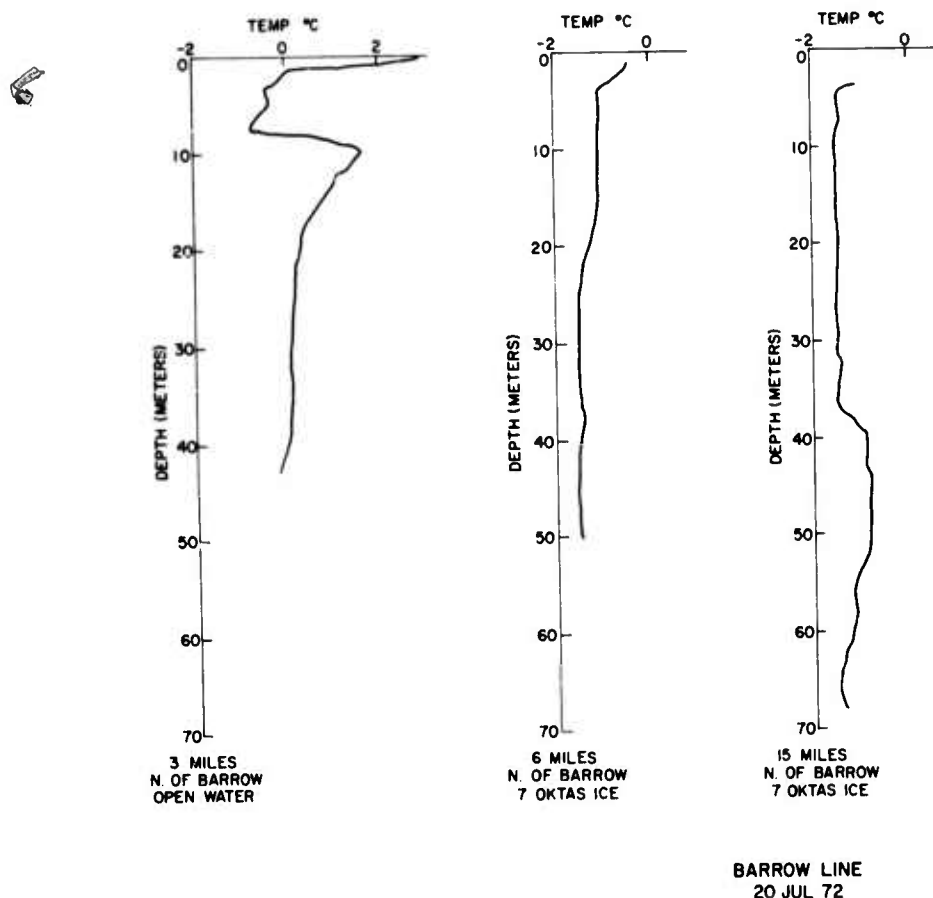


Figure 5. Temperature Profiles along the Barrow Line.

The Wainwright line profiles (see Figure 6) show a layer of 6°C water on the surface. This layer was found to extend to about 15 miles off the coast, where a light ice pack was encountered. The Icy Cape line profiles (see Figure 7) show a larger layer of 6°C water which extends north of latitude 71° and overlays, with a very sharp transition, the -1°C water beneath.

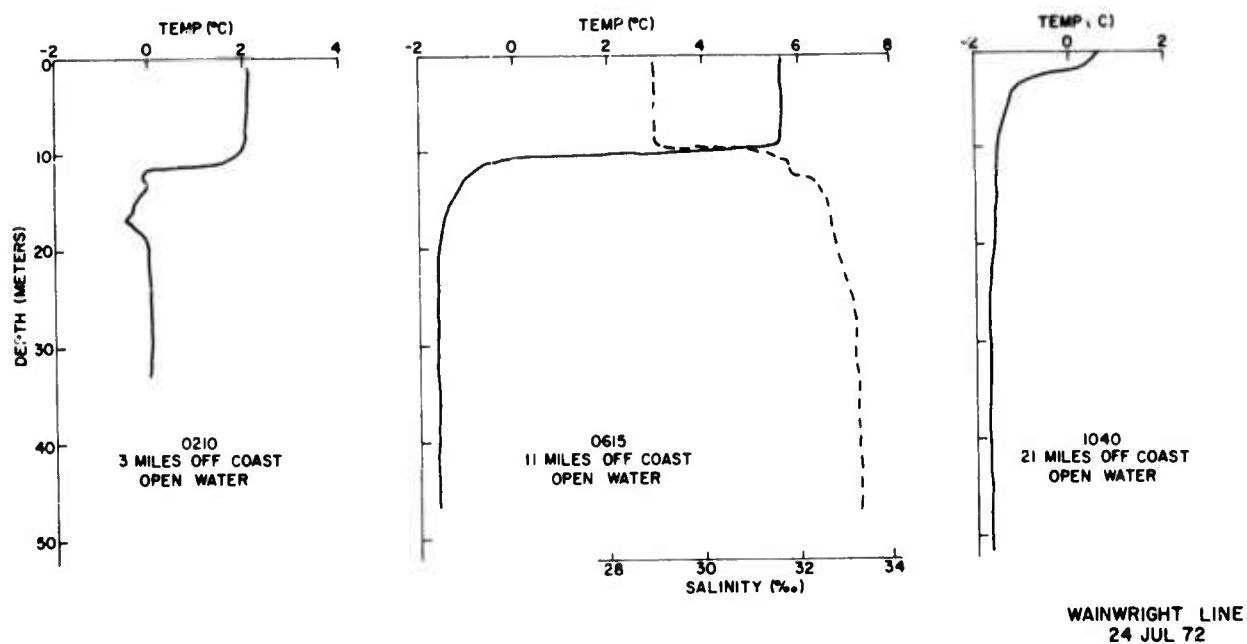


Figure 6. Temperature Profiles along the Wainwright Line.

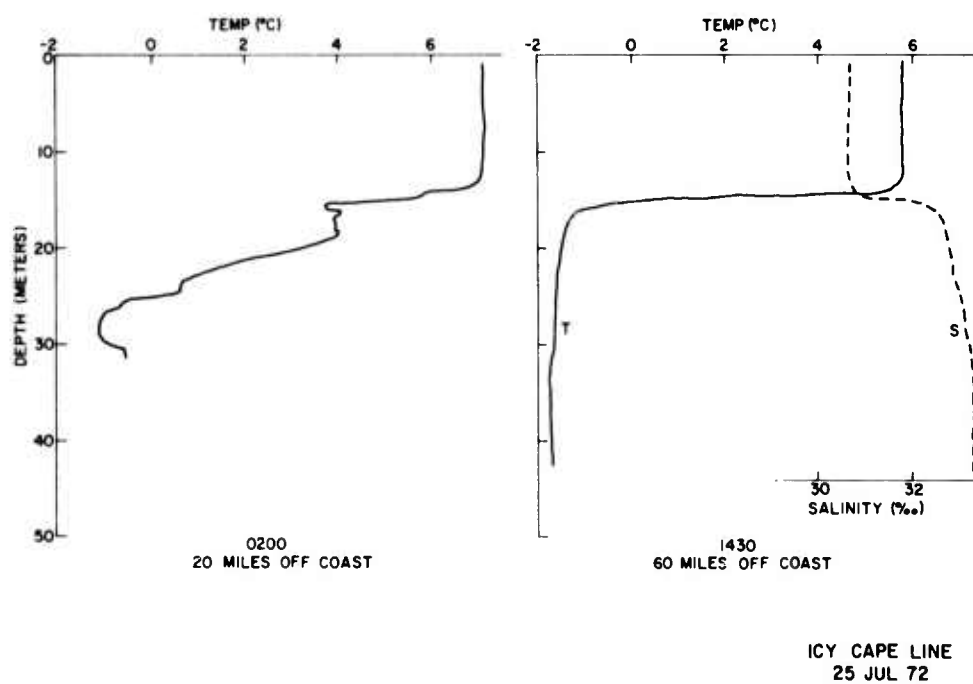


Figure 7. Temperature Profiles along the Icy Cape Line.

Some profiles taken as the STATEN ISLAND turned west and crossed the Chukchi Sea, more or less paralleling the edge of the ice pack, are shown in Figure 8. The warm surface layer became smaller when the ice pack was approached (see Figure 8, 2nd graph) and then larger again as the ship moved into open water. At 174°W, near Herald Island, the layer had a temperature of 8°C and was 15 meters thick. Its salinity was about 31‰ compared to 33‰ for the deeper water.

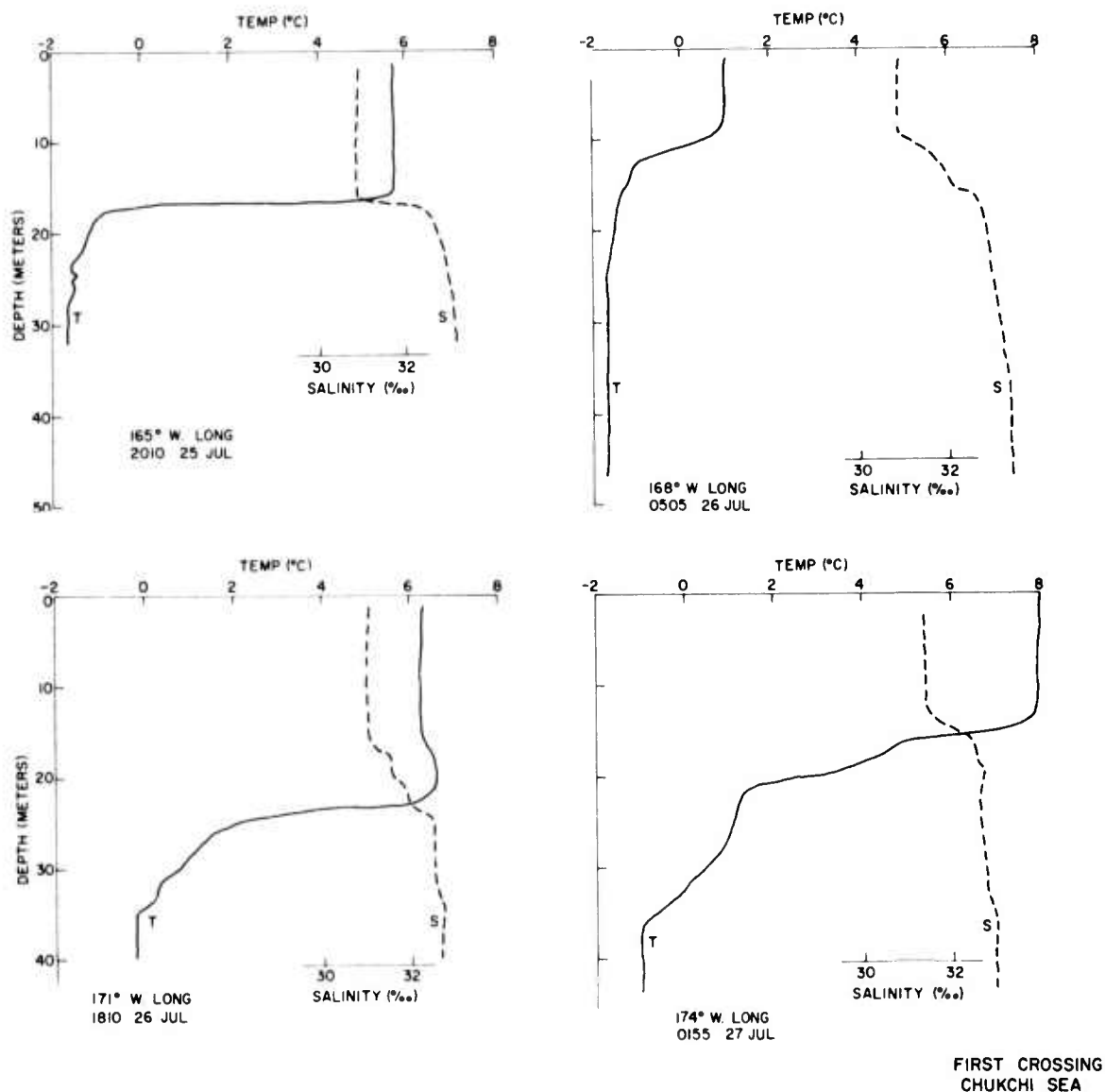


Figure 8. Temperature Profiles across the Chukchi Sea.

The Barrow and Wainwright lines were run again while the ice camp was occupied, and then again during the final cruise. Figure 9 shows profiles taken along the Barrow line in mid-August where the surface layer along the coast is 8°C compared to 2°C in late July. The layer is strong 4 miles off the coast but disappears by 8 miles. The Wainwright line profiles of 14 August (see Figure 10) show the sharply defined surface layer again extending to more than 12 miles off the coast. The salinity difference between the surface layer and deep water is now less, which aids mixing.

The second Chukchi crossing (see Figure 11) was made further north than the first in an attempt to again stay near the ice pack. Because of equipment failures the westernmost profile was at 169°W . Although further north, the profiles show about the same size surface layer as that in the first crossing, indicating that the boundary of the surface layer is closely related to the edge of the ice pack.

Thermal Microstructure

Figure 12 shows the drift of the ice camp. The ice floe drifted slowly southward through the transition region between the winter water and the warm intrusion along the coast. This transition region contained thermal microstructure with temperature excursions of $\pm 0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$. As the floe moved southward into the coastal current, a predominant warm layer appeared at the surface and larger microstructure (± 0.2 to $\pm 0.3^{\circ}\text{C}$) appeared at the lower depths.

The ice floe was used as a platform for making detailed measurements of the temperature and salinity profiles. Four stations were established at the corners of a 140 yd by 160 yd rectangle (see Figure 13). Temperature profiles were measured at all stations and conductivity profiles were included at Camp 2 where the automatic profiler was being tested. The number of measurements at each station is shown in Table III. Appendix B contains all the temperature and salinity profiles obtained from Camp 2 measurements.

We intended to operate all four stations simultaneously on the hour, but this schedule was occasionally disrupted by equipment failure. As a result only three stations were operating for most of the hourly measurements.

On two days a series of measurements was made at 15-minute intervals for 6 hours each day. Equipment failure reduced the total time for four-station operation from the intended 12 hours to 9 hours. This series

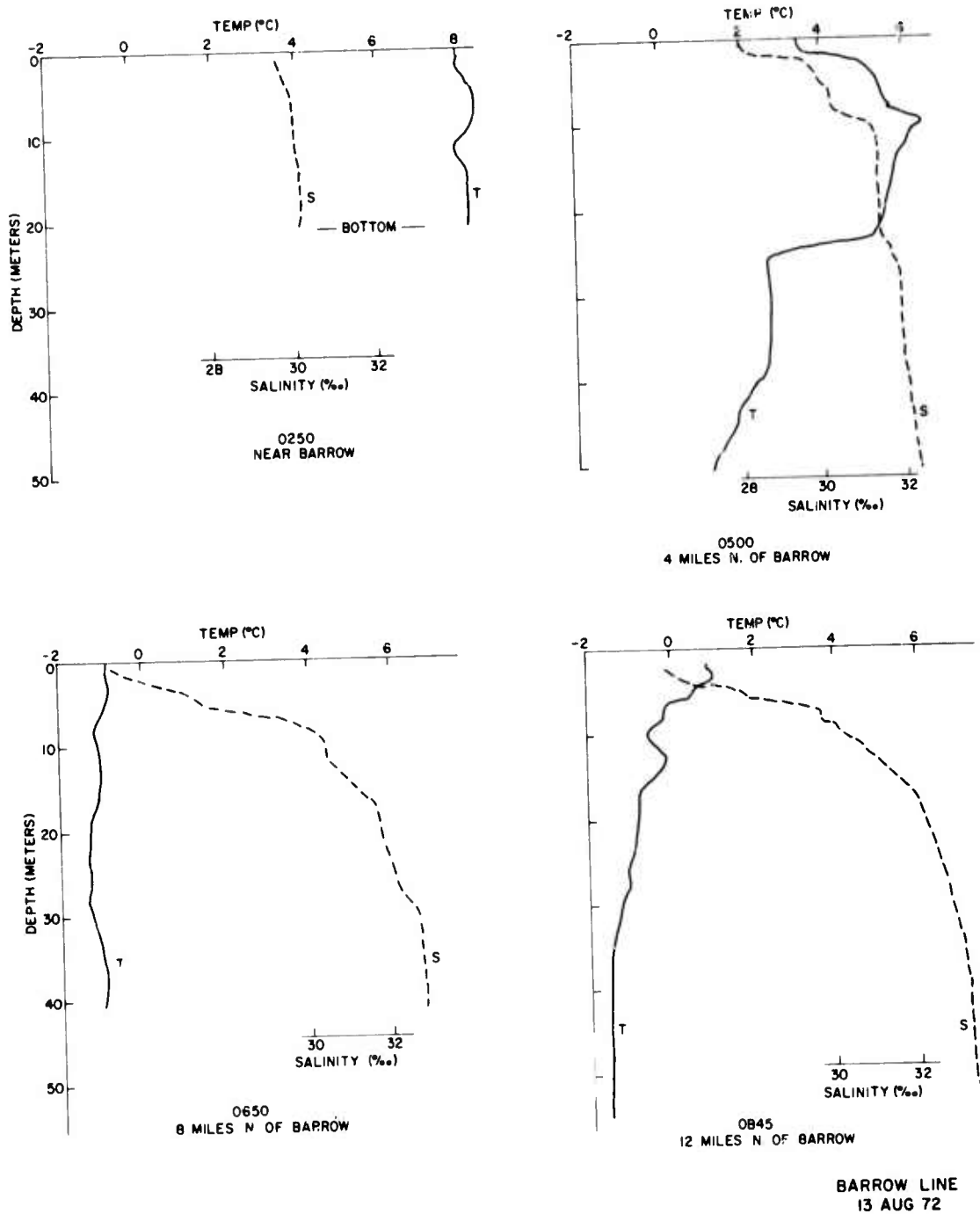


Figure 9. Temperature Profiles along the Barrow Line.

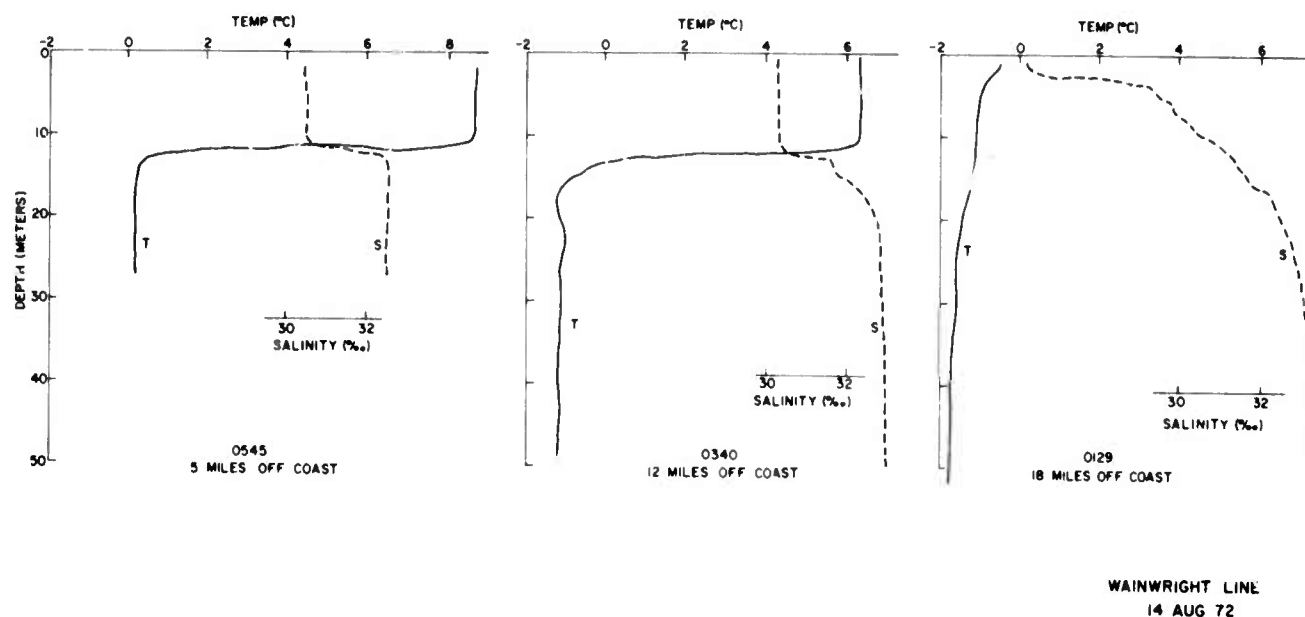


Figure 10. Temperature Profiles along the Wainwright Line.

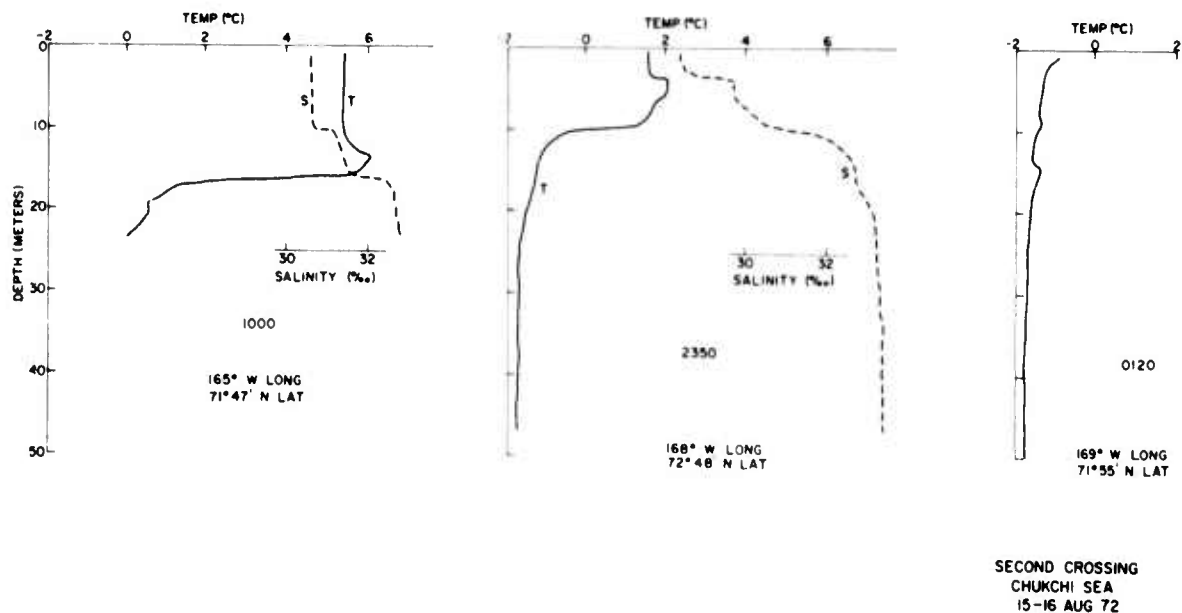


Figure 11. Temperature Profiles for Second Crossing of the Chukchi Sea.

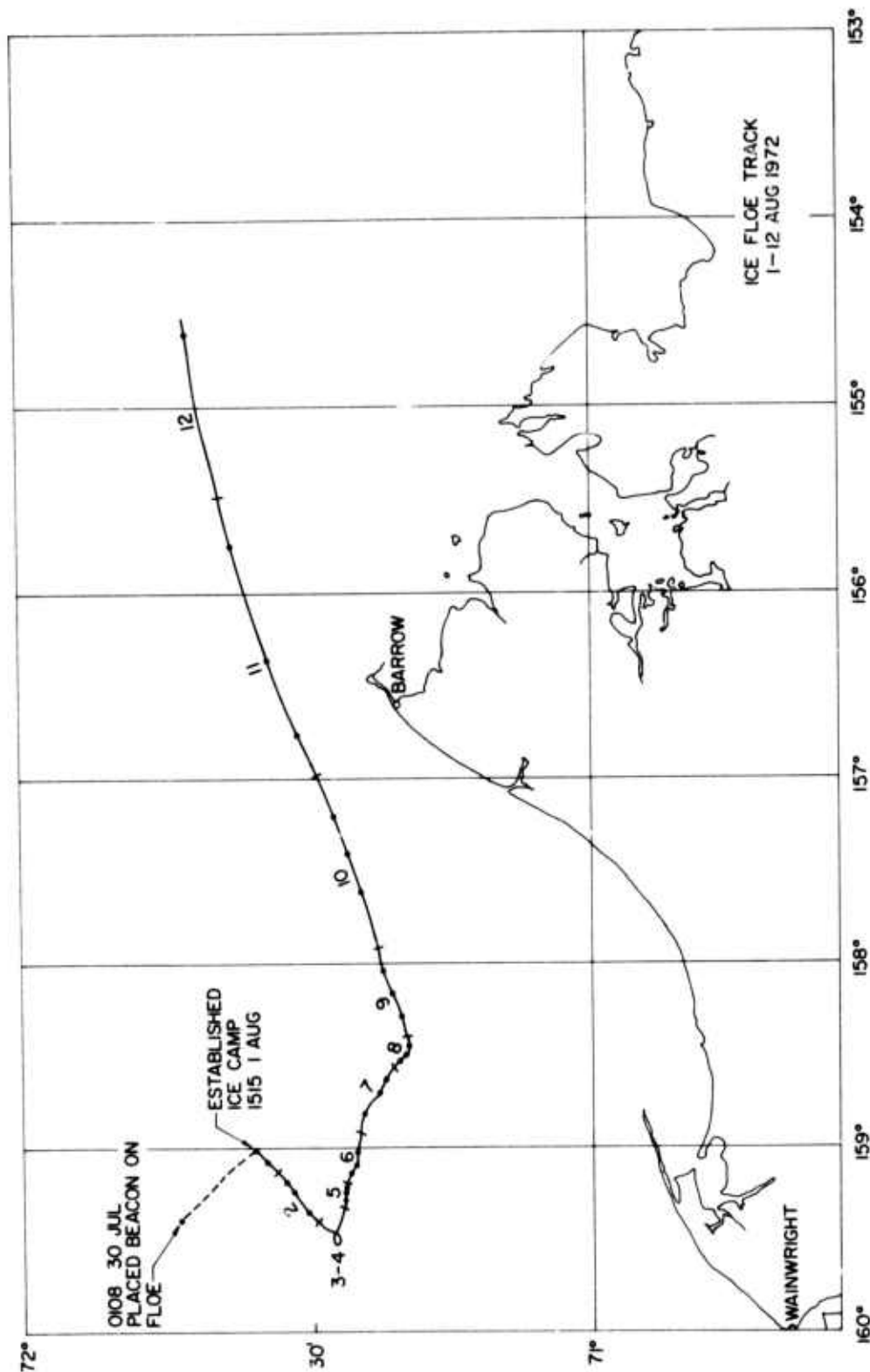


Figure 12. Drift Track of Ice Camp.

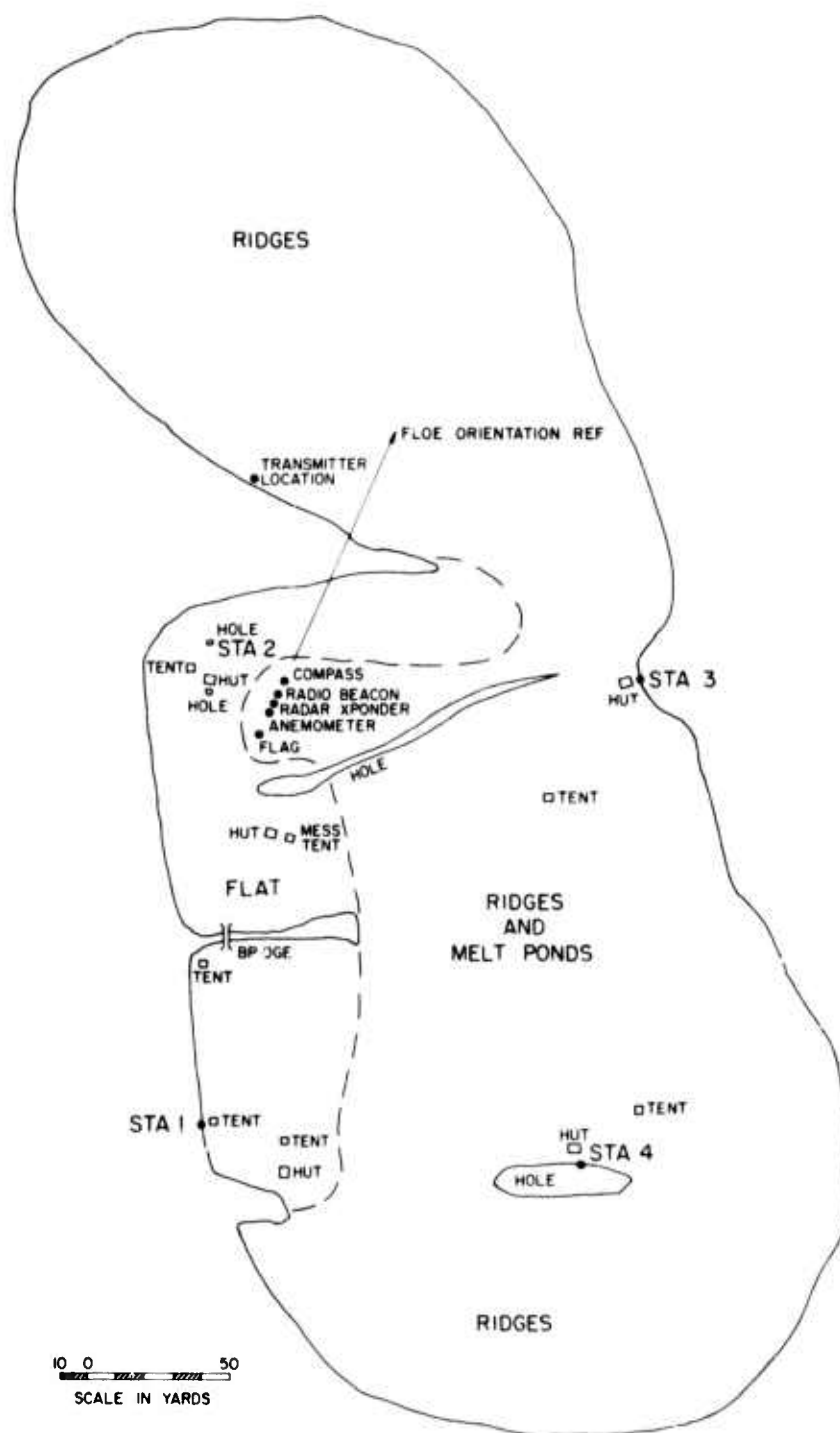


Figure 13. Sketch of the Ice Floe.

has been plotted for each station (Figure 14) with an arrangement that allows comparison of the thermal layers at the four camps. The salinity profiles plotted from measurements at Camp 2 are presented in Figure 15. On 8 August the ice floe moved only 4 miles and the thermal layers changed slowly. On the following day the floe, having moved closer to the intrusion of warm water along the coast, traveled about 10 miles and the profiles had more structure and changed faster. A detailed comparison of the profiles at the four camps is expected to improve our estimates of the horizontal extent of the small thermal layers.

Additional profiles obtained at Camps 3 and 4 are included in Appendix E (pp. E3-E13). These are plotted as a series, usually at a spacing of 1 hour. All series plots in this report have each curve displaced 10 divisions.

The profiles obtained from the icebreaker when it was alongside the ice floe are also included in Appendix E (pp. E14 and E15).

Currents

Current measuring probes were lowered by hand from the ice floe whenever time was available. The measurements were time consuming and had a low priority, so current data are sparse and irregular. A summary of the measurements is given in Table IV.

Table IV. Summary of Current Measurements, 1972.

Date	Number of Profiles	
	Speed	Direction
3 Aug	3	
4 Aug	3	1
5 Aug	3	2
6 Aug	1	
7 Aug	3	3
8 Aug	3	3
9 Aug	2	1
10 Aug	5	5 (20-40 m only)
11 Aug	1	

The unit used to measure current speed consisted of a Savonius rotor and a Vibrotron attached to the end of electrical cables married to a strain line. A 4-lb weight was suspended below the rotor. The pulses from the Savonius reed switch (actuated by the rotor magnets), along with the Vibrotron signal, were fed to counters at the surface where they were read and recorded manually. The direction unit consisted of a large vane and flux-gate compass, along with a Vibrotron, and was operated on a separate strain line. The outputs of the compass and Vibrotron were read and recorded manually at the surface.

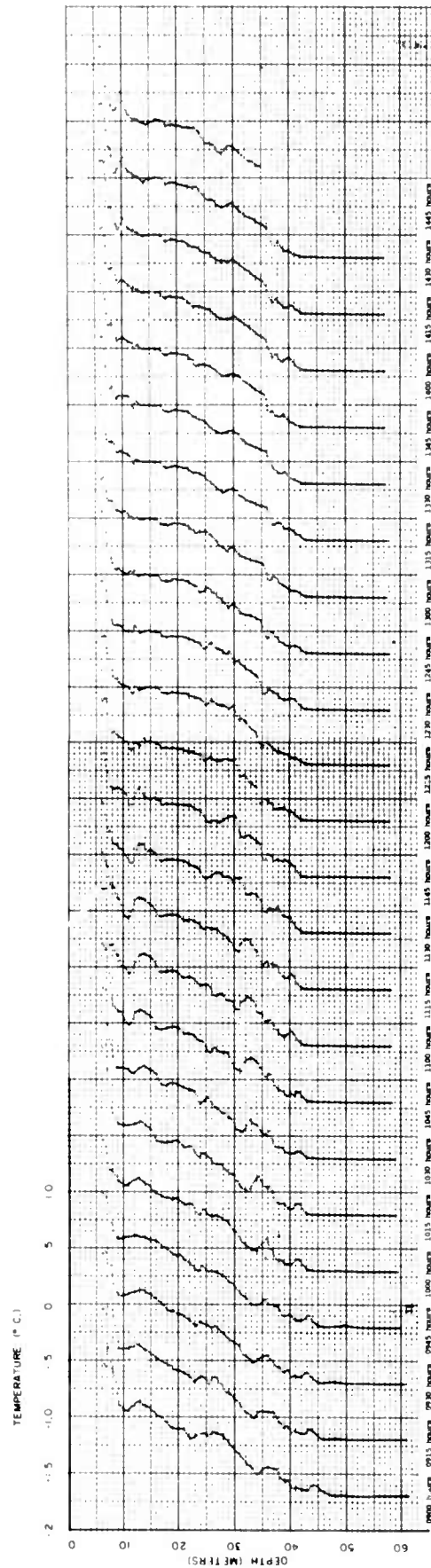
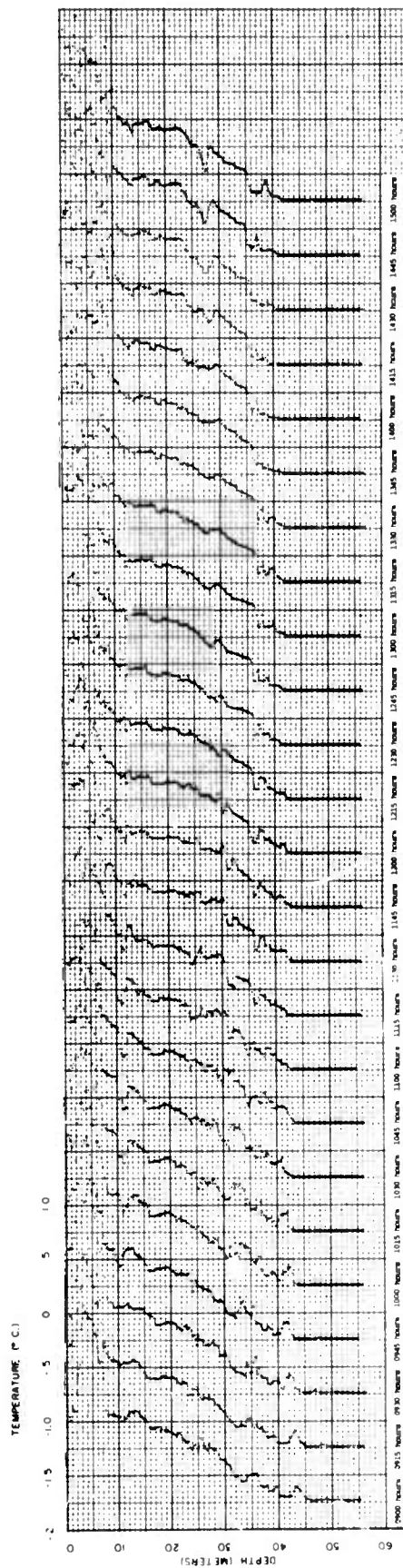


Figure 14a. Temperature Profiles; Camp 1 above, Camp 2 below, 8 August 1972.

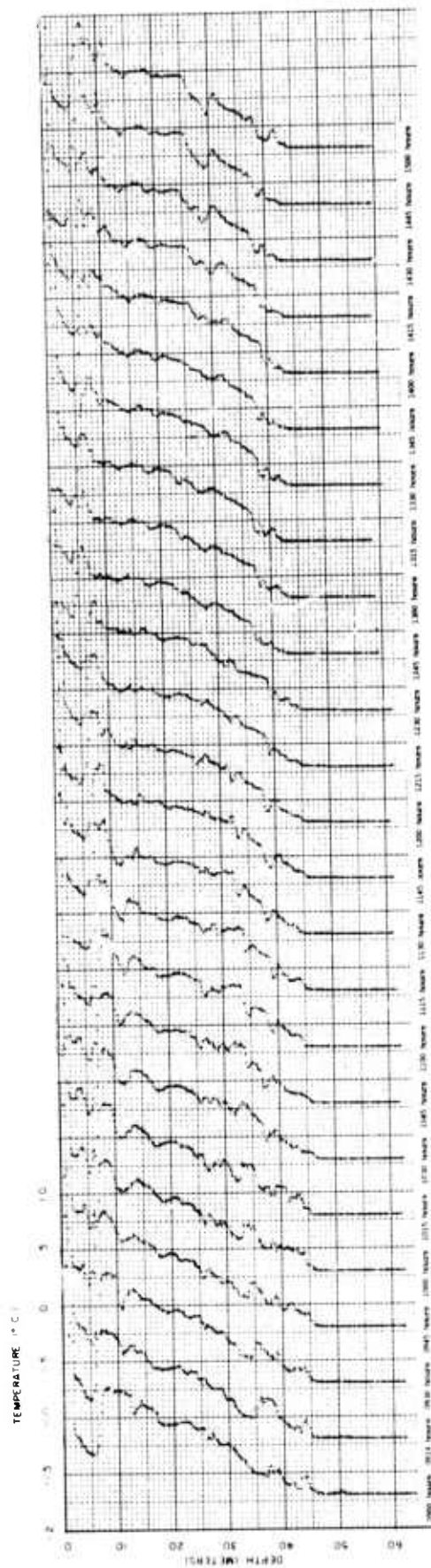
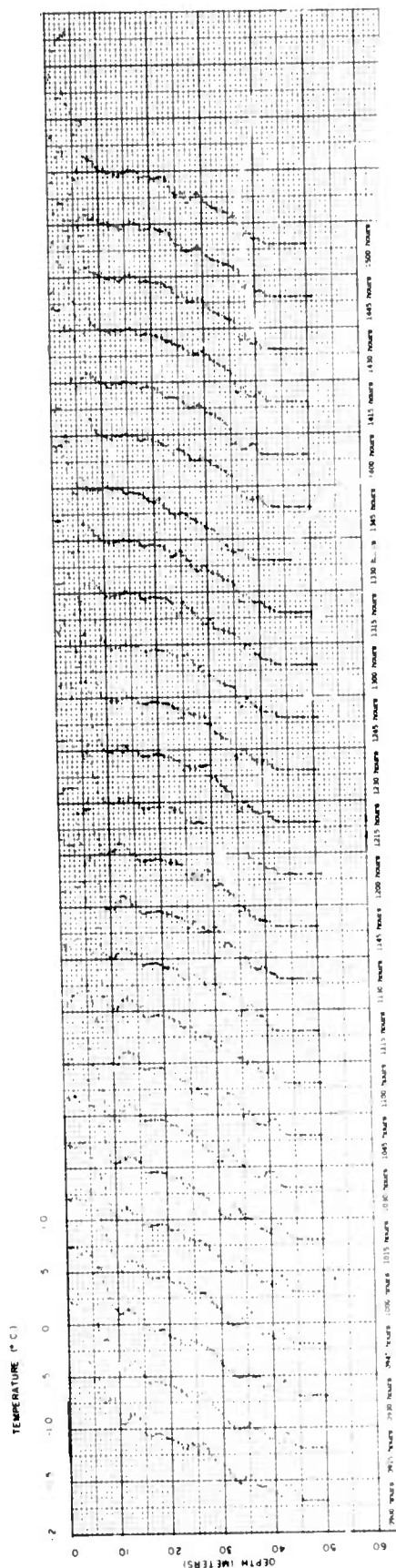


Figure 14b. Temperature Profiles; Camp 3 above, Camp 4 below, 8 August 1972.

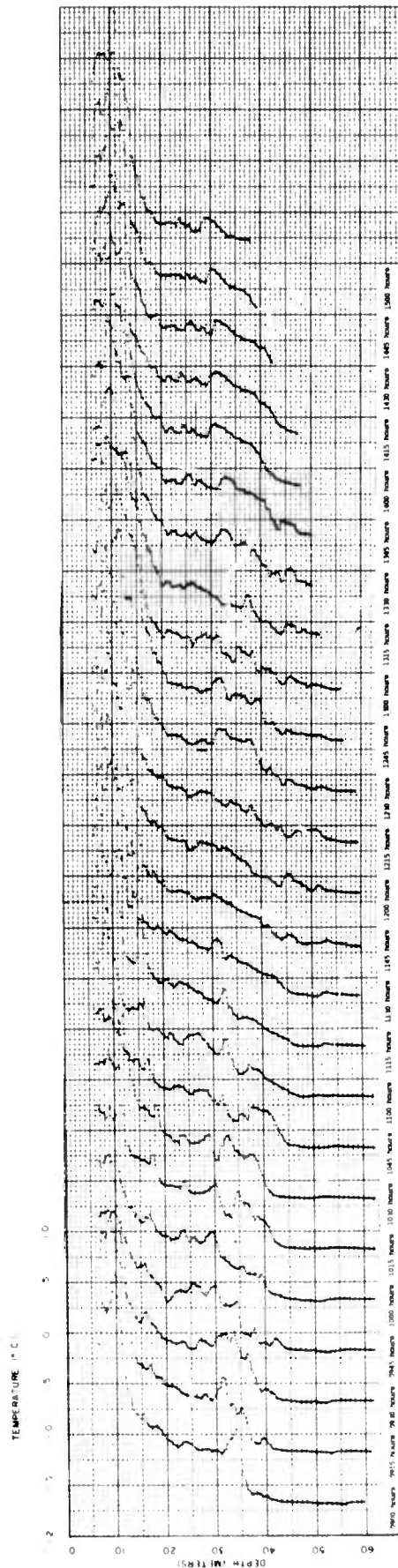
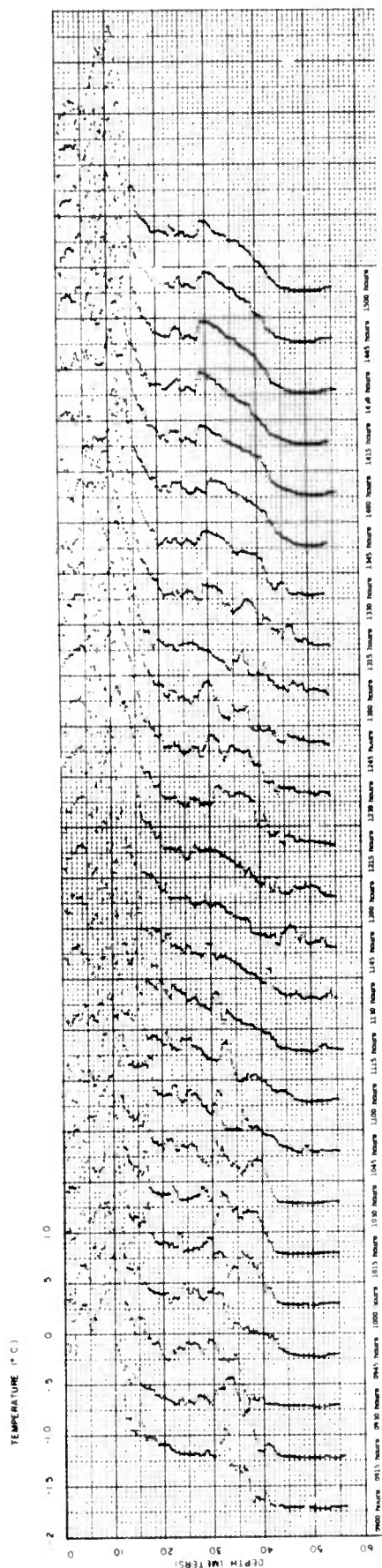


Figure 14c. Temperature Profiles; Camp 1 above, Camp 2 below, 9 August 1972.

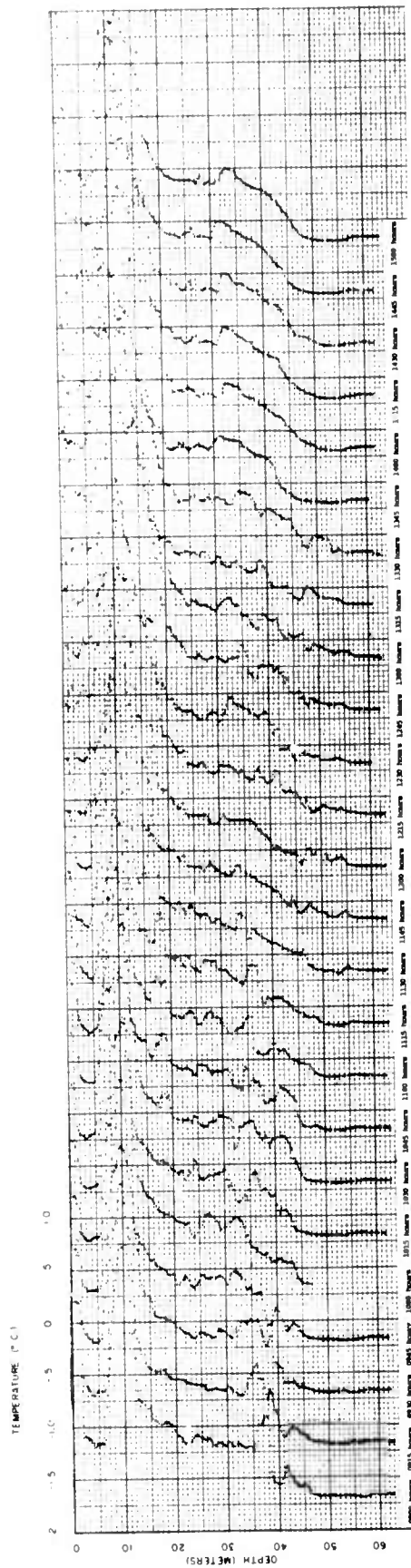
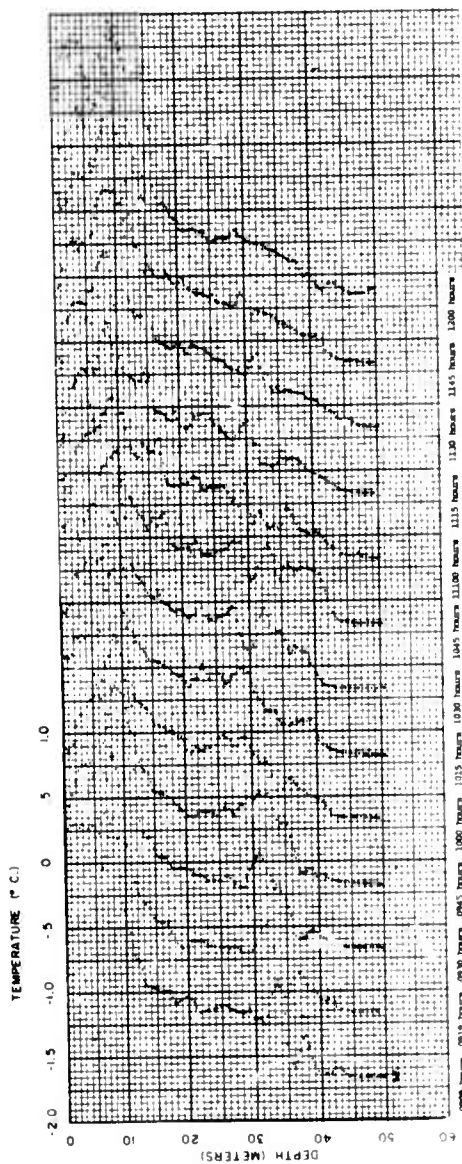


Figure 14d. Temperature Profiles; Camp 3 above, Camp 4 below; 9 August 1972.

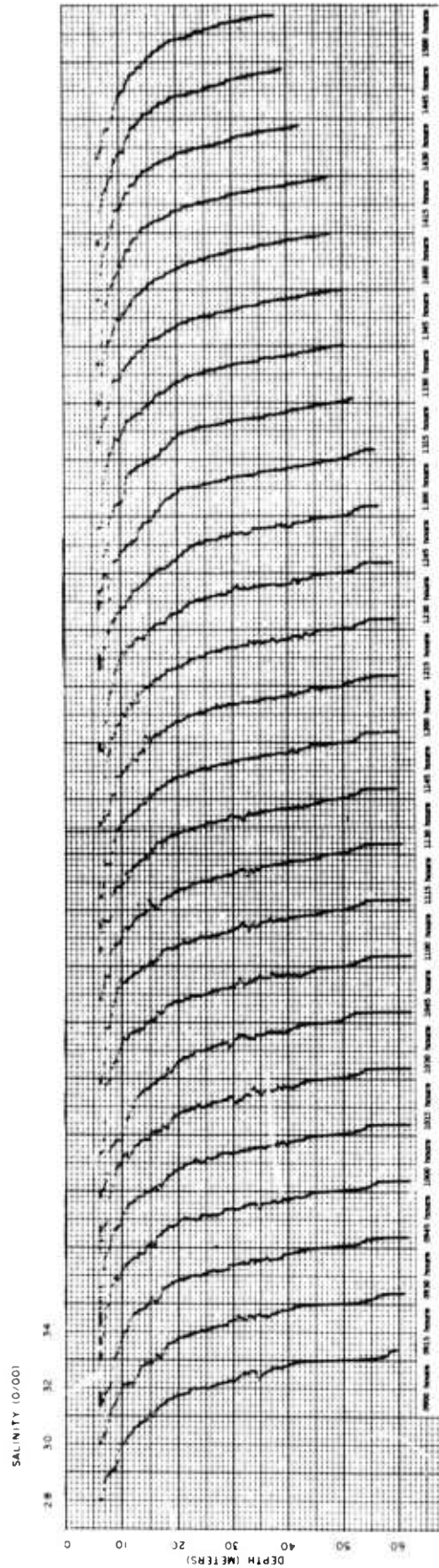
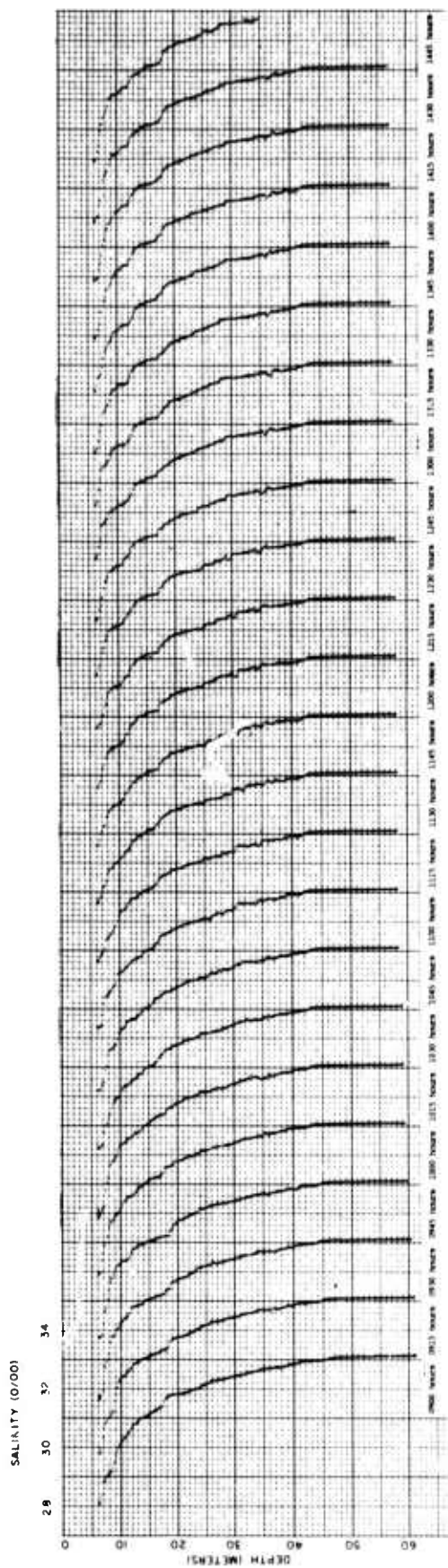


Figure 15. Salinity Profiles, Camp 2; 8 August 1972 above, 9 August 1972 below.

From 3 to 7 August speed profiles were taken by lowering the instrument slowly while manually recording the Vibrotron output and rotor count. Later, the instrument was held at each depth long enough to get a stable reading. The current measurements are relative to the floe, which is usually moving. Direction profiles were taken separately, stopping the instrument at every meter of depth to record the magnetic direction of the current flow. The direction vane was then dragged along the bottom to obtain the direction of the floe's movement. These data are presented in Figures 16-18. The reading near the bottom is an indication of the actual speed of the floe with respect to the bottom. When both the speed and direction of the floe's movement are known, the current reading can be corrected.

Prior to 7 August the current speed was less than 10 cm/sec and the direction was fairly constant below 10 m. On 7 August (see Figure 19) the floe picked up speed in a southeasterly direction and the current relative to the floe was about 20 cm/sec. This is about the same magnitude as the floe speed shown on the ice floe drift track, Figure 12, which means that at this time the absolute current was moving at twice the speed of the floe, or 40 cm/sec.

On 8 August the floe moved at about 8 cm/sec in the same direction as the relative current, which dropped to 5 cm/sec (see Figure 20).

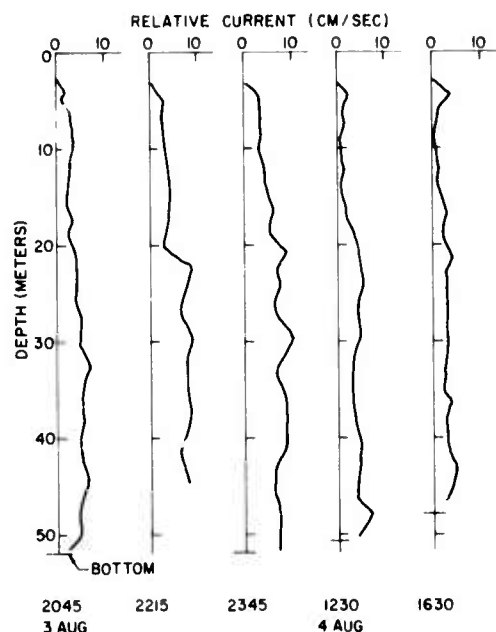


Figure 16. Current Measurements from the Ice Floe on 4 August.

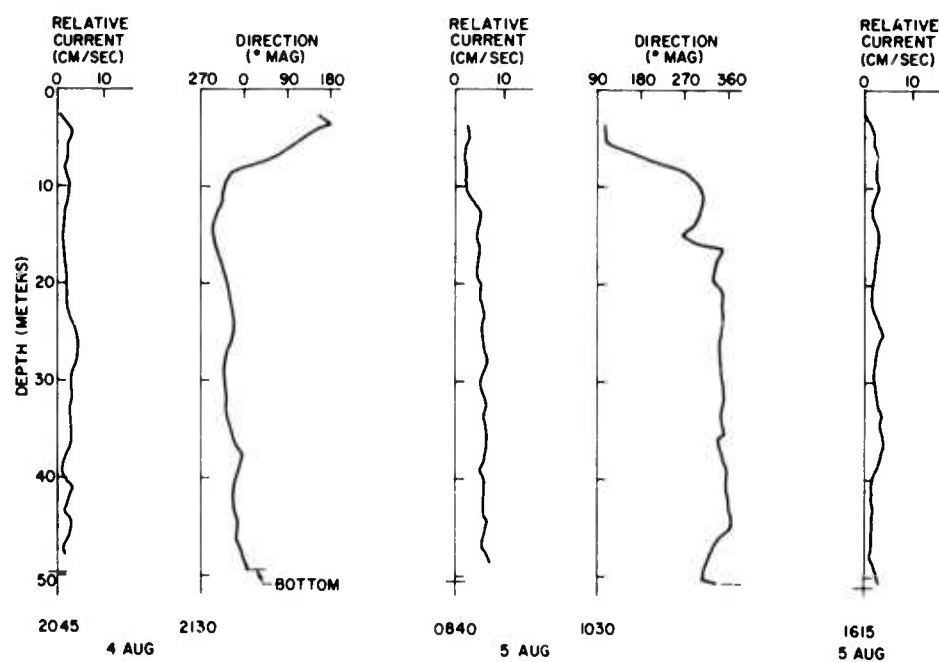


Figure 17. Current Measurements from the Ice Floe on 4, 5 August.

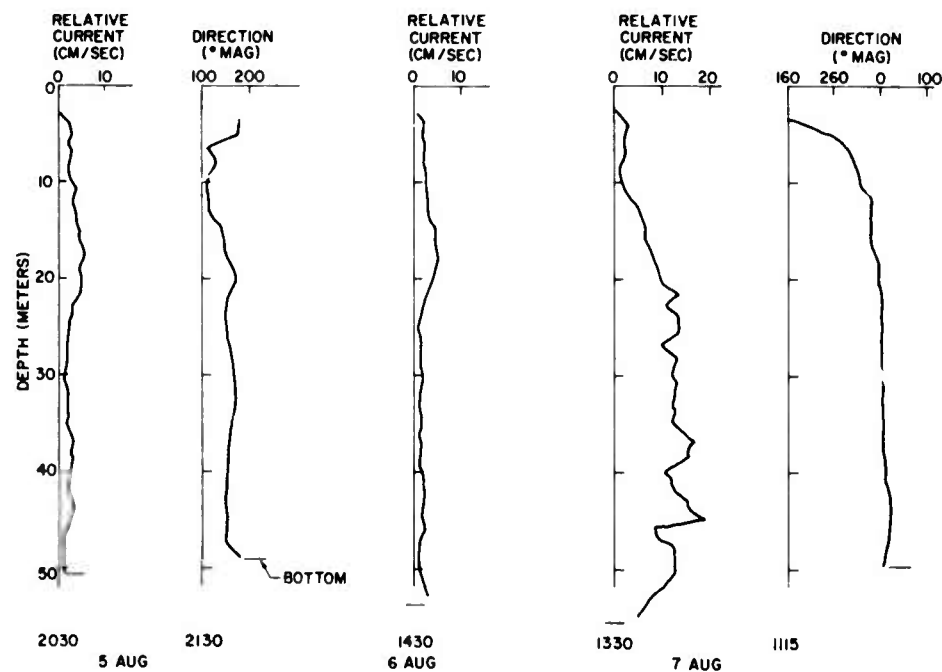
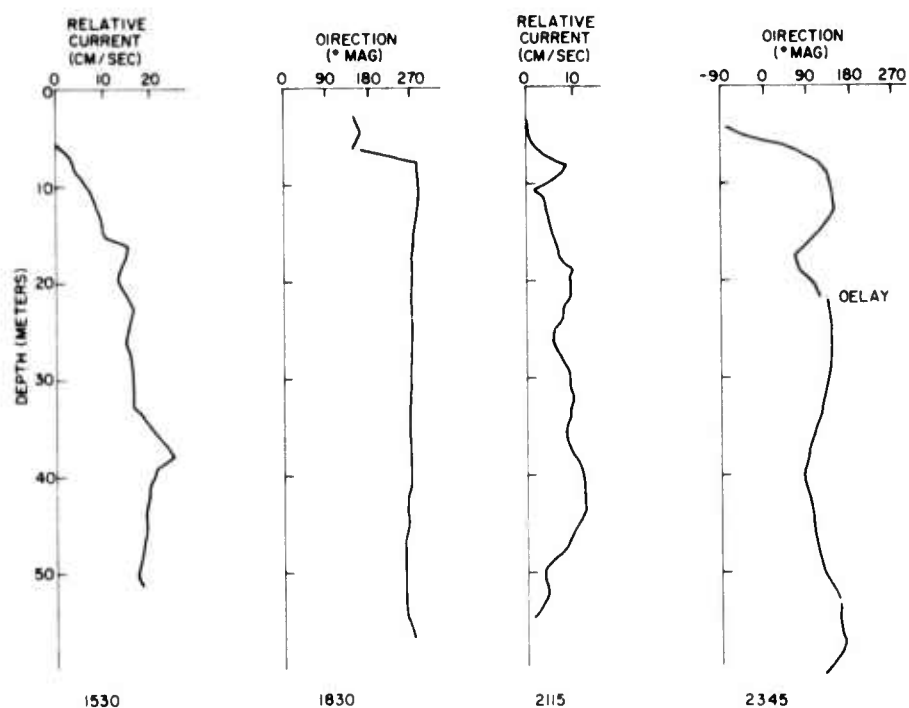
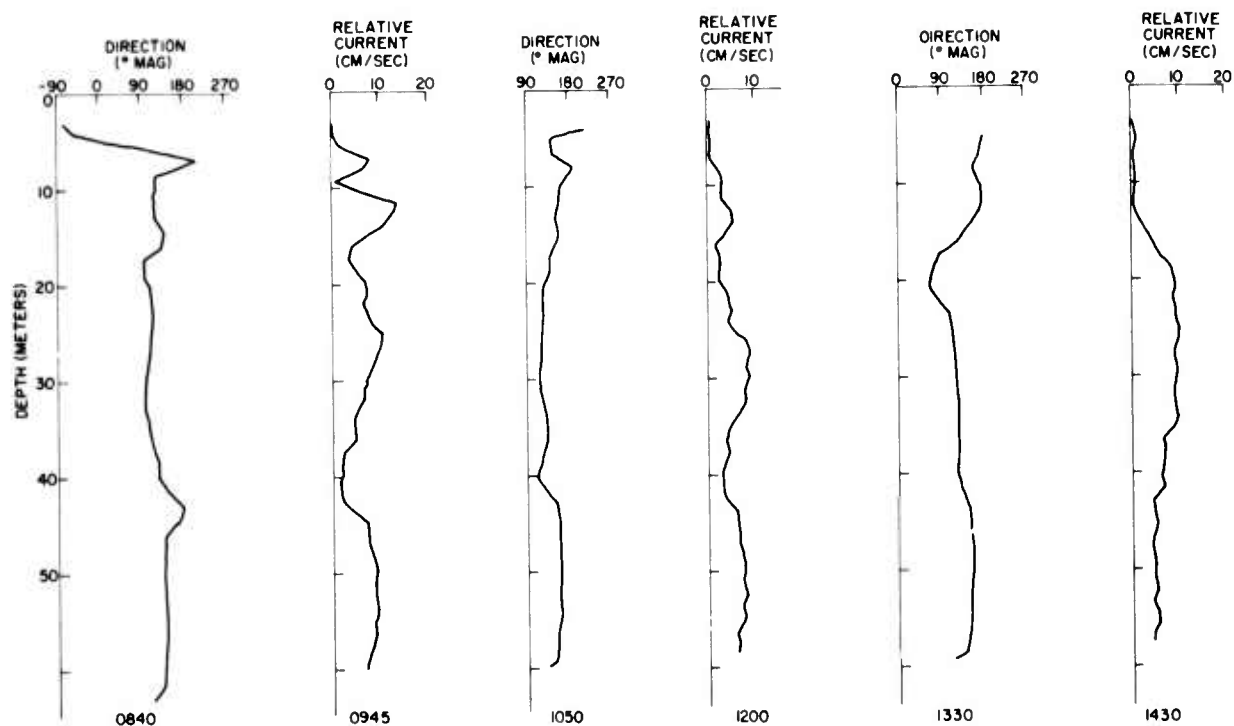


Figure 18. Current Measurements from the Ice Floe on 5-7 August.



7 AUG 72

Figure 19. Current Measurements from the Ice Floe on 7 August.



8 AUG 72

Figure 20. Current Measurements from the Ice Floe on 8 August.

On 9 August (see Figure 21) the floe picked up speed and headed east-northeast. Again the absolute current was 40 cm/sec with the floe at half that speed.

On 10 August the floe moved east-northeast at 35 cm/sec and the relative current built up to 25 cm/sec in the same direction, indicating an absolute current of 60 cm/sec (see Figure 22).

On 11 August the floe drift track showed a speed of about 100 cm/sec. A relative current of 20 cm/sec was measured at 15 m, indicating an absolute current of 120 cm/sec. At depths from 20 to 30 m the relative current was near zero (see Figure 23). The increase in relative speed below 30 m may indicate a current in the opposite direction, in which case it would represent water moving slower than the floe. Unfortunately, no direction measurements were made at this time.

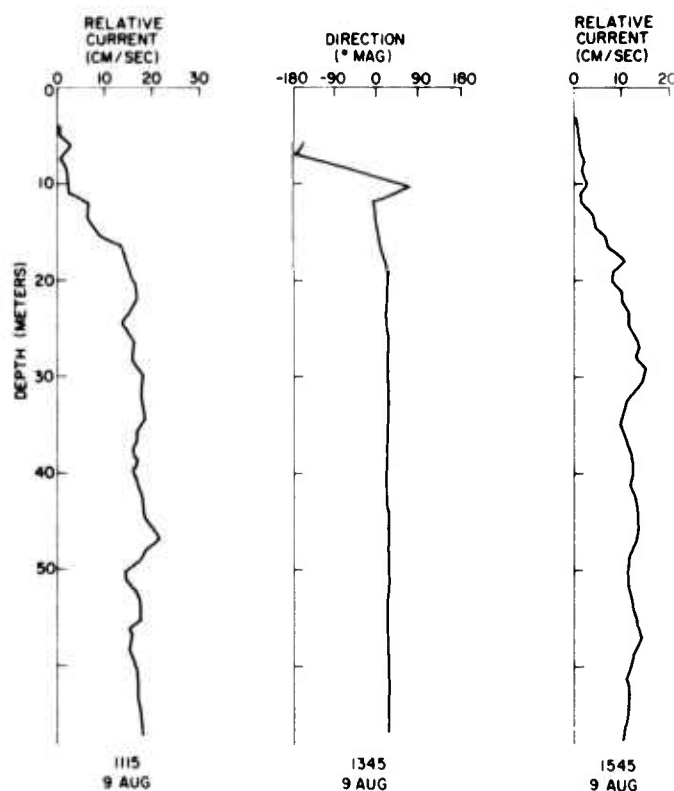
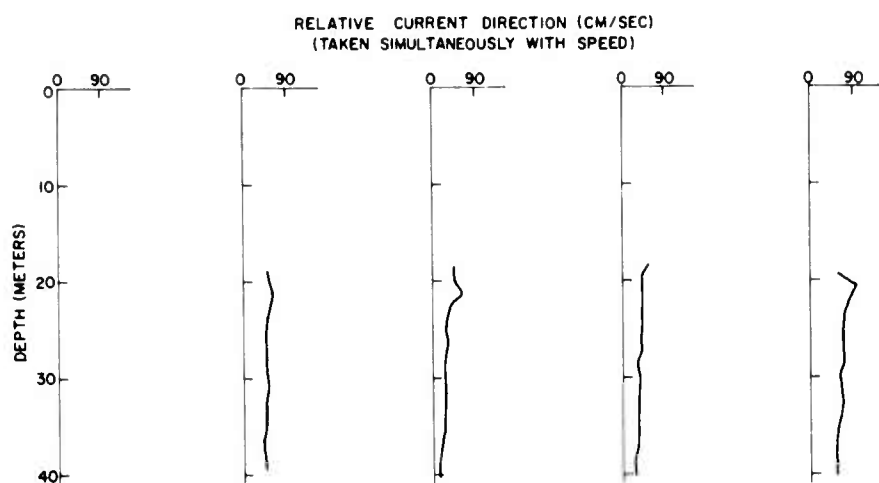
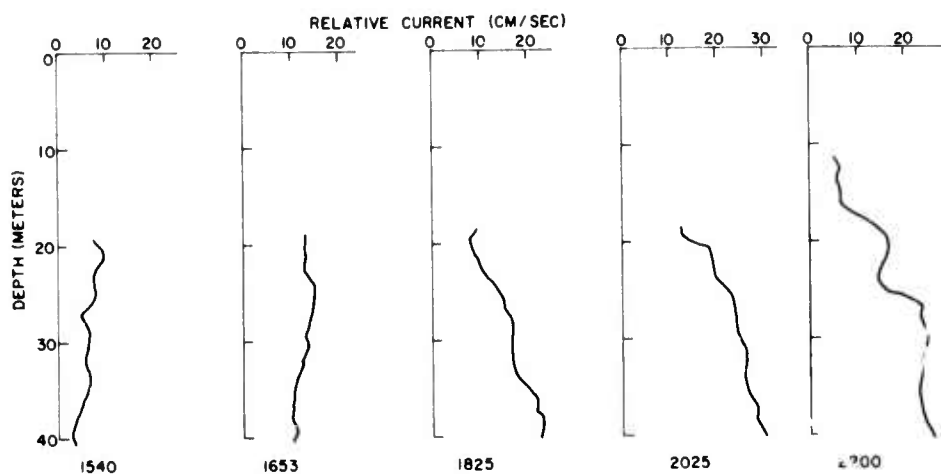


Figure 21. Current Measurements from the Ice Floe on 9 August.



10 AUG 72


1310
11 AUG

Figure 22. Current Measurements from the Ice Floe on 10 August.

Figure 23. Current Measurements from the Ice Floe on 11 August.

ACOUSTIC DATA

The acoustic studies consisted of short-range transmission measurements between stations on the ice floe and volume reverberation measurements from the icebreaker.

Short Range Transmission

Acoustic transmission measurements at 60 kHz were made from one station on the ice floe to another. The receiver was placed at Camp 1 and the transmitter was placed on the extension of a line from Camp 1 through Camp 2 to give a transmission path of 230 yd. Conditions along the path were determined by the temperature conductivity probe at Camp 2 and the temperature probe at Camp 1. The transmitting transducer was placed at a depth of 33 meters and produced 60-kHz acoustic pulses 4 msec in length at a repetition rate of two per second. The receiving transducer was suspended 1 meter below the thermistor-Vibrotron probe by a separate cable married to the profiling cable. The received sound intensity was punched into paper tape along with the temperature and depth data. In this way temperature and sound intensity were measured simultaneously about every 0.3 meter from the surface to a depth of 50 meters.

Intensity profiles were obtained with every temperature profile taken at Camp 1 from 4 August to 11 August. A typical example is shown in Figure 24, which shows the temperature profile at Camp 1 along with the intensity profile (transmitter depth, 33 m; transmission path, 238 yd). The variation in received intensity is about ± 6 dB when temperature variations occur near the depth of the transmission. The temperature layers producing this variation are about $\pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$ from the average smoothed temperature profile.

More complete sets of data were also obtained. A sample is shown in Figure 25, which includes the temperature profiles at both Camp 1 and Camp 2 and the salinity profile at Camp 2, which was about one-third of the way from the transmitter to the receiver. The transmitter was at a depth of 40 meters and the distance from the transmitter to the receiver was 150 yd.

The temperature profile, with its prominent 0.3°C warmer layer at 25 meters and 0.3°C colder layer at 30 meters, produces a 5-meter thick region at 150 yards where the intensity is more than 10 dB below normal. In general, the fluctuations in intensity were of this magnitude but tended to change sign with every 2 or 3 meters of depth.

Plots of all temperature and intensity profiles taken at regular time intervals with constant range and depth are included in Appendix C. Those profiles taken for various source depths and at various ranges are presented in Appendix D.

In Figure 26 the intensity profiles taken during the 6-hour studies on 8 and 9 August are plotted alongside the corresponding temperature profiles to show the interrelationship.

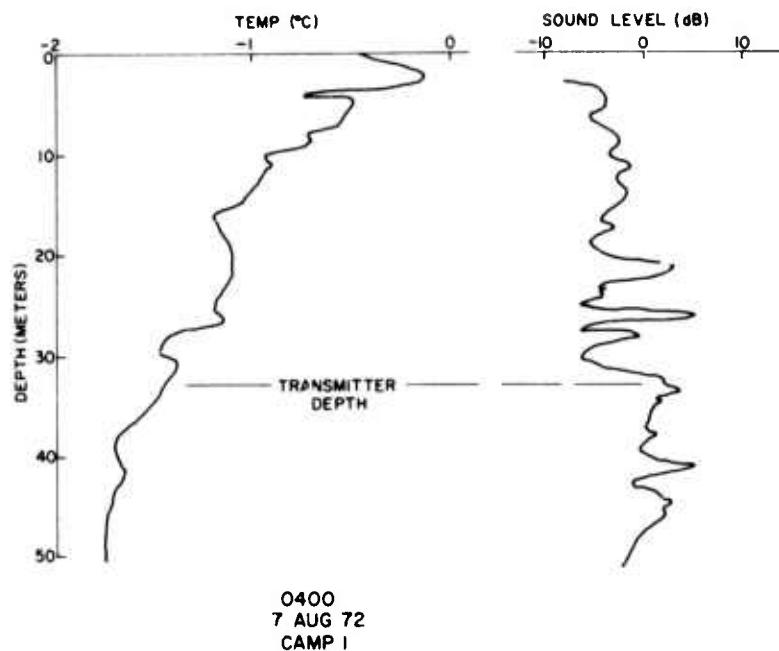


Figure 24. Sound Intensity Distortion.

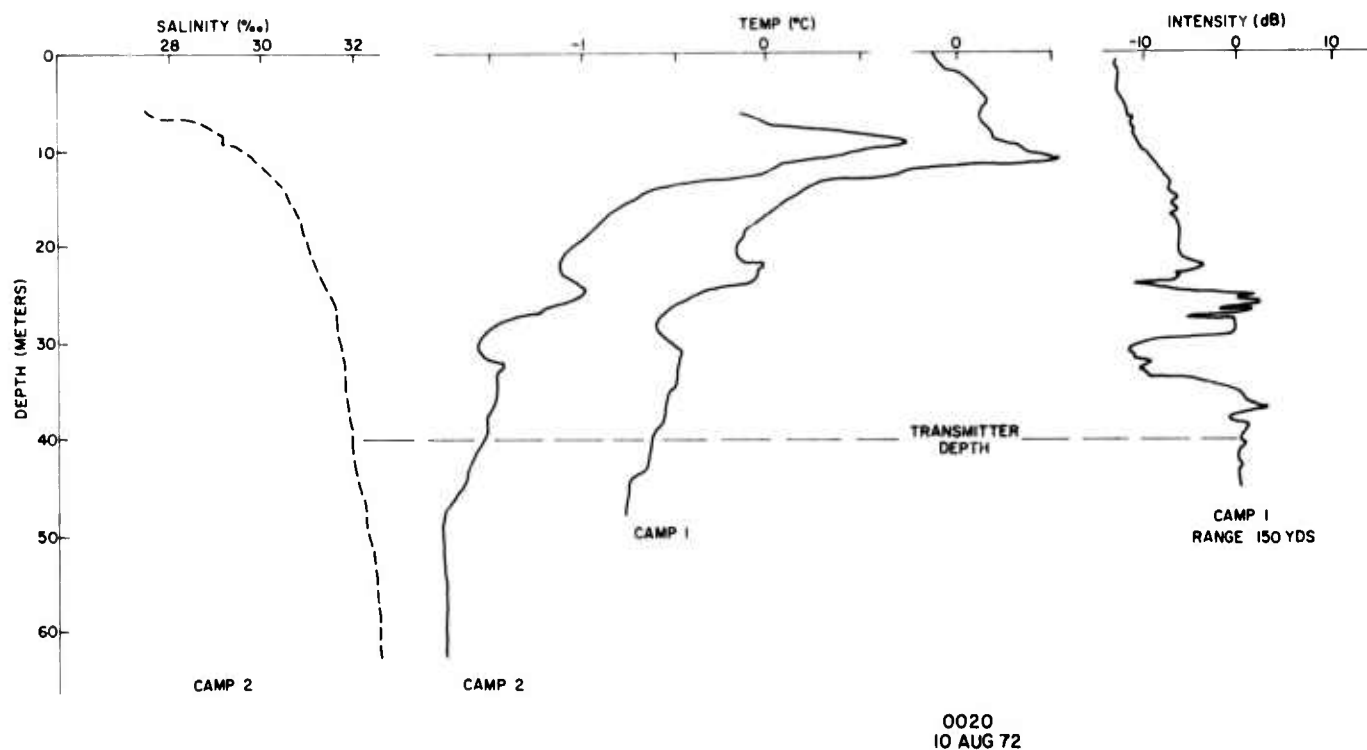


Figure 25. Sound Intensity Anomaly.

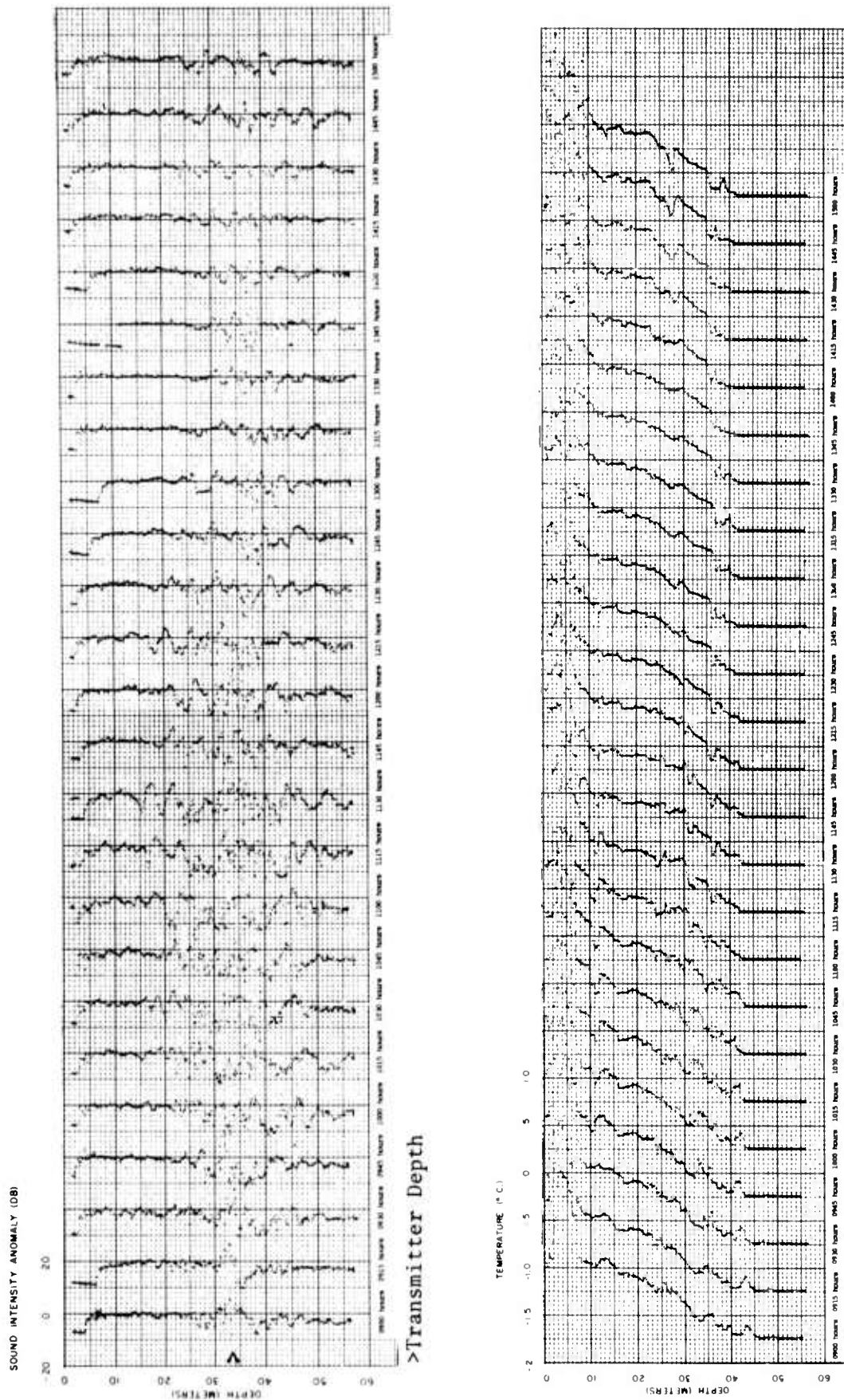


Figure 26a. Series of Intensity and Temperature Profiles for 8 August 1972.

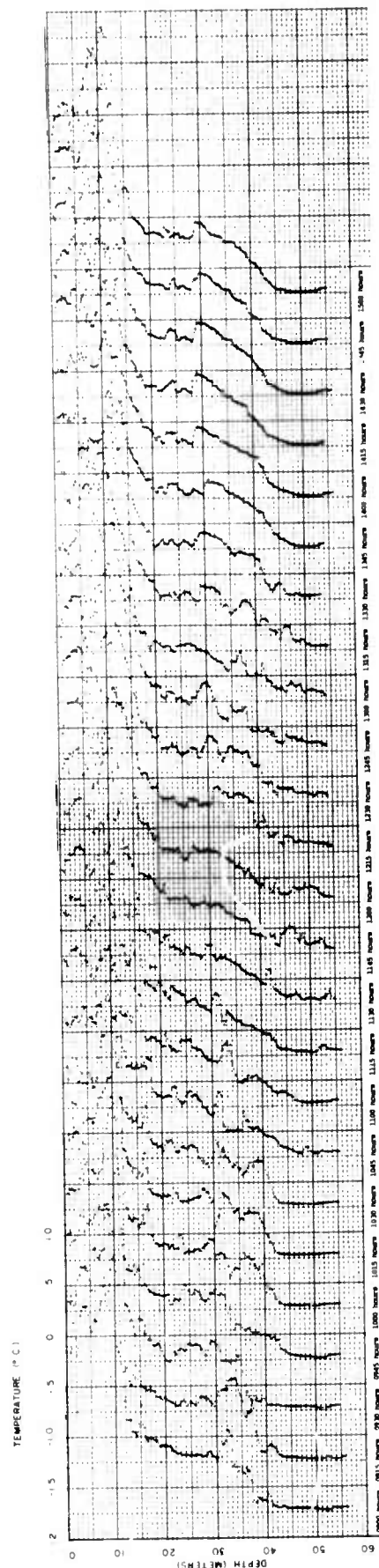
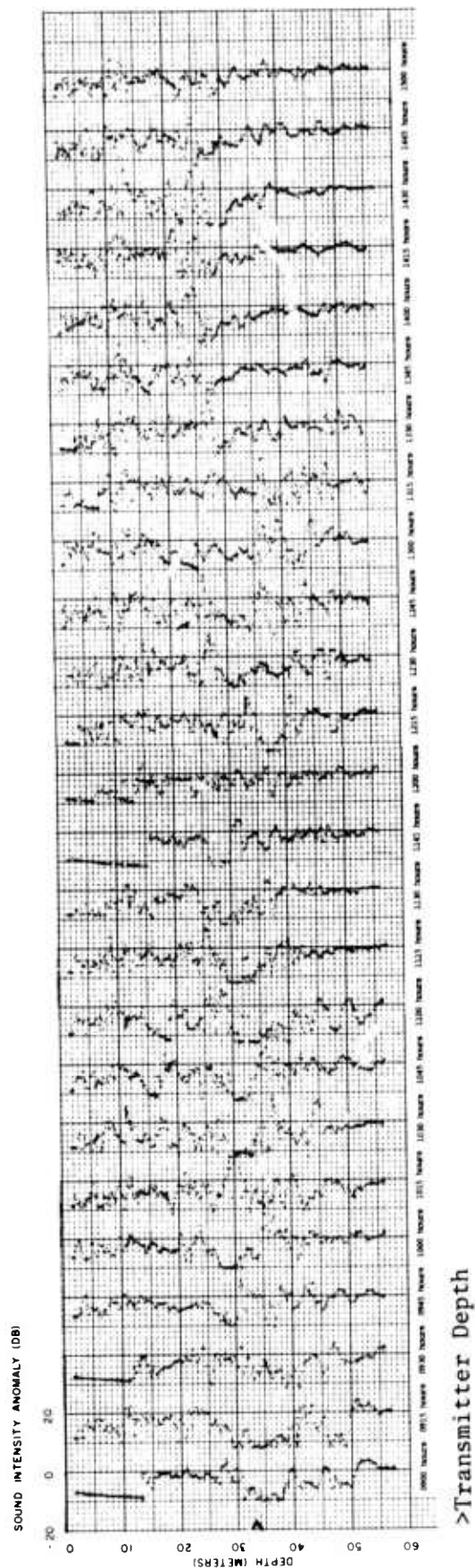


Figure 26b. Series of Intensity and Temperature Profiles for 9 August 1972.

Volume Reverberation

Measurements of volume scattering strength in the Chukchi Sea were made from the icebreaker STATEN ISLAND during two cruises, 20-29 July and 13-18 August 1972. The data were taken with two downward-looking, narrow beam, pulsed, echo-sounding systems, one operating at 38 kHz and one at 105 kHz.

The transducers were calibrated and their beam patterns measured at the Applied Physics Laboratory. The remainder of the system was calibrated before each measurement by introducing a known RF voltage at the input from the transducer and recording the resultant signal on the data track of the tape deck immediately prior to recording the echo data. The data and synchronization pulses were recorded on 2-track analog tape decks and analyzed on the DDAPS* system (Ref. 2), as were the 105-kHz data in 1971, to obtain quantitative results for the acoustic volume scattering strength in each of 10 depth intervals at each location.

Measurements were made at 81 locations with the 38-kHz system and at 98 locations with the 105-kHz system along the tracks shown in Figure 4. At most of these locations a conductivity and a temperature profile were also taken, and at 35 locations some biological sampling was performed. Approximately 29 vertical net hauls and 55 horizontal trawls were performed by Mr. Miles Furnas of the University of Washington Department of Oceanography. The final report will include a discussion of the relationship between the observed volume scattering strength, the conductivity and temperature profiles, and the biological samples.

In addition to recording the data on magnetic tape for subsequent analysis, echogram recordings were made of both the 38- and 105-kHz data. The results were extremely variable. Scattering layers were observed at all depths but there was a general tendency for the strongest volume scattering to occur in the top 40-50 meters. In particular, it was noted that there was considerable scattering in the top 10-15 meters when an intrusion of warm surface water was observed by the CTD profiler. Figures 27 and 28 show a sample of the echograms recorded by each system at the same location in about 25 fathoms of water, a depth typical of the region. Easily observed are a dense group of small scatterers in the top 8 meters or so, two layers in the neighborhood of 20 meters, and assorted individual scatterers at greater depths. Although there is a fairly good correspondence between these particular records at the two frequencies, such correspondence is often not so marked. A particular effort will be made in the data analysis to identify the biological species causing the scattering on the basis of the relative scattering strength between the two frequencies.

*Digital Data Acquisition and Processing System. Developed at the University of Washington, this system gives the average scattering strength in each of up to 10 depth intervals.

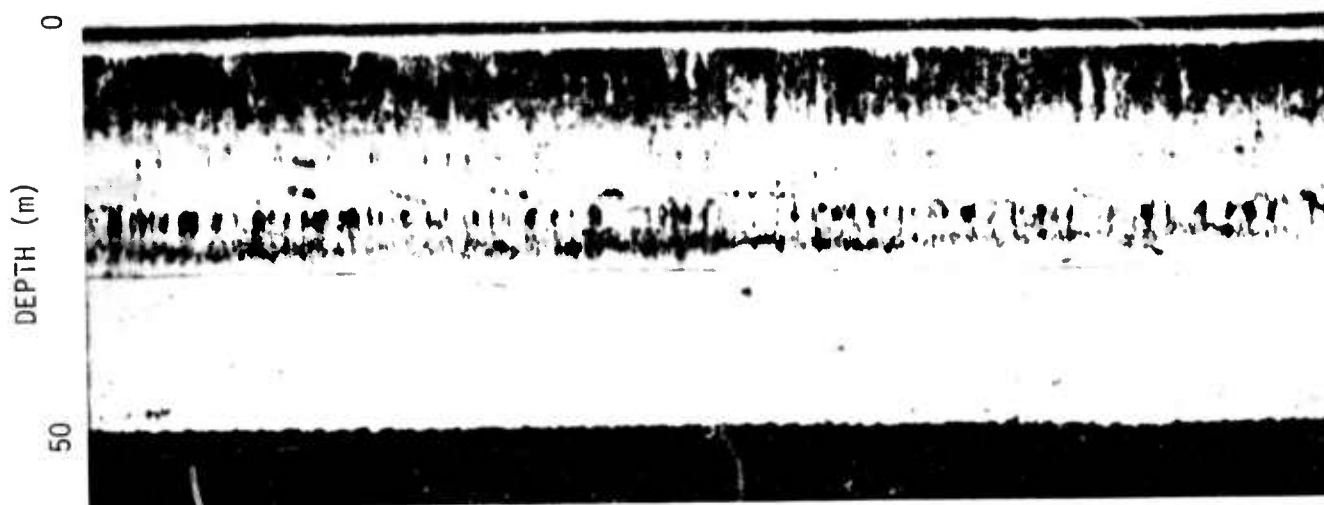


Figure 27. Echogram Taken at 38 kHz.

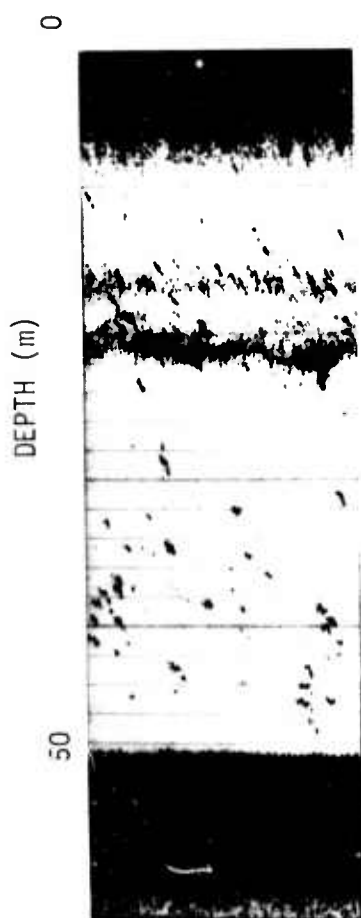


Figure 28. Echogram Taken at 105 kHz.

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Although our main interest in these studies was below the surface, observations above the surface were considered important because of the interaction between air and sea. Routine environmental observations were taken from the ice floe during most of the encampment.

Weather

Observations and readings of several instruments were taken hourly on the ice floe about 16 hours each day. All information was recorded in a log book for the period of the ice floe occupation, 2-11 August. A tabulation of this data appears in Figure 29.

The wind speed was measured with a 3-cup anemometer mounted on a 12-ft pole. A magnetic pick-off sent electrical pulses to a counter at the foot of the pole. Wind speeds were low except for winds of 20-30 mph on 6 August and 15-20 mph on 8 August. The wind direction was estimated by facing the wind and noting the direction on the compass. Winds were from the east at first, changing to westerly on 5 August and continuing westerly or southwesterly until the floe was abandoned on 11 August. A graph of wind speed and direction is given in Figure 30.

The barometric pressure was recorded by an aircraft altimeter with a barometric correction. The altitude was brought to zero with the correction control and the barometric pressure was then obtained by reading the control setting. The peaks in pressure are summarized below:

High	2 Aug	30.28
Low	6 Aug	29.28
High	7 Aug	29.87
Low	8 Aug	29.60
High	9 Aug	29.98
Low	10 Aug	29.79
High	11 Aug	29.96

Air temperature was measured with a thermocouple meter sheltered from the sun. The temperature usually dropped to near freezing at night. On sunny days it rose as high as 52°F. During rainy days it varied between 40°F and 45°F.

Other Routine Measurements

Floe orientation was measured with a marine binnacle compass fixed on the floe. The reference line was established along the initial radio beacon antenna. The floe changed orientation at a varying rate with a maximum of about 15°/hr. The fastest changes occurred with rapid changes in the wind. (See Figure 29 for the tabulated data and Figure 30 for a plot of floe orientation.)

DATE	TIME	WIND V MPH	WIND DIR °MAG	BAROM "HG	AIR TEMP °F	FLOE DIR °MAG	WATER DEPTH, M	RADAR XPNDR	RADIO BEACON	STATEN ISLAND	SUN	SKY	REMARKS
2 AUG	0100	6	90	30.28	44	14	-	-	-	-	NOT VIS	$\frac{1}{2}$ CLOUD, LOW FOG	
	0900	2	160	30.25	40	65	-	-	-	-	NOT VIS.	HAZY	
	1300	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1600	-	-	-	-	-	50.2	-	-	-	-	-	
	1800	4	100	30.22	47	142	51.1	-	-	-	VISIBLE	CLEAR, NO FOG	
	2100	$3\frac{1}{2}$	90	30.15	44	155	51.2	-	-	-	VISIBLE	CLEAR, SUNNY	
	2300	5	90	30.13	47	155	-	-	-	-	VISIBLE	CLEAR, NO HAZE	
	2400	3	80	30.13	43	15	-	-	-	-	OBSCURED	CLEAR, LOW HAZE	
3 AUG	0100	3	80	30.11	42	155	50.8	-	-	-	OBSCURED	CLEAR, LOW HAZE	$\frac{1}{8}$ " SKIN ICE ON BARS & GUN
	0300	$1\frac{1}{2}$	85	30.04	52	150	51.2	-	-	-	HAZY	LOW FOG	
	1200	2	80	29.96	52	135	50.2	-	-	-	VISIBLE	CLEAR	
	1400	2	340	29.98	52	130	49.9	-	-	-	VISIBLE	CLEAR	
	1500	$2\frac{1}{2}$	60	29.94	-	130	-	-	-	-	VISIBLE	CLEAR	
	1600	$3\frac{1}{2}$	40	29.88	45	125	50.8	-	-	-	VISIBLE	CLEAR	
	1800	$2\frac{1}{2}$	350	29.86	42	125	50.1	-	-	-	VISIBLE	CLEAR	
	1900	4	330	29.84	41	125	50.0	-	-	-	VISIBLE	CLEAR	
	2000	4	000	29.84	42	125	49.8	-	-	-	VISIBLE	CLEAR	
	2100	5	320	29.82	38	125	49.4	-	-	-	262° MAG.	$\frac{1}{2}$ CLOUD, NO FOG	
	2200	3	300	29.81	38	125	49.7	-	-	-	275° obscured - $\frac{1}{2}$ CLOUD		
	2300	$5\frac{1}{2}$	290	29.80	39	125	49.3	-	-	-	296° obscured - $\frac{1}{2}$ CLOUD		
	2400	2	010	29.79	39	120	49.5	-	-	-	309°	CLEAR	SKIN ICE ON OCEAN
	0100	1	330	29.78	35	120	49.6	-	-	-	319	CLEAR, LOW CLOUDS	

Figure 29. MIZPAC 72 - Station Able - Camp 2 - Weather and Observations.

DATE	TIME	WIND V. MPH	WIND DIR °MAG	BAROM "HG	AIR TEMP °F	FLOE DIR °MAG	WATER DEPTH, M	RADAR XPDR	RADIO BEACON	STATION ISLAND	SUN	SKY	REMARKS
4 AUG	0900	1	320	29.70	42	125	48.9	-	-	-	75° MAG	CLEAR, Distant HAZE, 1/2 SKIM ICE	
	1000	0	-	29.62	42	135	48.8	-	-	-	90°	CLEAR	
	1200	0	-	29.64	43	140	49.4	-	-	-	VISIBLE	CLEAR	
	1300	0	-	29.63	43	127	49.3	-	-	-	135°	CLEAR	
	1400	0	-	29.61	45	150	48.9	-	-	-	150	CLEAR	
	1500	0	-	29.60	46	156	49.7	-	-	-	165	1/2 CLOUD	
	1600	0	-	29.59	45	158	48.5	-	-	-	185	3/4 CLOUD	
	1700	0	-	29.58	44	161	48.7	-	-	-	202	1/2 CLOUD	
	2000	1/2	90	29.54	42	171	48.9	-	-	-	OBSERVED	3/4 CLOUD	
	2100	0	-	29.53	42	176	47.9	-	-	-	OBSERVED	3/4 CLOUD	
	2200	0	-	29.52	42	181	48.5	-	-	-	OBSERVED	3/4 CLOUD	
	2300	1/2	180	29.52	38	186	48.7	-	-	-	OBSERVED	CLOUDY	
	2400	1	240	29.52	44	190	47.8	-	-	-	OBSERVED	CLOUDY	
5 AUG	0500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	RAINED 2.05"	
	0800	4	240	29.51	36	255	48.5	OFF	-	-	60° OBSERVED	CLOUDY	NO ICE ON OCEAN
	0900	3	180	29.52	44	260	48.6	-	-	-	85° OBSERVED	CLOUDY	
	1000	8	190	29.52	43	265	48.2	-	-	-	OBSERVED	CLOUDY	
	1100	6	210	29.52	41	275	49.0	-	-	-	110° OBSERVED	CLOUDY, FOG, HAZE	
	1200	10-12	210	29.54	46	280	49.2	-	-	-	120°	HAZY	
	1300	8	220	29.52	49	292	49.0	ON	-	NEARBY	144°	OVERCAST & FOG	
	1400	6	210	29.52	47	308	49.4	ON	-	NEARBY	160°	FOG & HAZY	
	1500	4	210	29.51	48	325	49.4	ON	-	DEPARTED	180	1/2 CLOUD	
	1600	3	190	29.51	51	332	48.7	ON	-	-	195	LIGHT OVERCAST	

Figure 29. MIZPAC 72 - Station Able - Camp 2 - Weather and Observations, cont.

DATE	TIME	WIND V MPH	WIND DIR °MAG	BAROM "HG	AIR TEMP °F	FLOE DIR °MAG	WATER DEPTH, M	RADAR XPNDR	RADIO BEACON	STATEN ISLAND	SUN	SKY	REMARKS
5 AUG	1700	3	160	29.51	46	340	50.7	ON	-	1 MI @ 260°	214°	HAZY, LIGHT CLOUDS	
	1800	1	170	29.48	50	350	49.7	ON	-	HIDDEN IN FOG	OBSERVED	HAZY, LIGHT MIST	
	1900	4	130	29.48	48	000	49.1	ON	-	1 MI @ 260°	242	CLOUDY	
	2000	6	120	29.45	46	003	49.3	ON	-	1 MI @ 260°	OBSERVED	CLOUDY	
	2100	7	140	29.43	44	010	49.2	ON	-	1 MI @ 270°	OBSERVED	CLOUDY	
	2200	8	140	29.40	44	015	49.5	ON	-	1 MI @ 280°	OBSERVED	CLOUDY	
	2300	12-16	160	29.38	45	018	50.1	ON	-	1 MI @ 290°	OBSERVED	CLOUDY	
	2400	12	170	29.37	40	017	48.6	ON	-	1 MI @ 310°	HEAVY OVERCAST & RAIN		
	0800	18-24	160	29.28	36	240	50.6	ON	-	INVISIBLE	OVERCAST, CLOUDS & RAIN		RAIN & STRONG WINDS DURING NIGHT
	0900	10-12	190	29.31	40	238	50.8	ON	-	1/2 MI @ 150°	OBSERVED	OVERCAST	
6 AUG	1000	14-16	215	29.33	35	243	51.3	ON	-	1/2 MI @ 150°	OBSERVED	OVERCAST, LIGHT MIST	
	1100	10-12	195	29.37	39	238	51.6	ON	-	1/2 MI @ 150°	110°	1/2 CLOUD	
	1200	10-12	180	29.40	37	235	50.7	ON	-	1/2 MI @ 150°	OBSERVED	CLOUDY	
	1300	10-12	210	29.39	44	235	51.8	ON	-	ALONGSIDE	145	OBSERVED	
	1400	16-20	220	29.43	43	233	51.9	ON	-	DEPARTED	165	3/4 CLOUD	
	1500	16-20	250	29.45	42	229	52.1	ON	-	1/2 MI @ 90°	OBSERVED	CLOUDY	
	1600	20-25	275	29.46	38	217	52.4	ON	-	1 MI @ 90°	OBSERVED	CLOUDY	
	1700	20	280	29.50	38	220	51.9	ON	-	1 MI @ 90°	OBSERVED	OVERCAST	
	1800	20-26	270	29.55	32	222	51.9	ON	-	1 MI @ 90°	OBSERVED	OVERCAST	
	1900	25-30	285	29.58	33	233	51.5	ON	-	1 MI @ 100°	OBSERVED	OVERCAST	
	2000	25	280	29.60	33	282	-	ON	-	ALONGSIDE	OBSERVED	OVERCAST	

Figure 29. MIZPAC 72 - Station Able - Camp 2 - Weather and Observations, cont.

DATE	TIME	WIND V MPH	WIND DIR °MAG	BAROM "HG	AIR TEMP °F	FLOE DIR °MAG	WATER DEPTH, M	RADAR XPDR	RADIO BEACON	STATION ISLAND	SUN	SKY	REMARKS
6 AUG	2100	13-20	250	29.63	33	294	51.8	ON	-	DEPARTED	OBSCURED	OVERCAST	
	2200	16-20 gusts 25	250	29.66	33	325	52.3	ON	-	1 MI @ 230°	OBSCURED	OVERCAST	
	2300	12-15	250	29.68	33	332	52.9	ON	-	1 MI @ 180	OBSCURED	OVERCAST	
	2400	10	260	29.70	32	342	52.9	ON	-	INVISIBILE	OBSCURED	FOG - LIGHT MIST	
7 AUG	0900	14	260	29.76	33	325	61.6	ON	-	OUT OF SIGHT	OBSCURED	OVERCAST	
	1000	18	250	29.79	35	320	58.6	ON	-	OUT OF SIGHT	105°	CLOUDY	
	1100	20	260	29.80	37	318	53.7	ON	-	2 MI @ 220°	120°	HAZY, OVERCAST	
	1200	16-20	240	29.82	39	320	53.4	ON	-	ALONGSIDE	OBSCURED	HAZY, OVERCAST	
	1300	10-12	245	29.83	37	320	53.7	ON	-	DEPARTED	150°	HAZY, OVERCAST	
	1400	10-12	250	29.85	35	330	54.5	ON	-	OUT OF SIGHT	165°	HAZY	
	1500	14	250	29.86	37	330	54.0	OFF	-	OUT OF SIGHT	180	HAZY, OVERCAST	
	1600	8	250	29.84	39	318	53.5	OFF	-	OUT OF SIGHT	205°	-	
	1700	10	280	29.85	40	302	54.4	ON & OFF	-	OUT OF SIGHT	225°	HAZY, OVERCAST	
	1800	12	270	29.86	41	290	55.8	ON & OFF	-	OUT OF SIGHT	OBSCURED	OVERCAST	
	1900	10	280	29.87	46	290	56.4	OFF	-	OUT OF SIGHT	OBSCURED	OVERCAST	
	2000	4	270	29.86	43	295	57.2	OFF	-	OUT OF SIGHT	OBSCURED	OVERCAST	
	2100	4	230	29.85	44	295	58.0	ON & OFF	ON	OUT OF SIGHT	OBSCURED	OVERCAST	
	2200	6	250	29.85	41	286	60.1	ON	ON	OUT OF SIGHT	OBSCURED	OVERCAST	
	2300	2	270	29.85	36	270	61.2	ON	OFF	ALONGSIDE	OBSCURED	OVERCAST	
	2400	2	310	29.85	37	270	60.8	ON	OFF	OUT OF SIGHT	OBSCURED	OVERCAST	
8 AUG	0100	1	290	29.86	36	265	59.8	ON	-	OUT OF SIGHT	OBSCURED	OVERCAST	
	0200	0	-	29.84	34	260	59.6	ON	-	OUT OF SIGHT	OBSCURED	OVERCAST	
	0300	1	80	29.84	31	260	59.1	ON	-	OUT OF SIGHT	OBSCURED	OVERCAST	

Figure 29. MIZPAC 72 - Station Able - Camp 2 - Weather and Observations, cont.

DATE	TIME	WIND V MPH	WIND DIR °MAG	BAROM "HG	AIR TEMP °F	FLOE DIR °MAG	WATER DEPTH, M	RADAR XPDR	RADIO BEACON	STATION ISLAND	SUN	SKY	REMARKS
8 Aug	0400	3	90	29.82	26	260	59.0	ON	-	OUT OF SIGHT	OBSERVED	OVERCAST	
	0500	3	100	29.82	30	255	59.5	ON	-	OUT OF SIGHT	OBSERVED	OVERCAST	
	0600	5	90	29.80	31	245	61.5	ON	-	OUT OF SIGHT	OBSERVED	OVERCAST	
	0700	4	90	29.79	34	240	63.7	ON	-	OUT OF SIGHT	OBSERVED	OVERCAST	
	0800	13	100	29.77	34	235	62.3	ON	-	OUT OF SIGHT	OBSERVED	OVERCAST, FOG	
	0900	12-14	120	29.77	43	221	62.5	OFF	-	OUT OF SIGHT	80°	CLOUDS, LOW FOG	
	1000	8	135	29.77	51	205	60.5	ON	-	OUT OF SIGHT	98°	HAZY	
	1100	8	130	29.77	50	192	58.5	ON	-	OUT OF SIGHT	115°	$\frac{3}{4}$ CLOUD, LIGHT HAZE	
	1200	6-8	120	29.73	48	182	59.2	OFF	-	OUT OF SIGHT	OBSERVED	CLOUDY	
	1300	6-8	120	29.71	46	170	59.6	ON	-	2 MI @ 300'	OBSERVED	OVERCAST	
	1400	10	100	29.68	45	165	58.8	ON	-	2 MI @ 300'	OBSERVED	OVERCAST, LIGHT RAIN	
	1500	8-10	100	29.66	47	165	57.8	ON	-	2 MI @ 300'	OBSERVED	OVERCAST	
	1600	10	125	29.65	49	163	57.4	OFF	-	2 MI @ 300'	OBSERVED	OVERCAST, RAIN	
	1700	10-12	120	29.64	46	165	57.1	ON	-	ALONGSIDE	OBSERVED	OVERCAST, RAIN	
	1800	15	150	29.62	48	165	57.2	OFF	-	INVISIBLE	OBSERVED	THICK FOG	
	1900	14-18	190	29.61	49	161	57.2	OFF	-	INVISIBLE	OBSERVED	THICK FOG	
	2000	16-20	205	29.60	46	160	57.4	OFF	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ MI @ 300'	OBSERVED	OVERCAST	
	2100	16-20	210	29.59	43	180	59.6	OFF	-	INVISIBLE	OBSERVED	THICK FOG	
	2200	16-20	230	29.60	38	190	61.5	OFF	-	INVISIBLE	OBSERVED	THICK FOG	
	2300	20	250	29.61	32	210	63.8	OFF	-	INVISIBLE	OBSERVED	THICK FOG	
	2400	24-28	270	29.65	35	230	67.1	OFF	-	INVISIBLE	OBSERVED	THICK FOG	

Figure 29. MIZPAC 72 - Station Able - Camp 2 - Weather and Observations, cont.

DATE	TIME	WIND V MPH	WIND DIR °MAG	BAROM "HG	AIR TEMP °F	FLOE DIR °MAG	WATER DEPTH, M	RADAR XPNDR	RADIO BEACON	STATION ISLAND	SUN	SKY	REMARKS
9 AUG	0800	12	270	29.87	33	310	97.3	OFF	ON	INVISIBLE	OBSCURED	THICK FOG	
	0900	14	270	29.91	33	310	?	OFF	OFF	ALONGSIDE	OBSCURED	THICK FOG	
	1000	4	270	29.94	38	300	110.0	OFF	-	ALONGSIDE	OBSCURED	HAZY	
	1100	4	255	29.96	45	296	113.0	ON	-	-	120°	OVERCAST, FOG	
	1200	2	220	29.98	44	300	110.5	ON	-	ALONGSIDE	135°	OVERCAST	
	1300	1	250	29.97	49	315	114.5	ON	-	ADJACENT	OBSCURED	OVERCAST	
	1400	1	270	29.98	41	325	125.0	ON	-	NEARBY	OBSCURED	OVERCAST	
	1500	0	-	29.98	45	350	NOT READ	ON	-	NEARBY	OBSCURED	OVERCAST	
	1600	2	010	29.96	45	008	120.0	ON	-	NEARBY	OBSCURED	OVERCAST	
	1700	0	-	29.95	39	020	NOT READ	ON	-	NEARBY	OBSCURED	OVERCAST	
	1800	1	060	29.96	37	030	NOT READ	ON	-	ALONGSIDE	OBSCURED	OVERCAST	
	1900	1	060	29.94	37	042	NOT READ	ON	-	NEARBY	OBSCURED	OVERCAST	
10 AUG	1000	4	310	29.90	35	035	-	ON	-	INVISIBLE	OBSCURED	FOG	
	1100	1	270	29.89	42	020	-	ON	-	INVISIBLE	OBSCURED	OVERCAST, FOG	
	1200	1	240	29.91	48	000	-	ON	-	1MI @ 220°	135°	THIN OVERCAST	
	1400	1	200	29.90	49	020	-	ON	-	1MI @ 050°	170°	HAZY	
	1500	1	160	29.88	44	030	-	ON	-	1MI @ 050°	180°	HAZY	
	1600	1	150	29.86	45	039	-	ON	-	1MI @ 060°	OBSCURED	OVERCAST	
	1700	0	-	29.82	47	038	-	ON	-	1MI @ 060°	OBSCURED	OVERCAST	
	1800	1	090	29.81	45	040	-	ON	-	INVISIBLE AUDIBLE	OBSCURED	OVERCAST, FOG	
	1900	1	015	29.79	-	049	-	ON	-	INVISIBLE AUDIBLE	OBSCURED	FOG, RAIN	
	2000	1	030	29.78	40	060	-	ON	-	1MI @ 050	OBSCURED	FOG, RAIN	

Figure 29. MIZPAC 72 - Station Able - Camp 2 - Weather and Observations, cont.

[illegible]

Figure 29. MIZPAC 72 - Station Able - Camp 2 - Weather and Observations, cont.

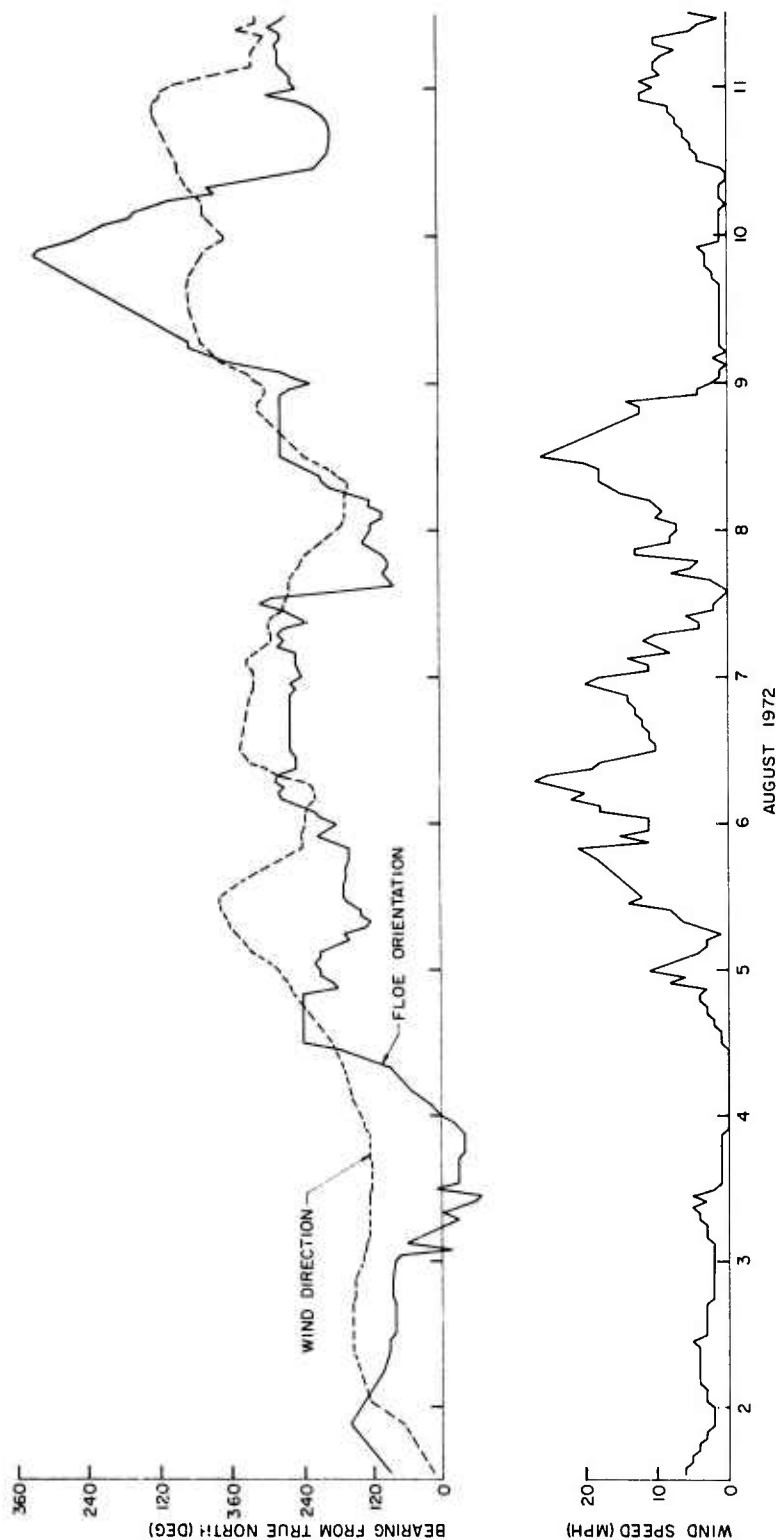


Figure 30. Ice Floe Orientation Compared to the Wind.

Water depth was measured with an acoustic fathometer. Sound pulses at 360 kHz were reflected off the bottom and the transmit and return pulses were used to start and stop an oscillator whose output was gated into a pulse counter. The maximum depth readable was 150 meters. This data is tabulated in Figure 29.

Some additional depth information was obtained by dropping the temperature-depth probe to the bottom and noting the maximum depth recorded by the Vibrot on pressure transducer.

Other observations tabulated in Figure 29 are:

- (1) radar transponder, on or off
- (2) radio beacon, on or off
- (3) location of STATEN ISLAND relative to the floe
- (4) bearing of the sun
- (5) the sky condition.

REFERENCES

1. APL-UW 7223, "Studies in the Marginal Ice Zone of the Chukchi and Beaufort Seas: A Report on Project MIZPAC-71B," by G.R. Garrison and E.A. Pence, 31 January 1973.
2. APL/Sea Grant Document, "Program Description, DDAFS #1, An Integrator Program to Estimate Fish Population Density," 1 May 1971.

APPENDIX A

CHUKCHI SEA PROFILES FROM ICEBREAKER

Profiles of temperature and conductivity were measured from the icebreaker at the locations shown in Figure 4. Profiles were calculated and plotted for temperature, salinity, sound speed, and density. The few measurements from the helicopter provided temperature data only. A list of the times of these profiles is given below.

Barrow Line

<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>
20 Jul	1445, 1830, 2130
21 Jul	0630

Icebreaker lodged in ice

22 Jul	0800, 1110, 1620, 1920
23 Jul	0410, 0430

Helicopter

23 Jul	0930, 1000, 1030, 1100
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Near Barrow

23 Jul	1730
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Wainwright Line

24 Jul	0210, 0330, 0500, 0615, 0715, 0850, 1040
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Icy Cape Line

25 Jul	0015, 0205, 0320, 0535, 0650, 0750, 0925, 1035, 1130, 1315, 1430
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Chukchi Crossing

25 Jul	1650, 2010, 2340
26 Jul	0215, 0505, 0750, 1520, 1810, 2035, 2300
27 Jul	0155

Helicopter

26 Jul	0940, 1000, 1020, 1040
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Wainwright Line

28 Jul 0200, 0415, 0455, 0600, 0645, 0815, 1000, 1130

Moving northeast

28 Jul 1320, 1500, 1640, 2050

Barrow Line (Westerly)

4 Aug 1145, 1230, 1315, 1410

Helicopter

4 Aug 7 stations at 1500-1700

Wainwright Line (Northerly)

5 Aug 0400, 0515, 0700, 0820, 0915, 1100, 1230

Northeasterly

7 Aug 0445, 0530, 0630, 0715, 0930, 1045, 1210, 1320, 1415, 1510,
1600

Barrow Line

13 Aug 0250, 0500, 0650, 0850, 1030, 1145

Wainwright Line

13 Aug 1945, 2215

14 Aug 0000, 0129, 0240, 0340, 0430, 0545

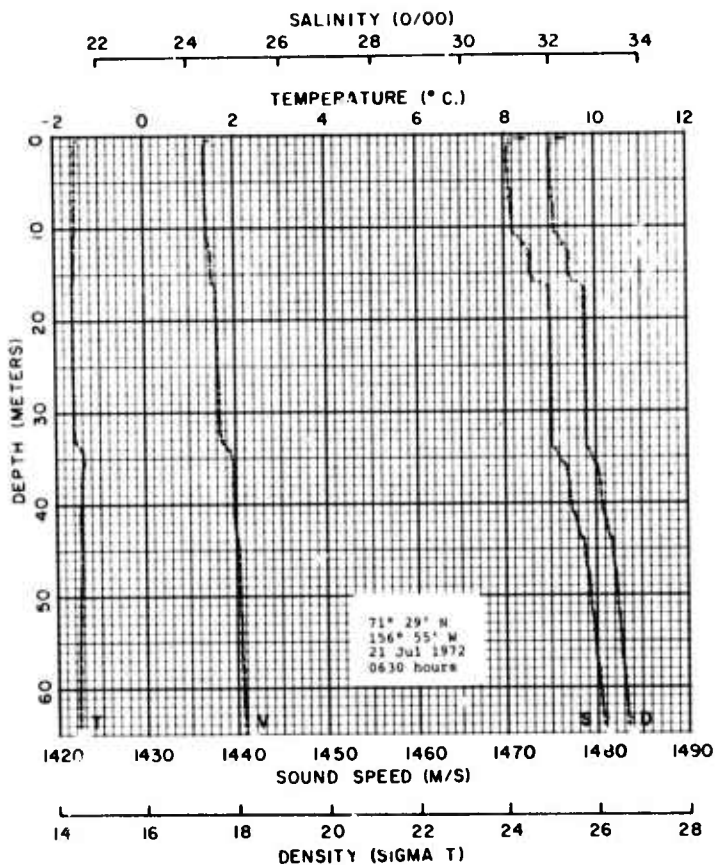
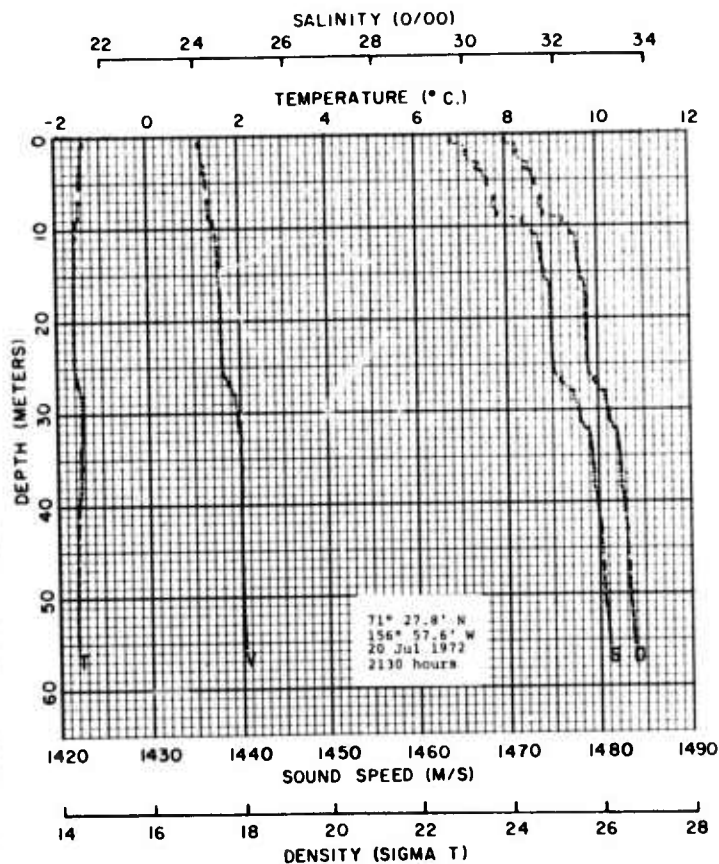
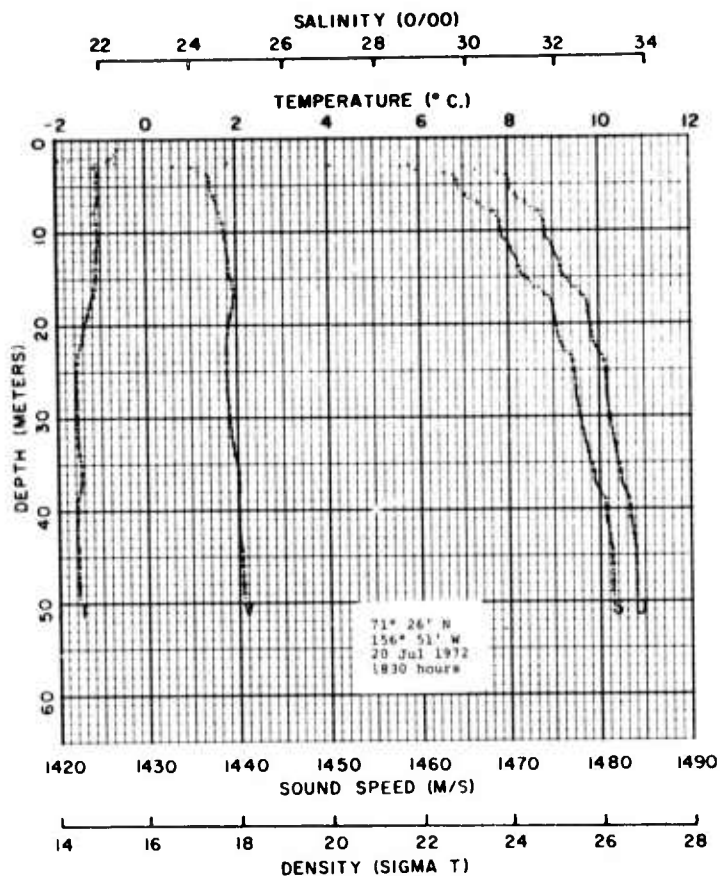
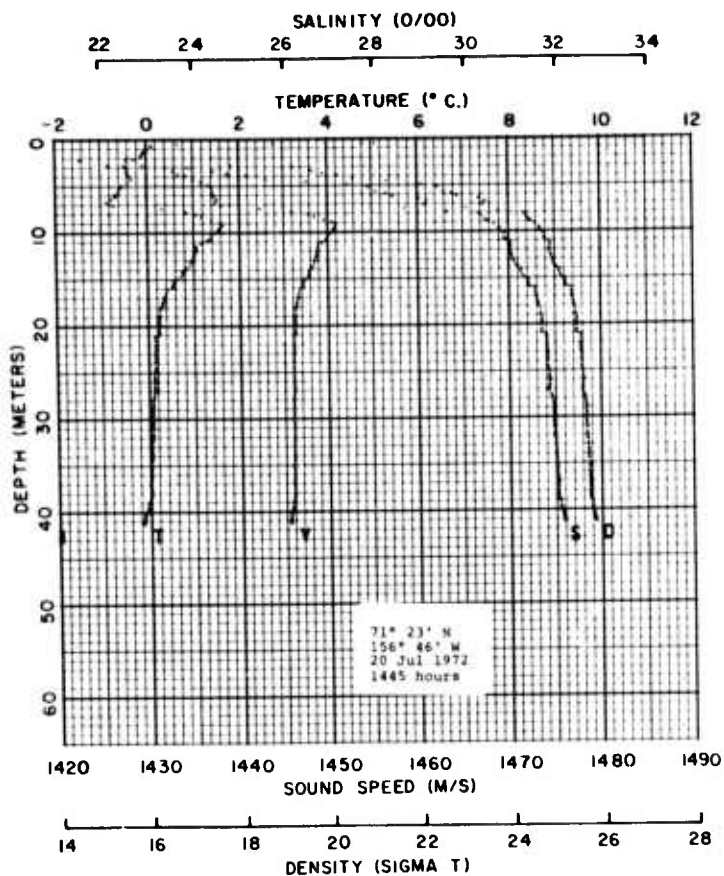
Chukchi Crossing

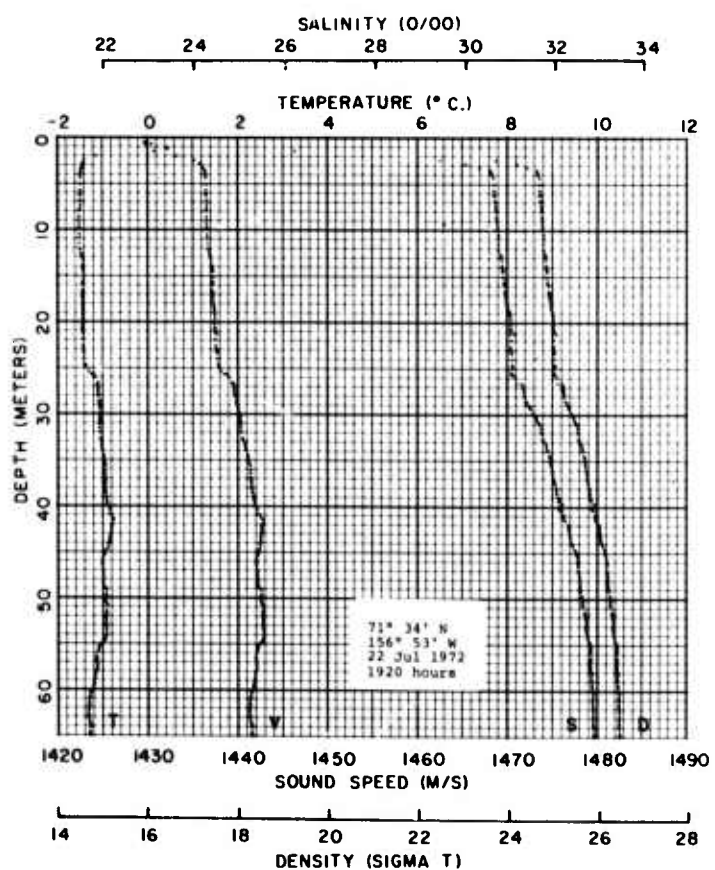
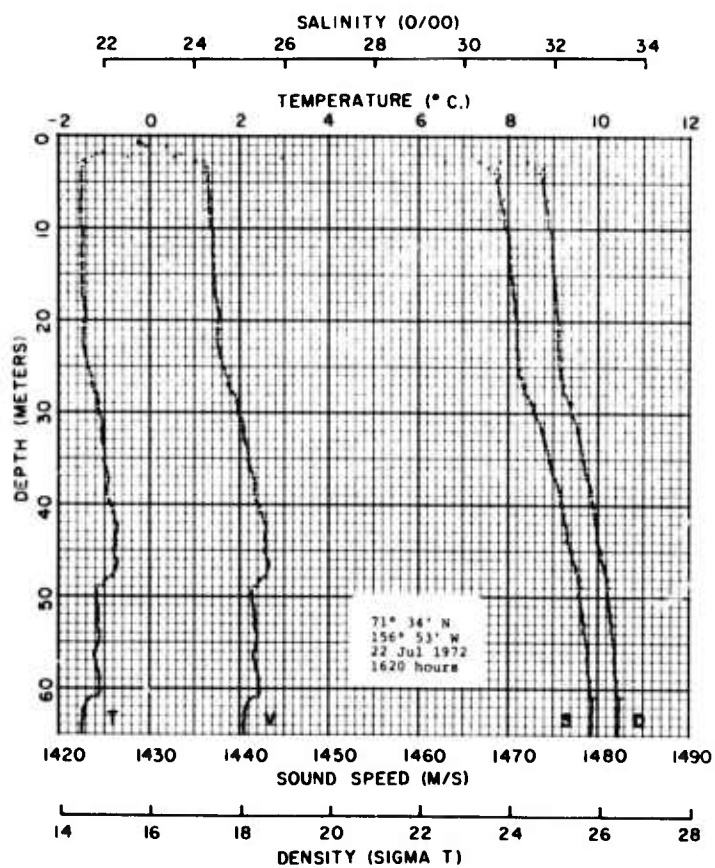
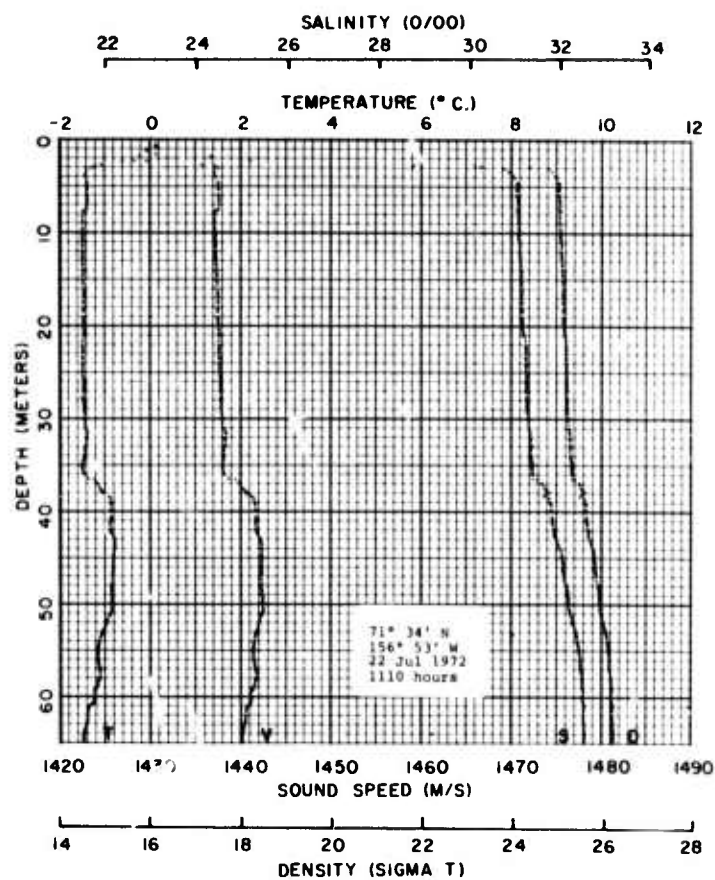
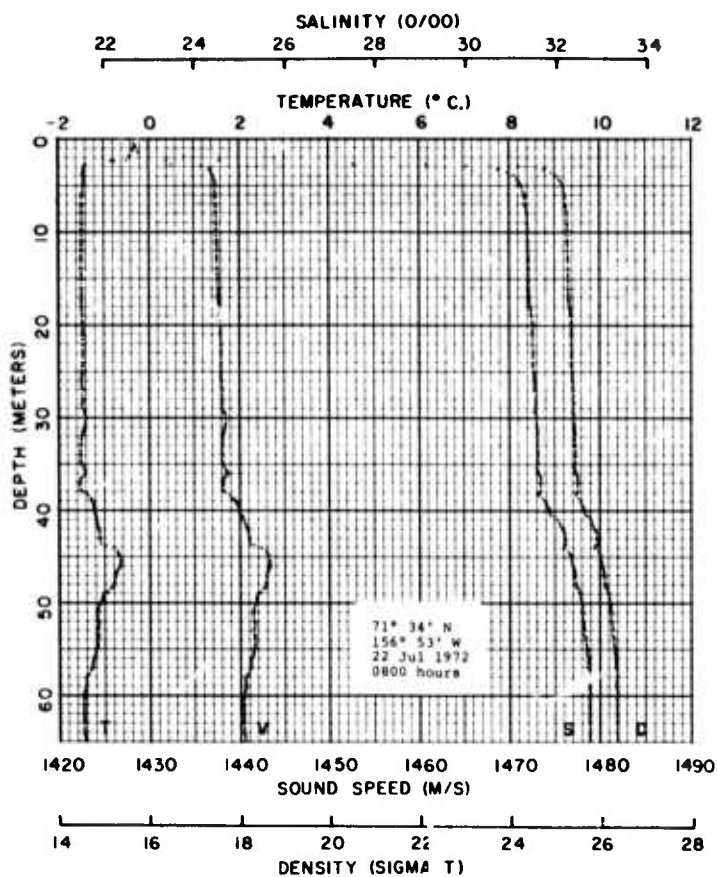
15 Aug 0110, 0345, 0600, 0835, 1000, 1200, 1410, 1530, 1700, 1900,
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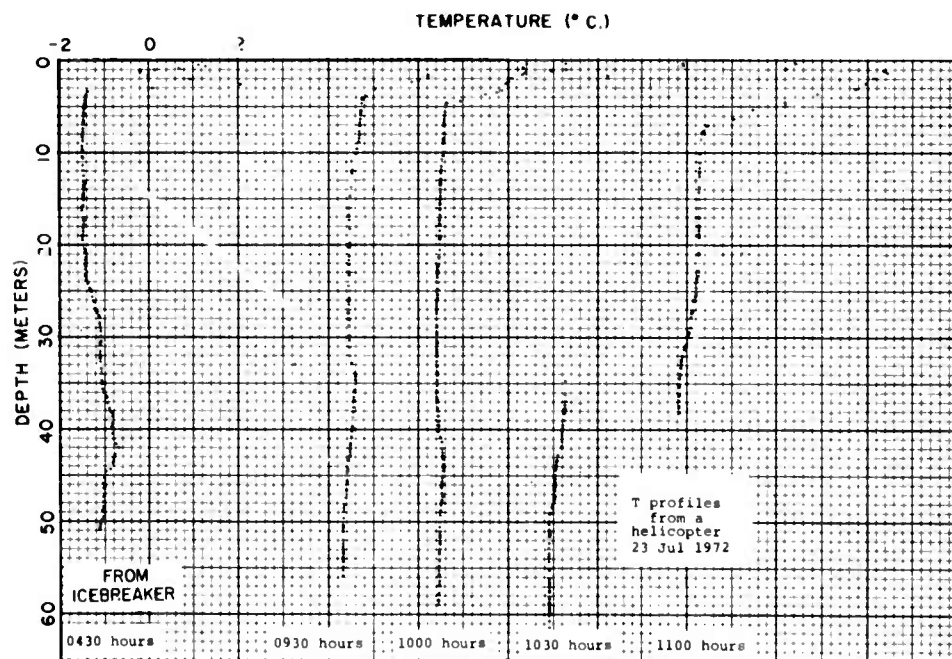
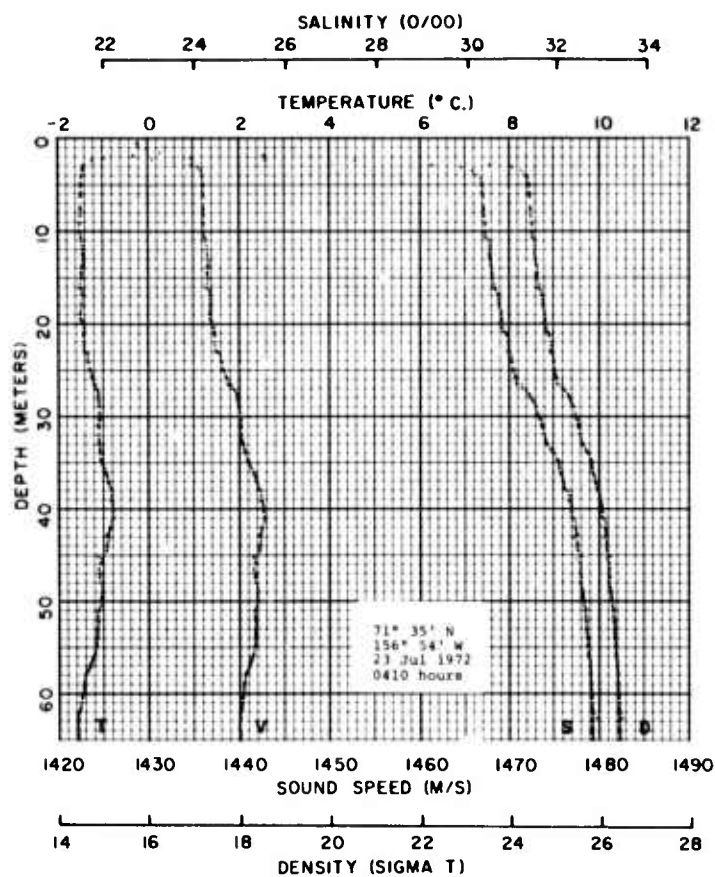
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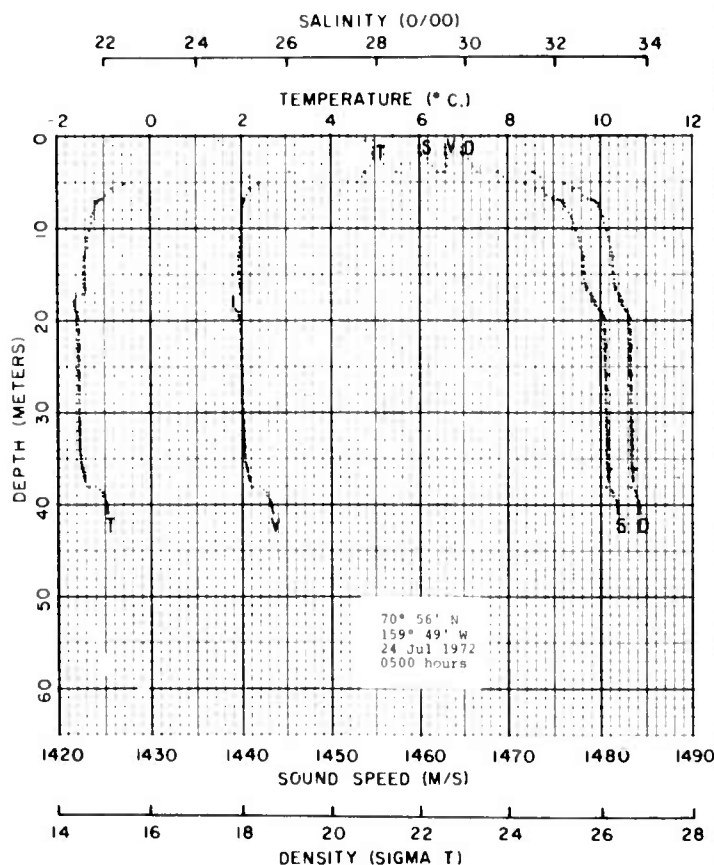
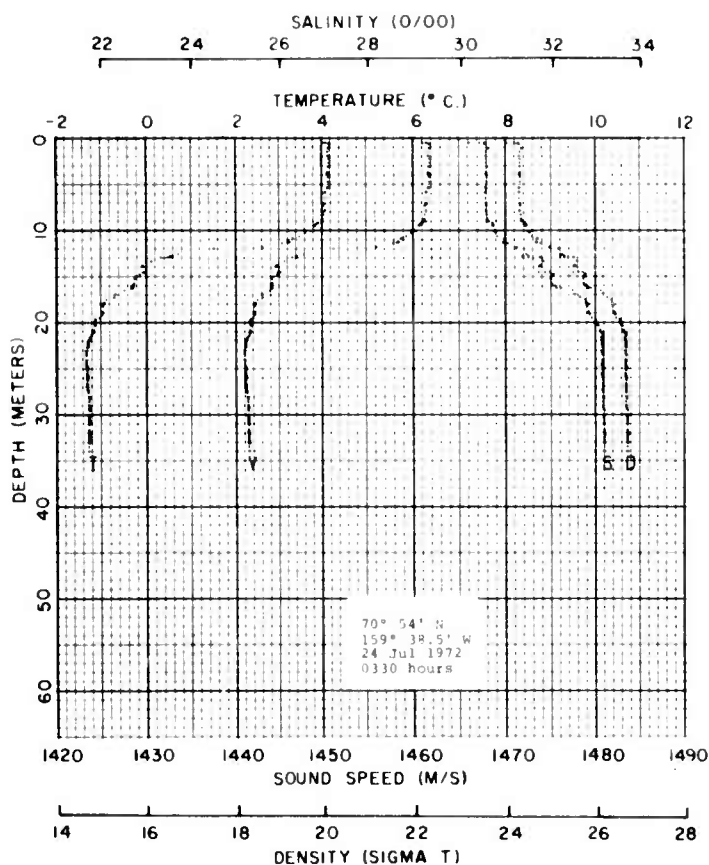
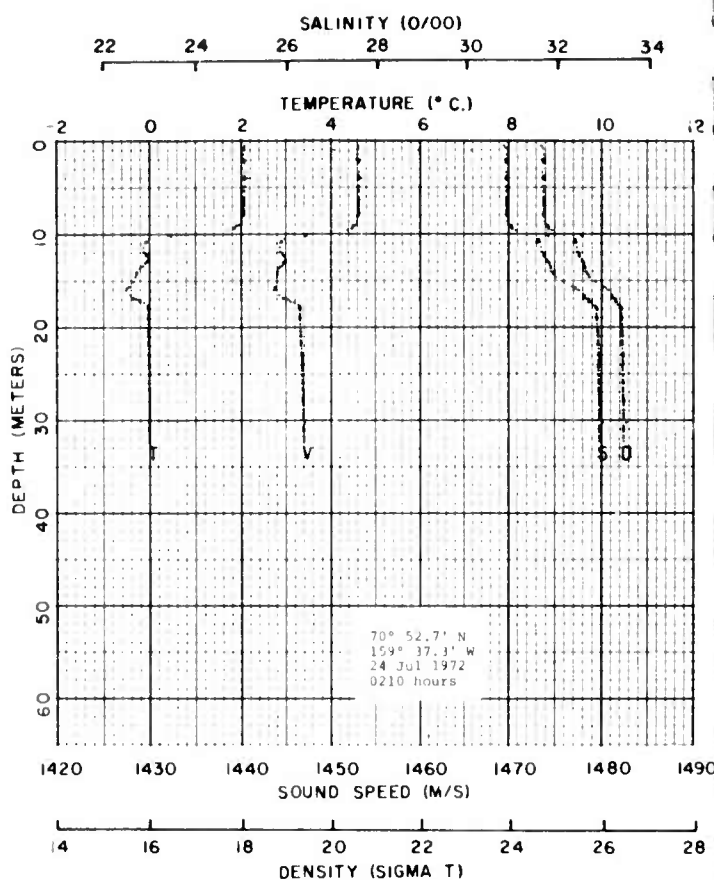
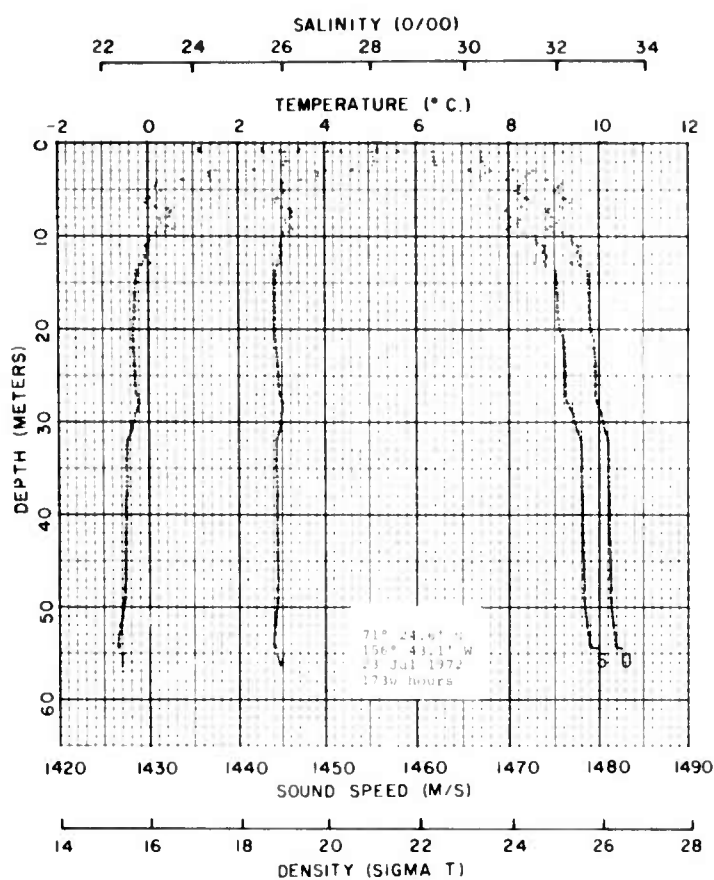
Helicopter

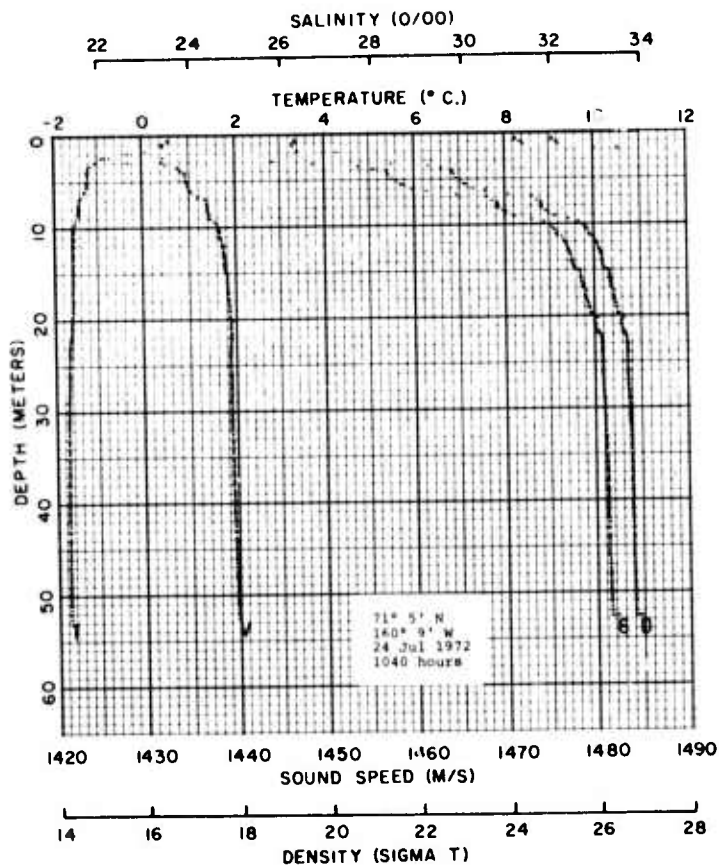
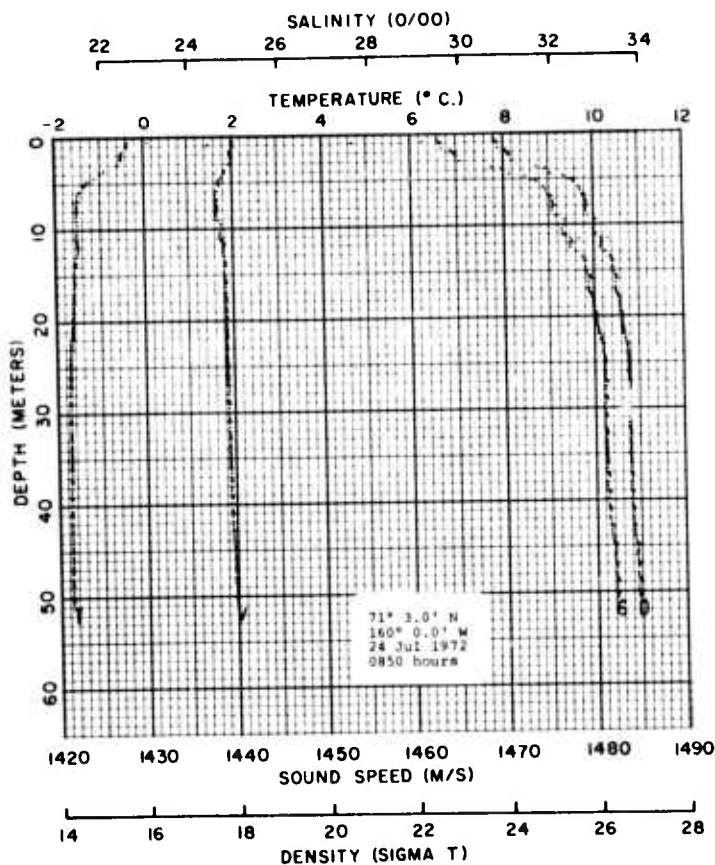
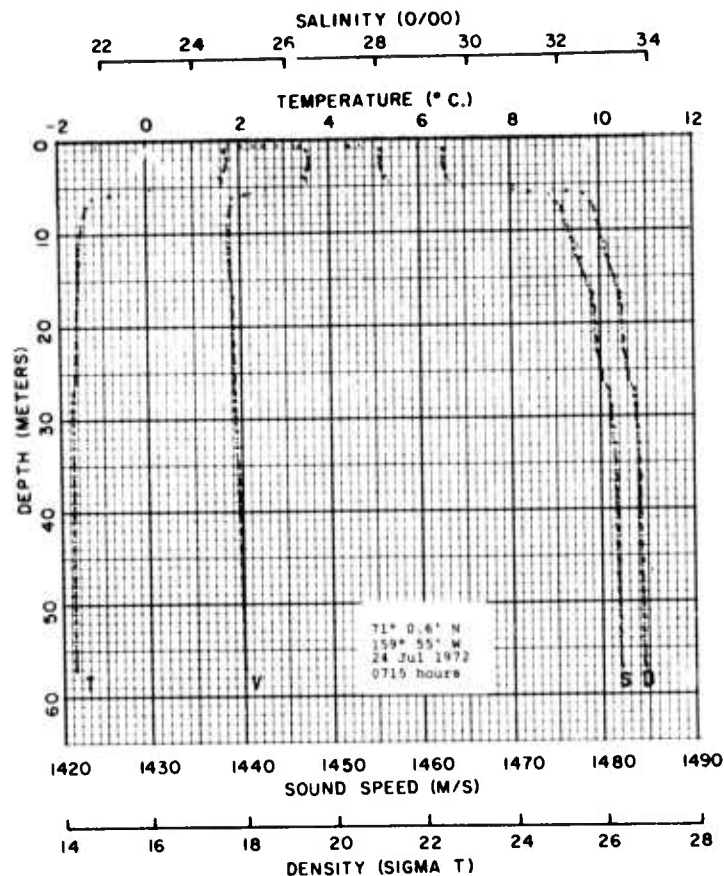
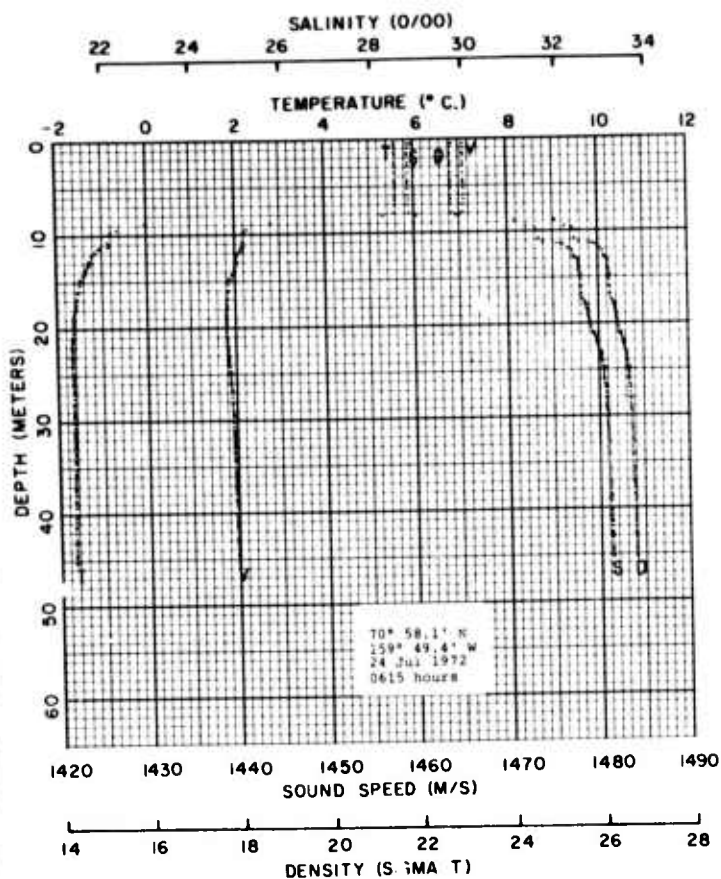
16 Aug 3 stations (not included)

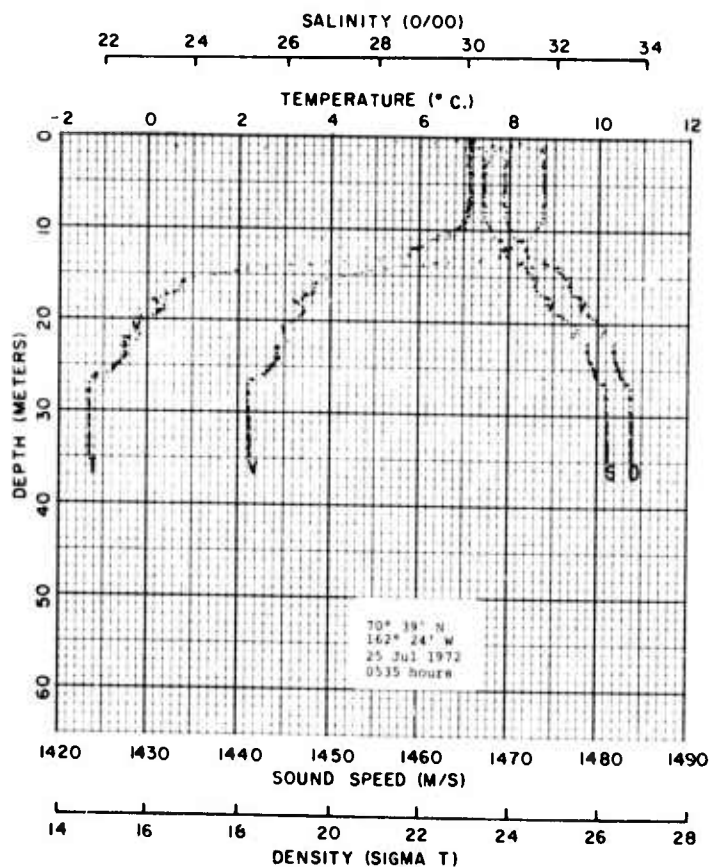
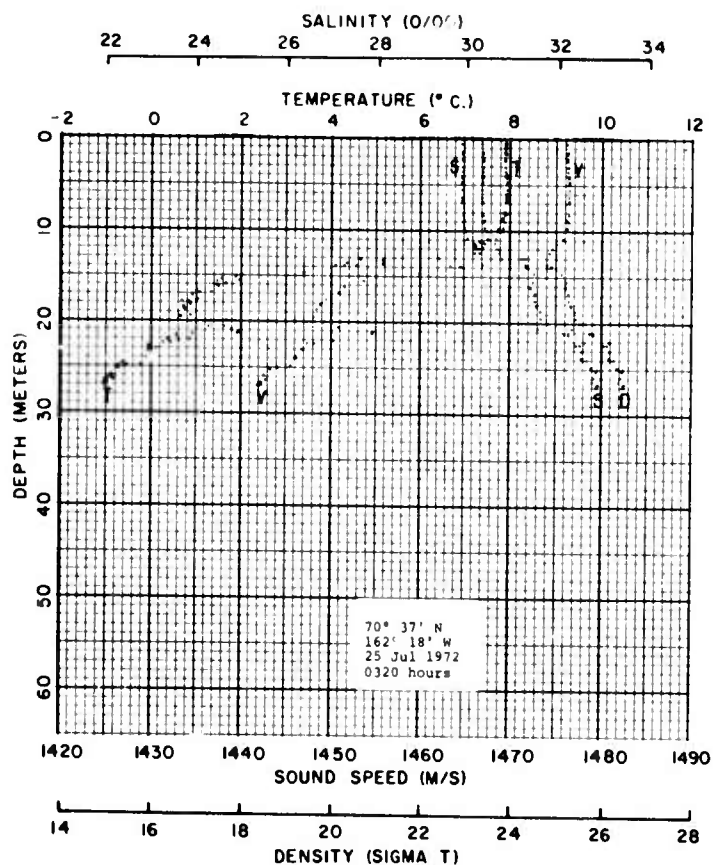
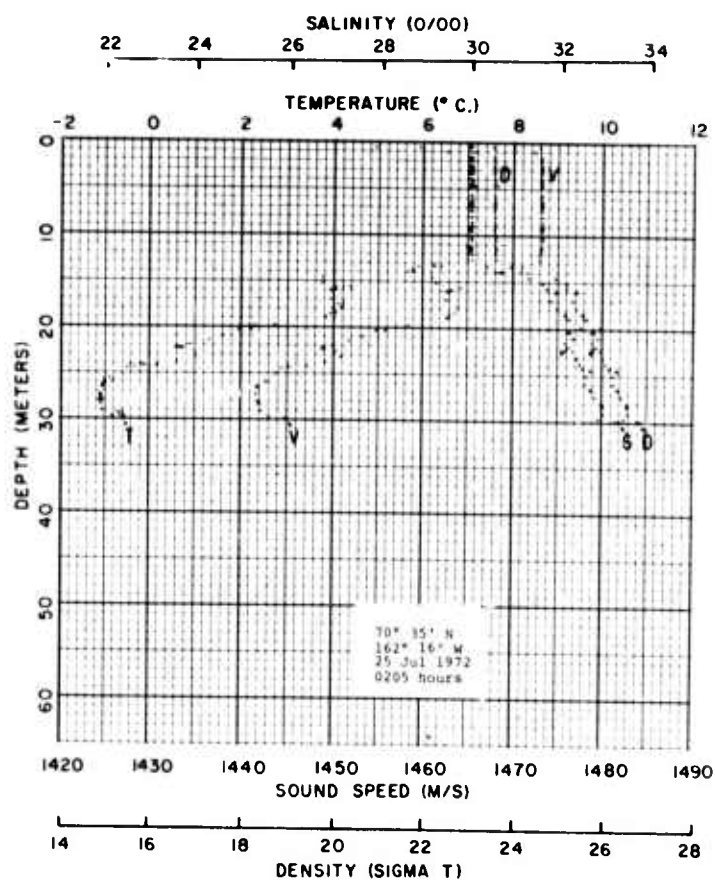
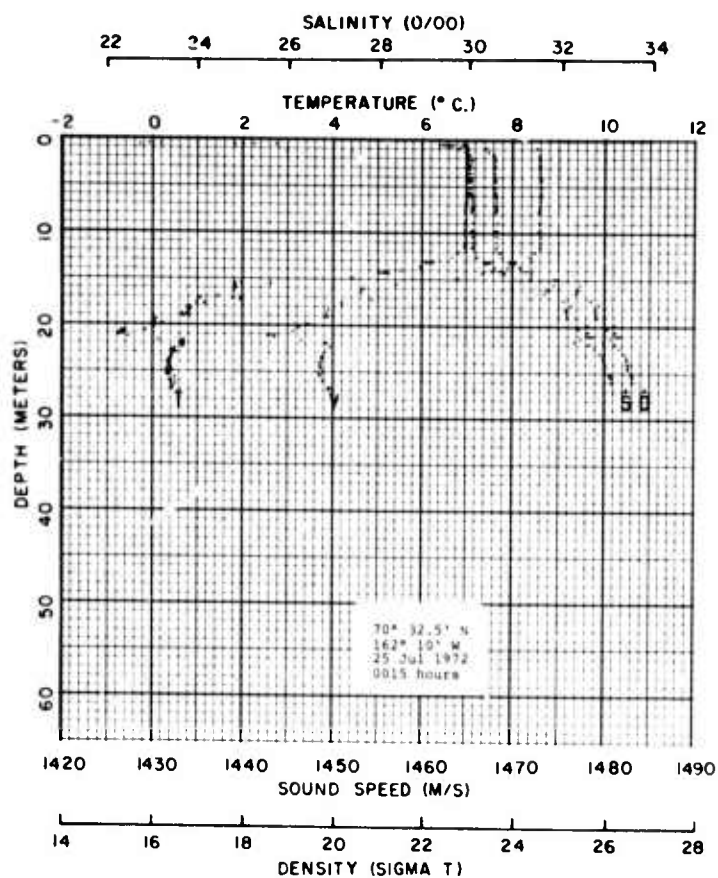


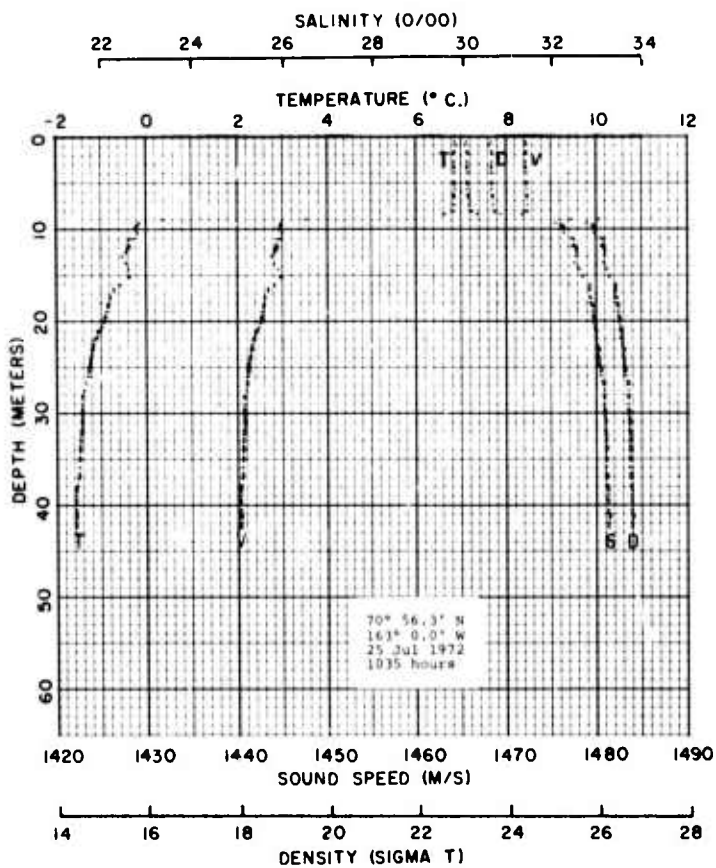
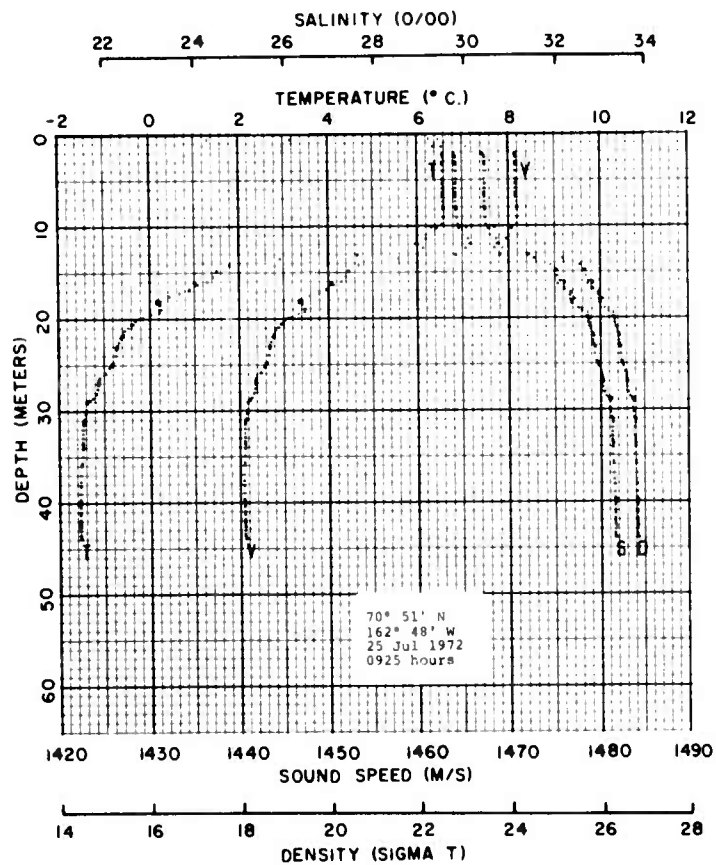
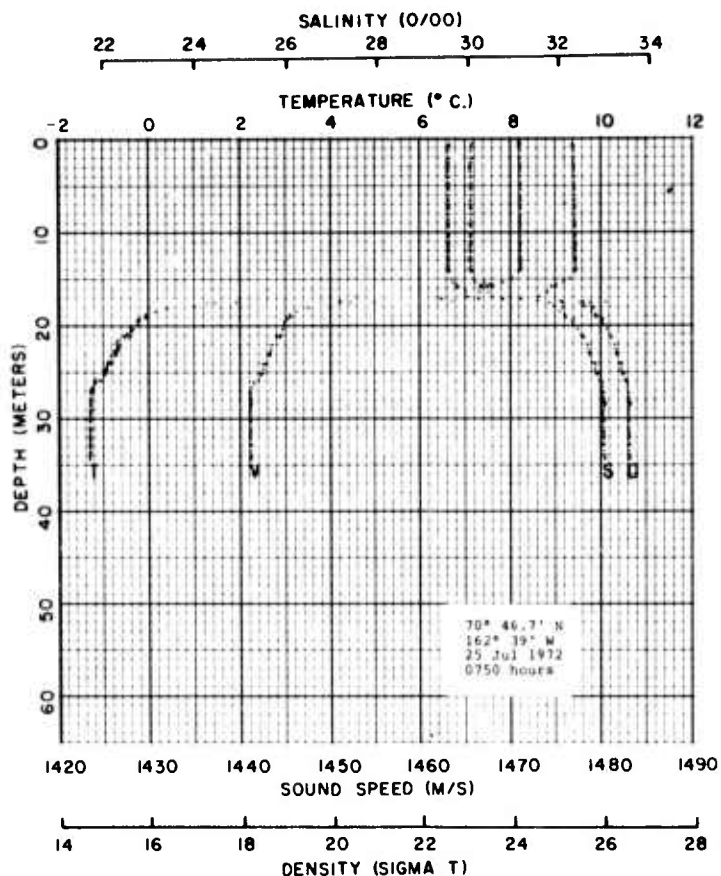
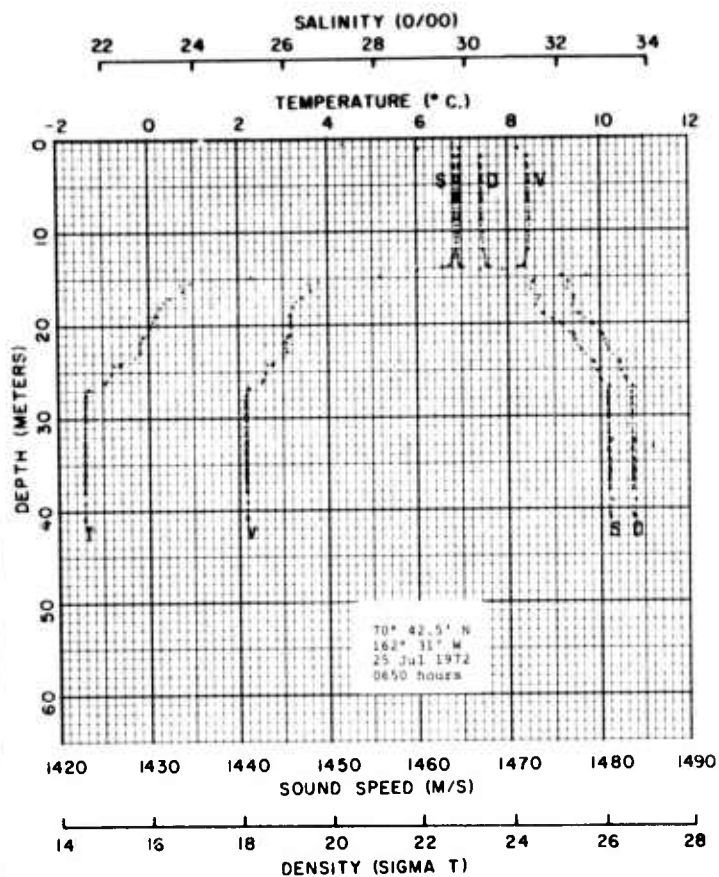


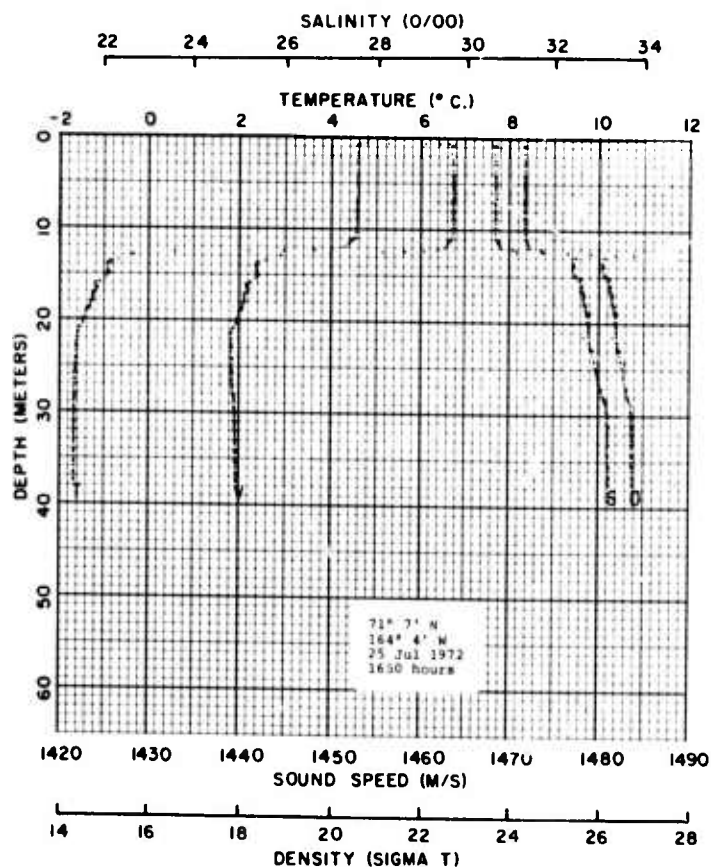
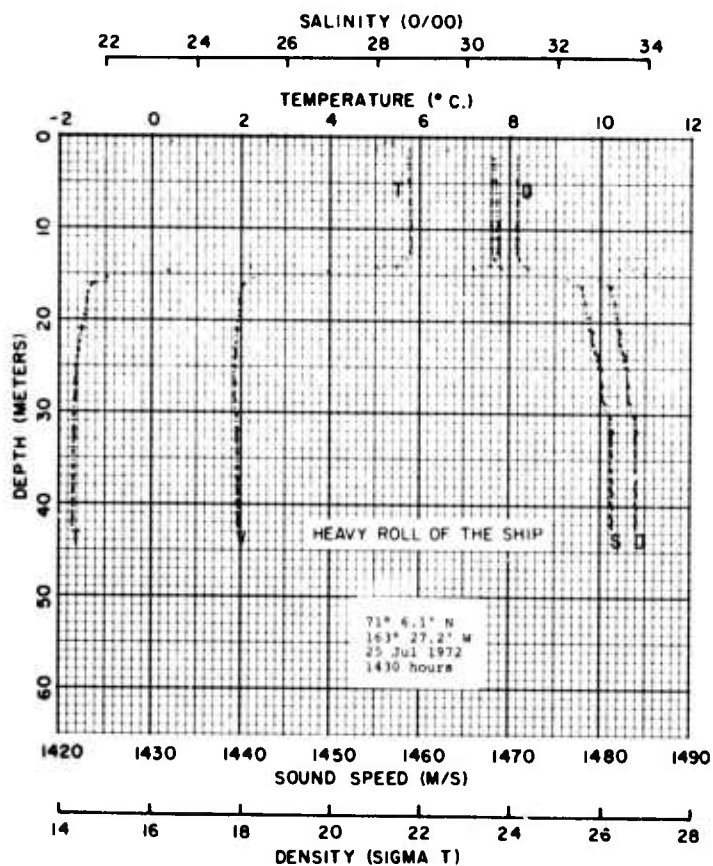
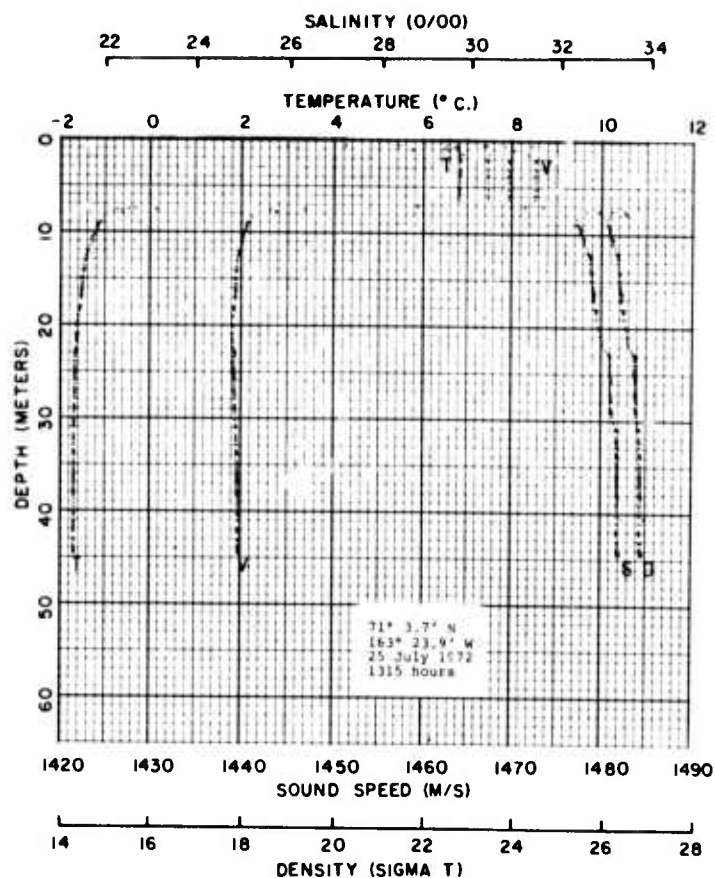
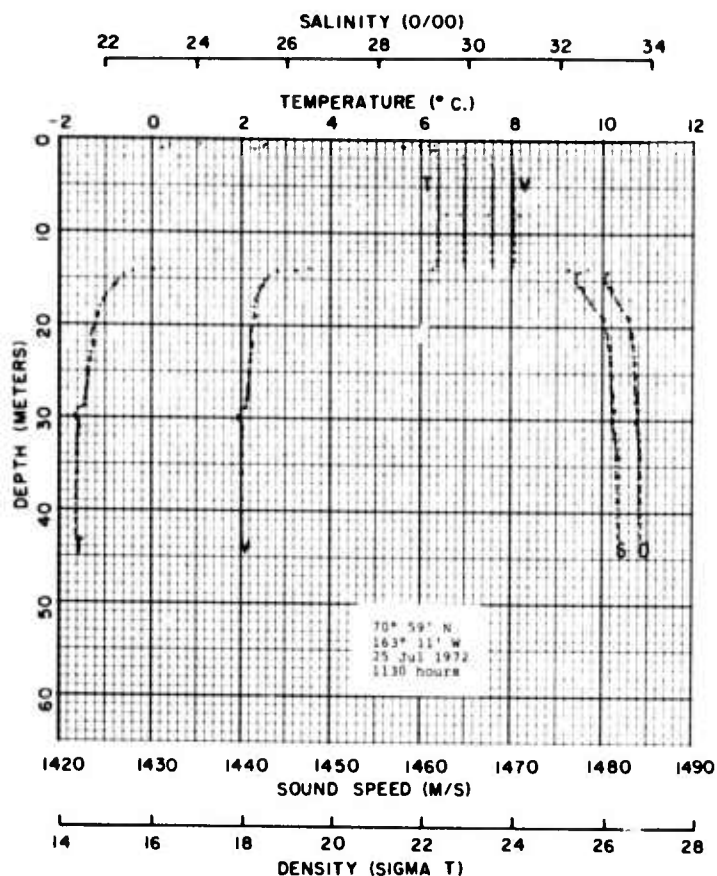


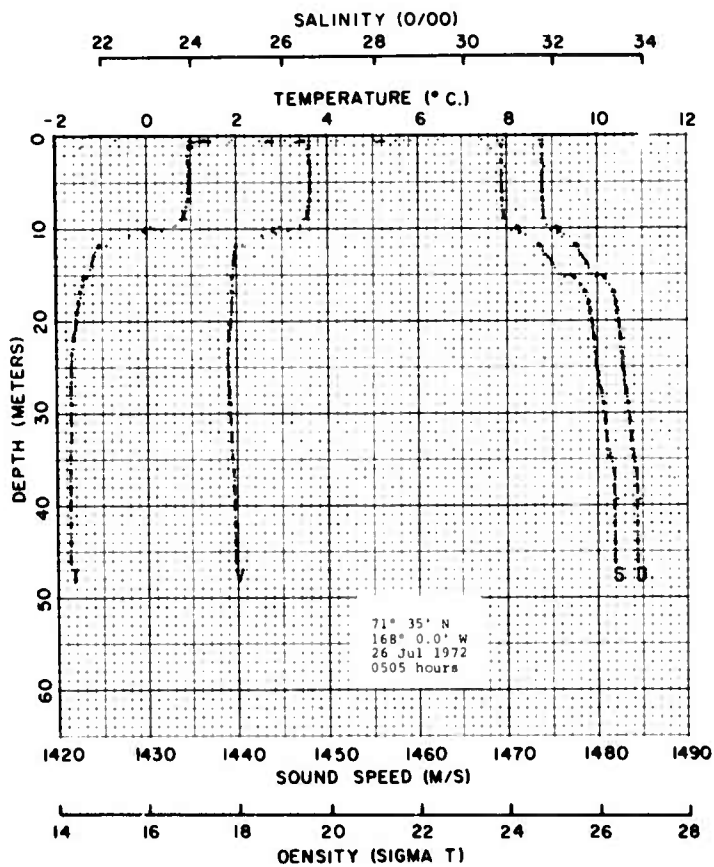
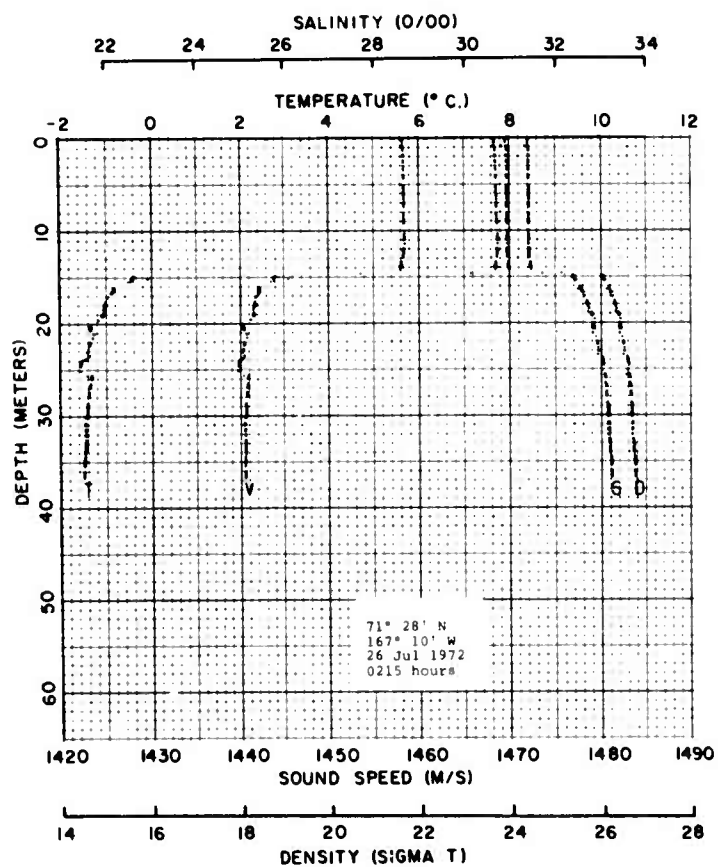
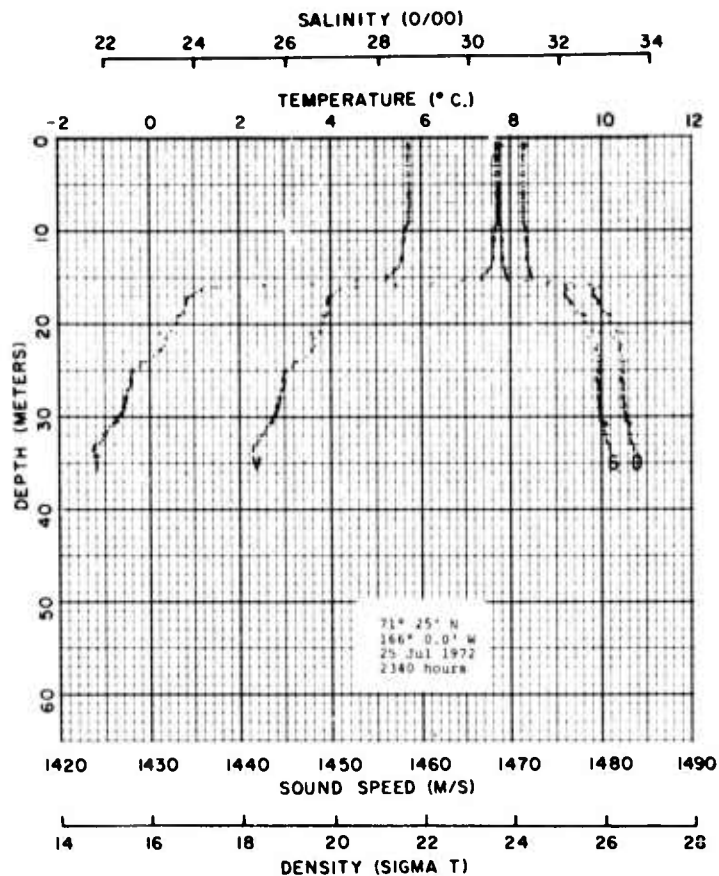
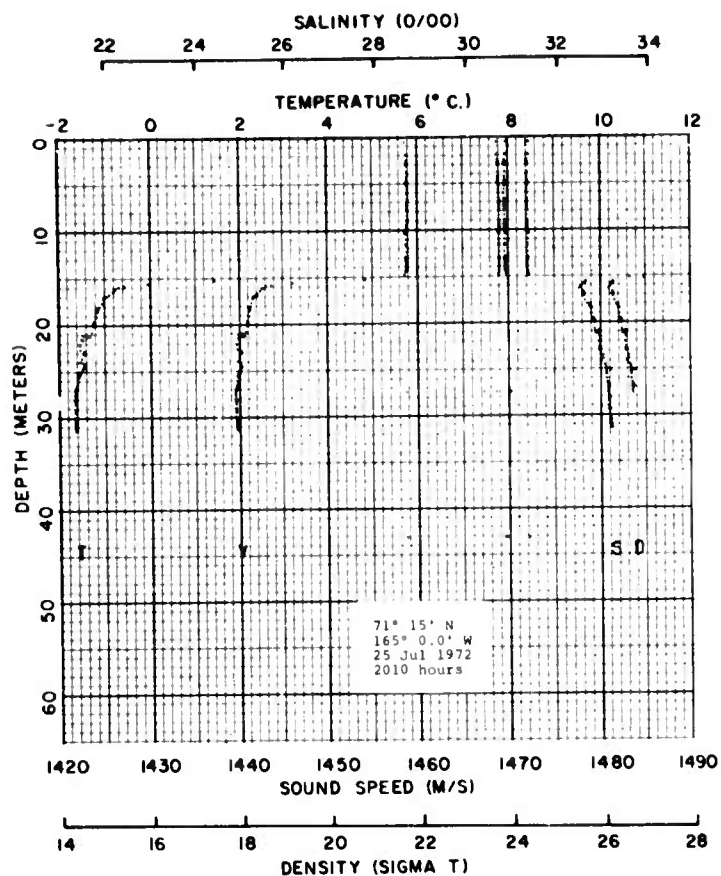


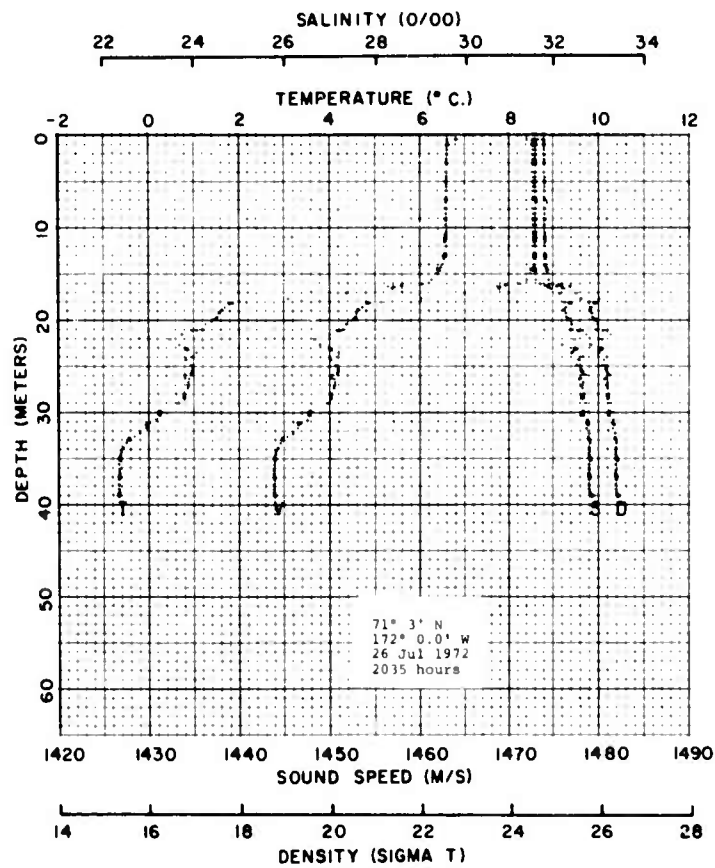
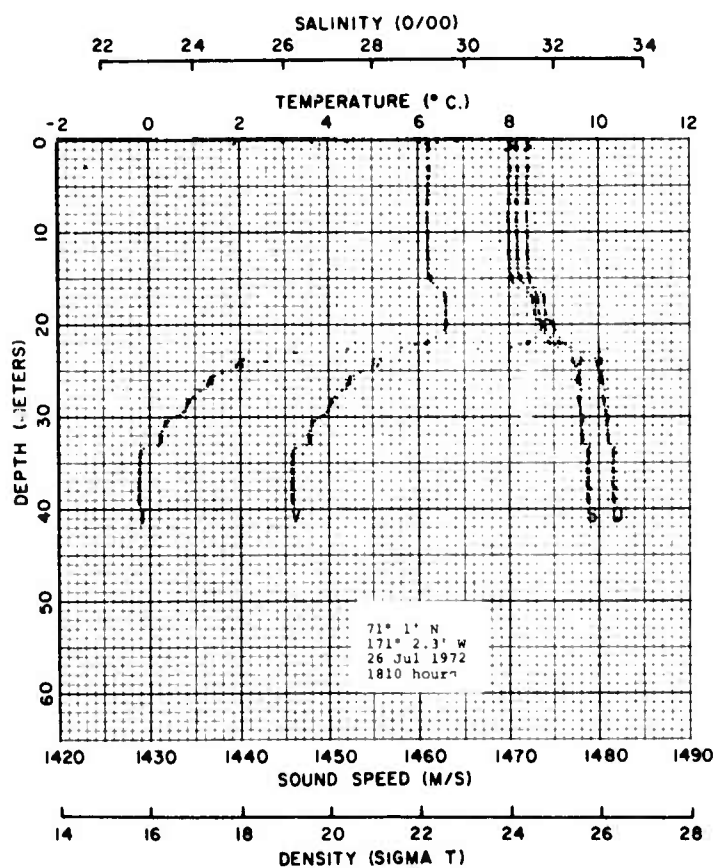
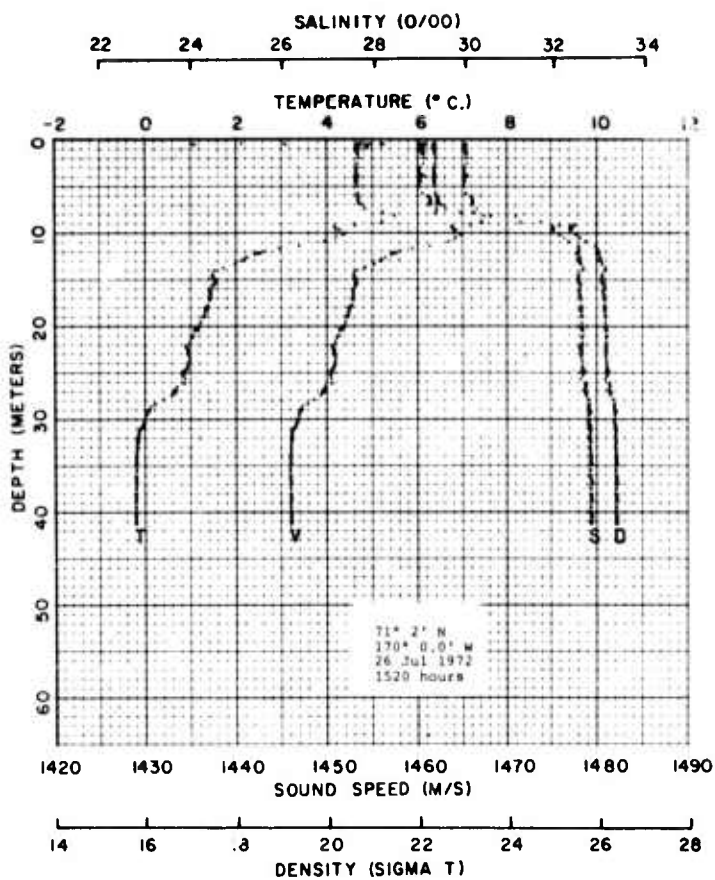
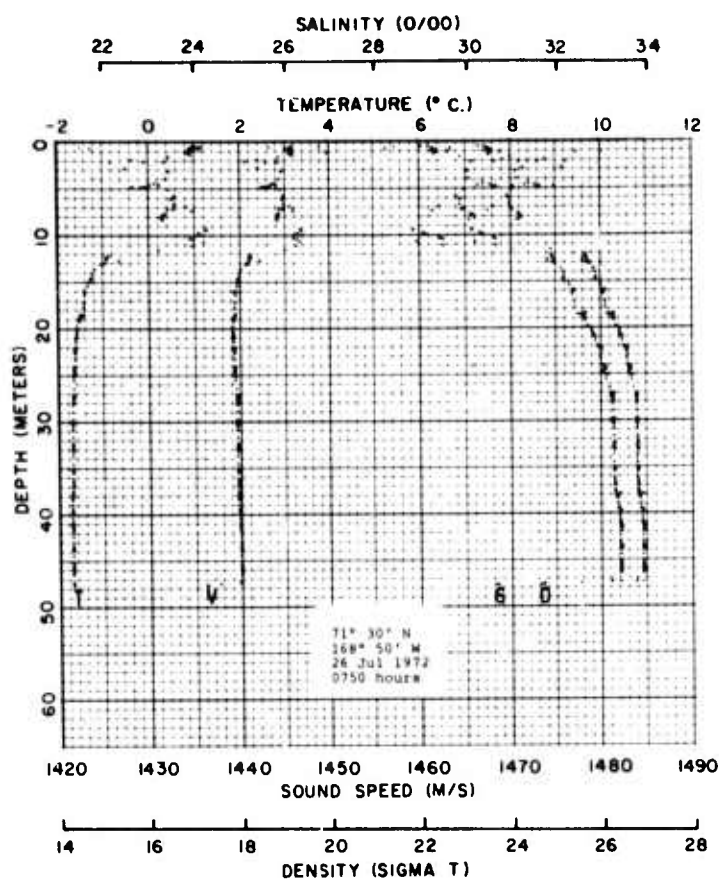


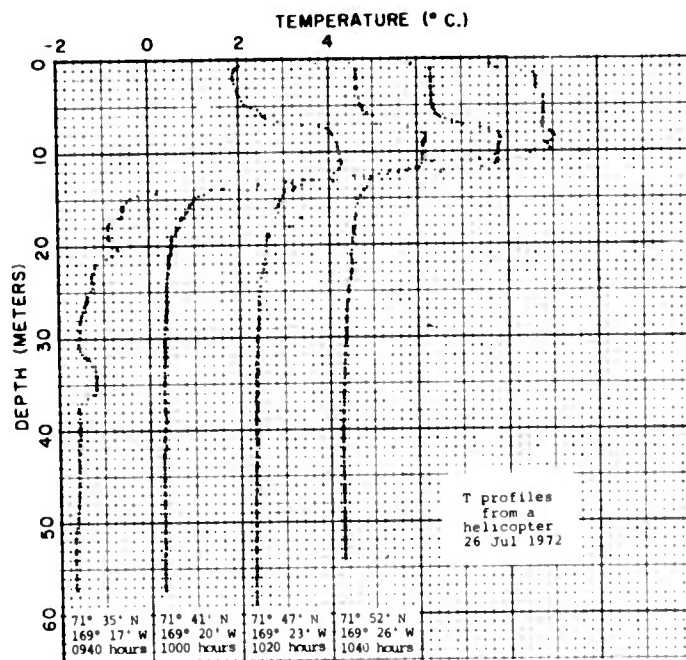
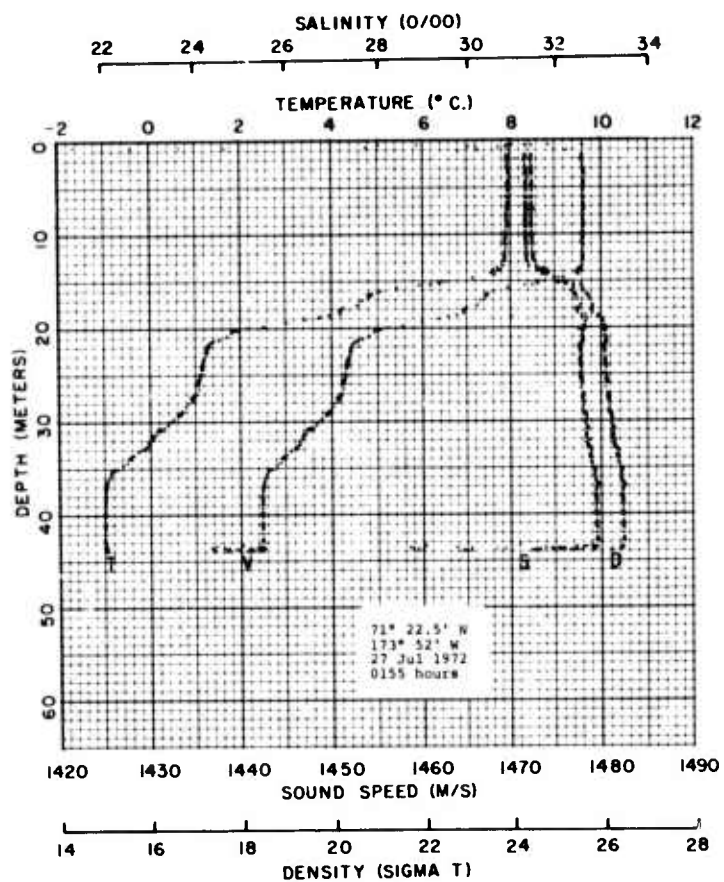
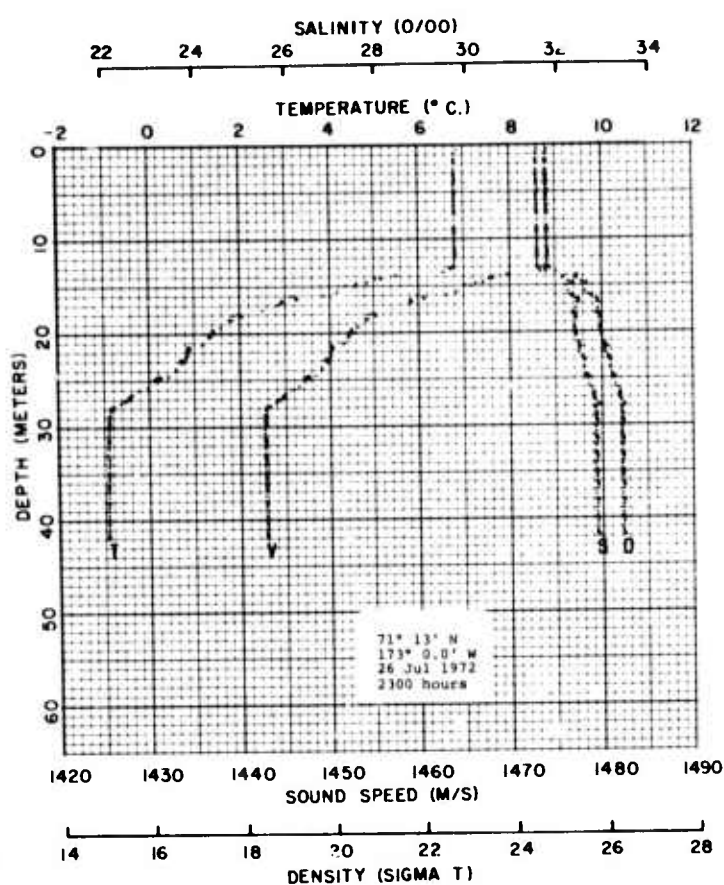


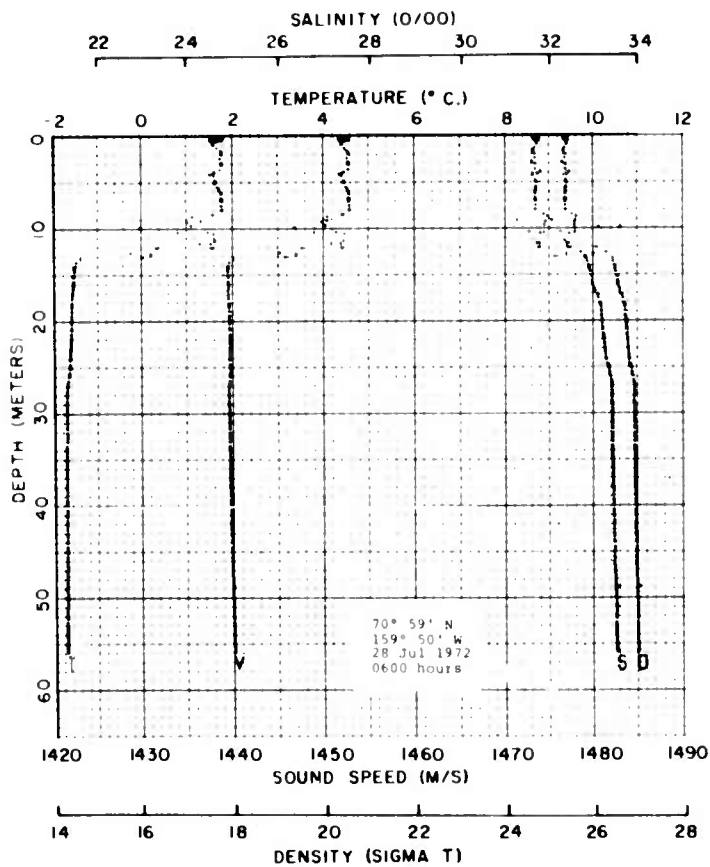
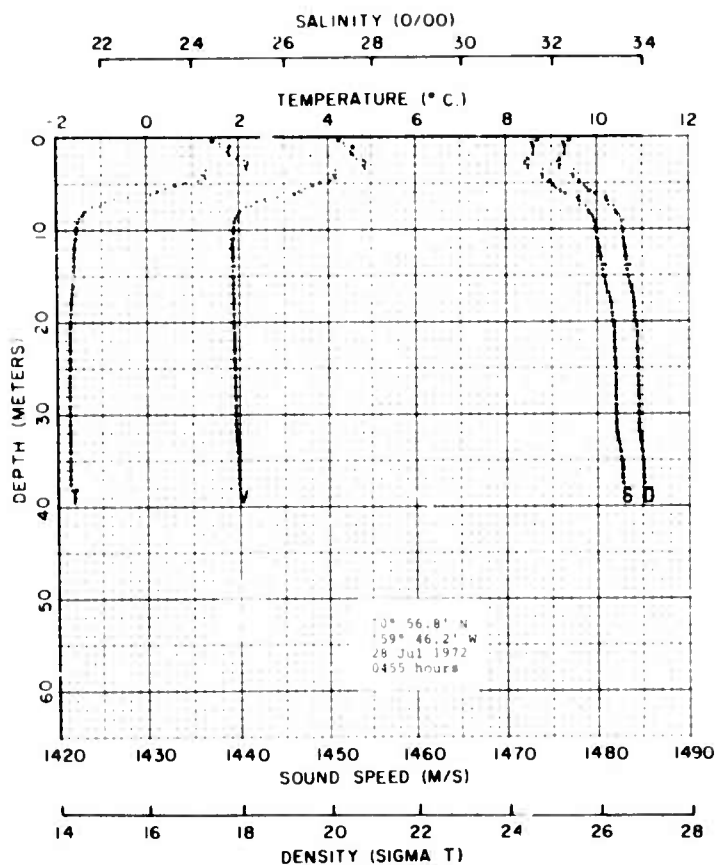
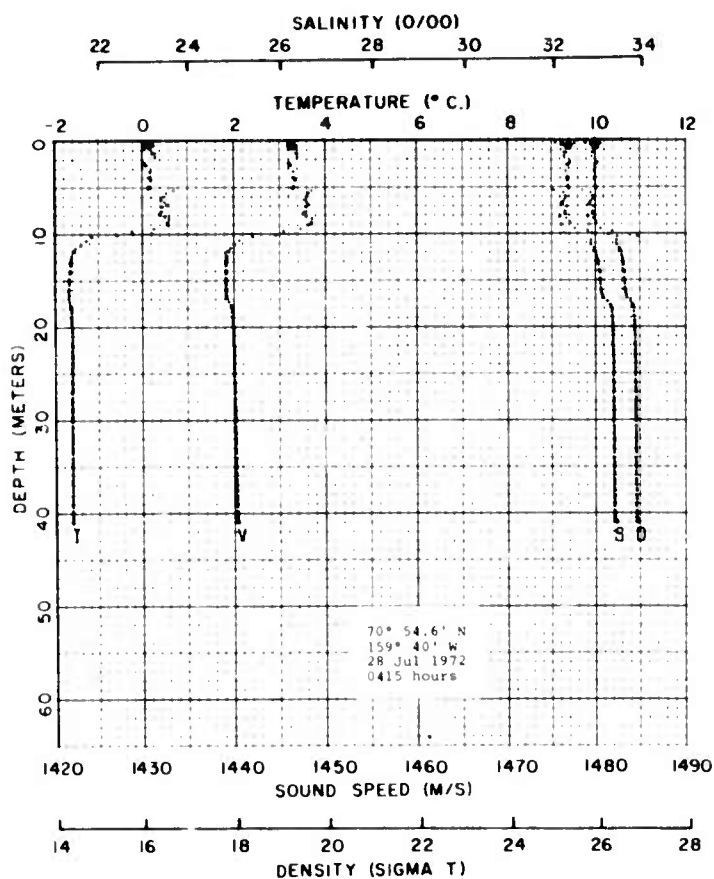
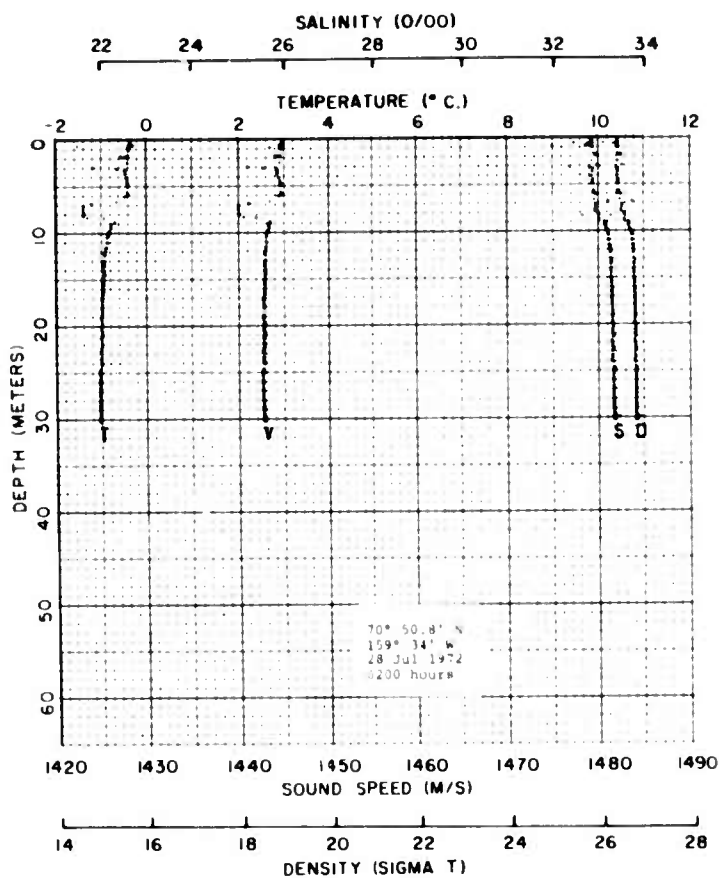


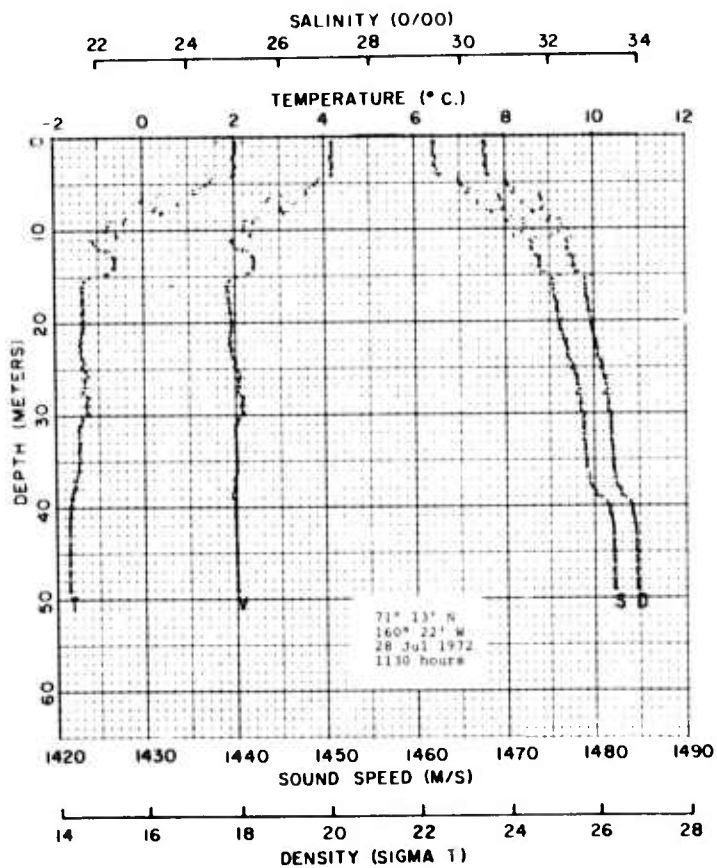
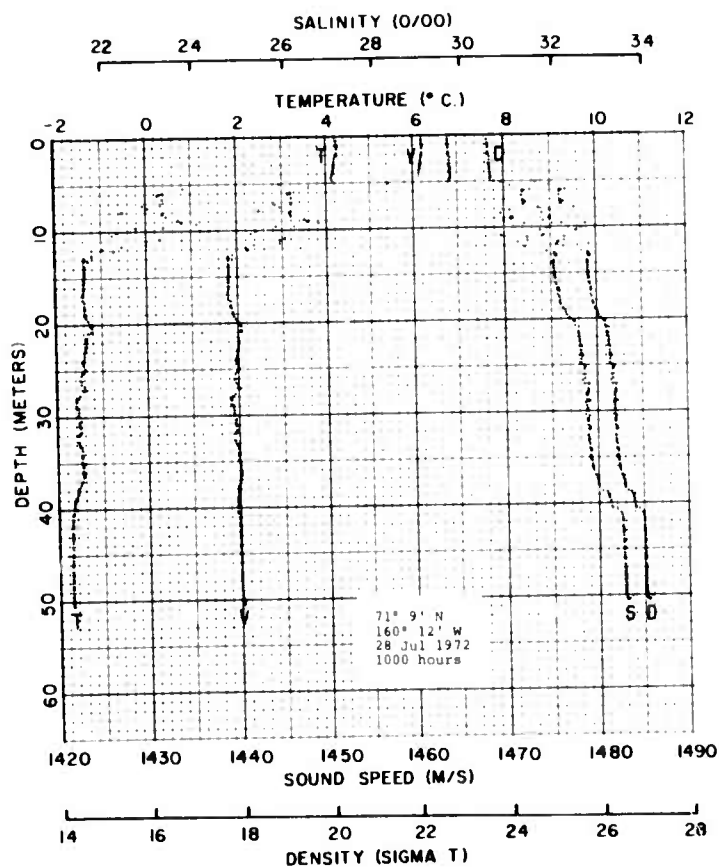
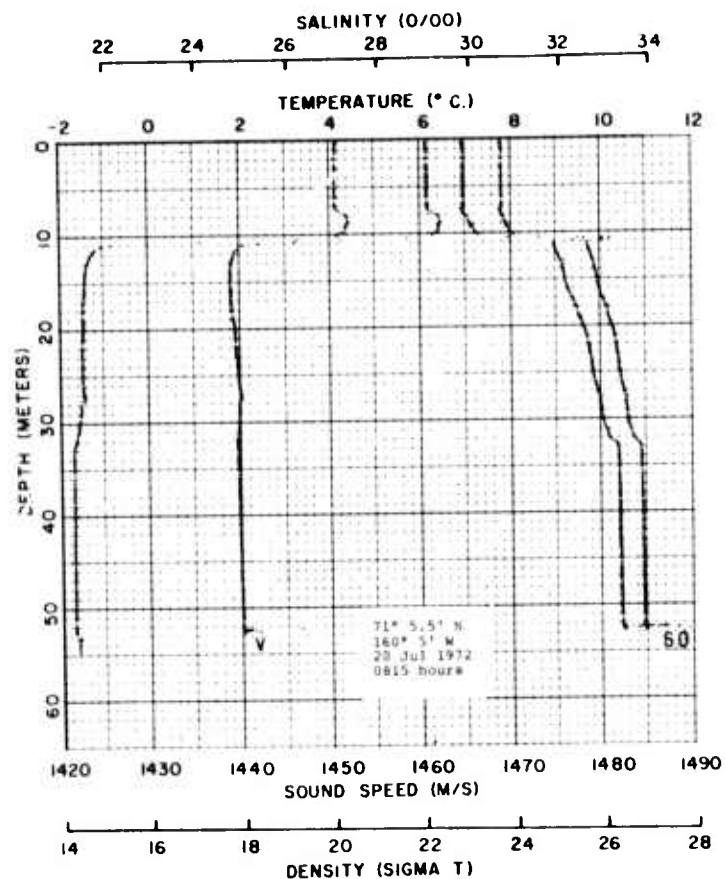
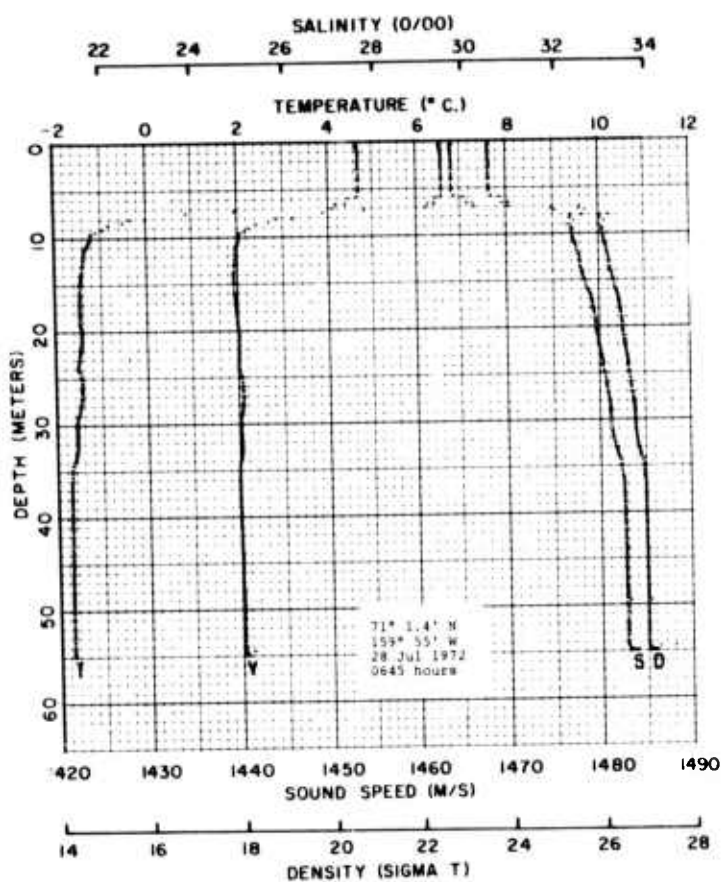


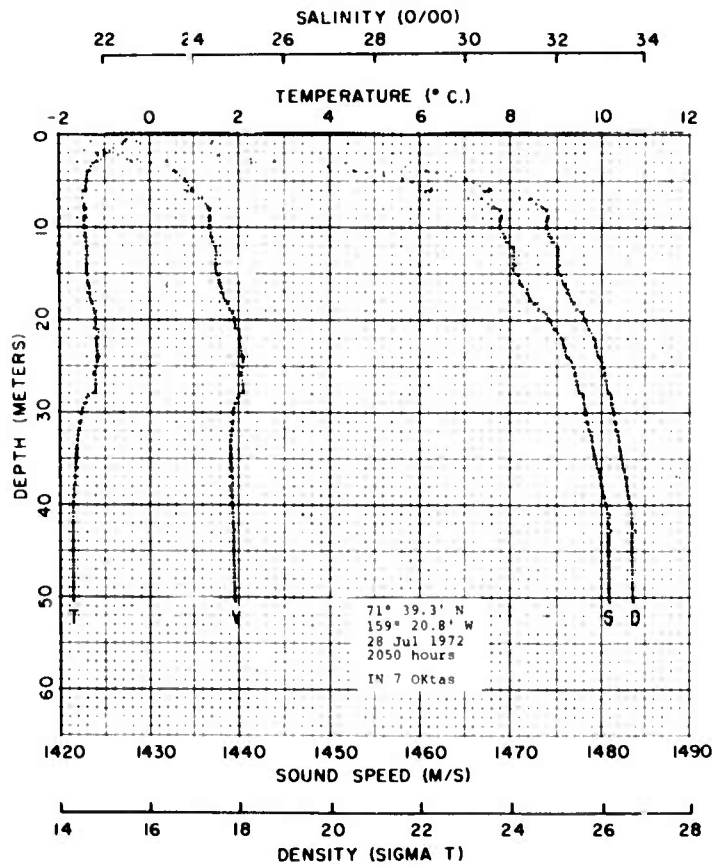
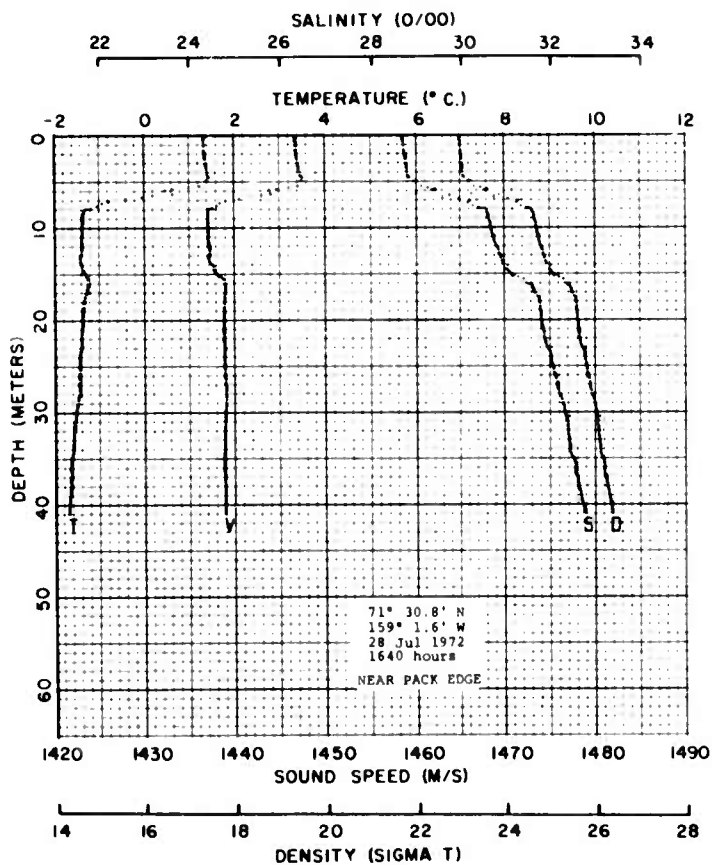
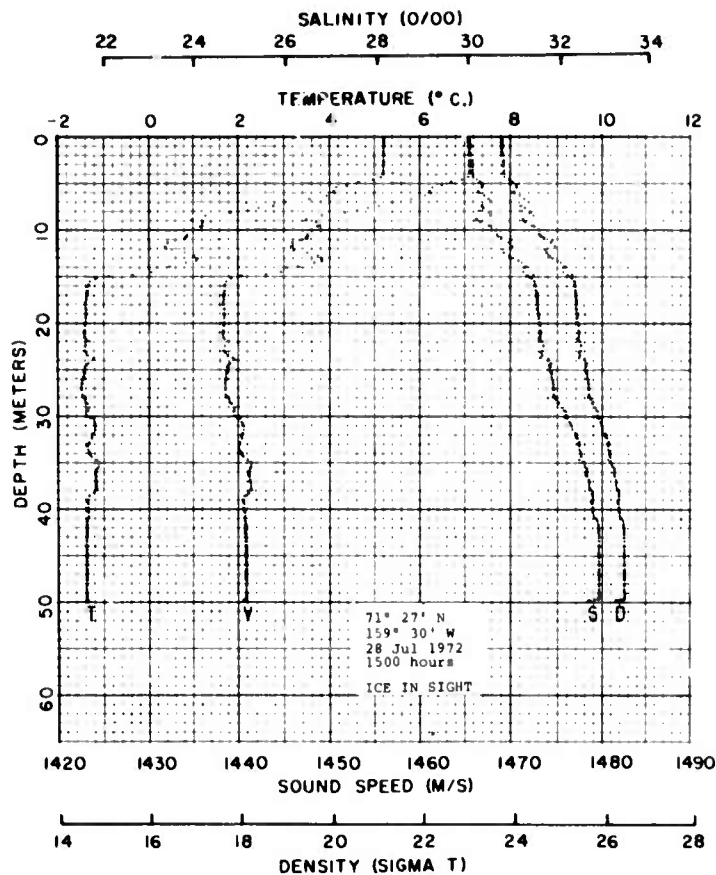
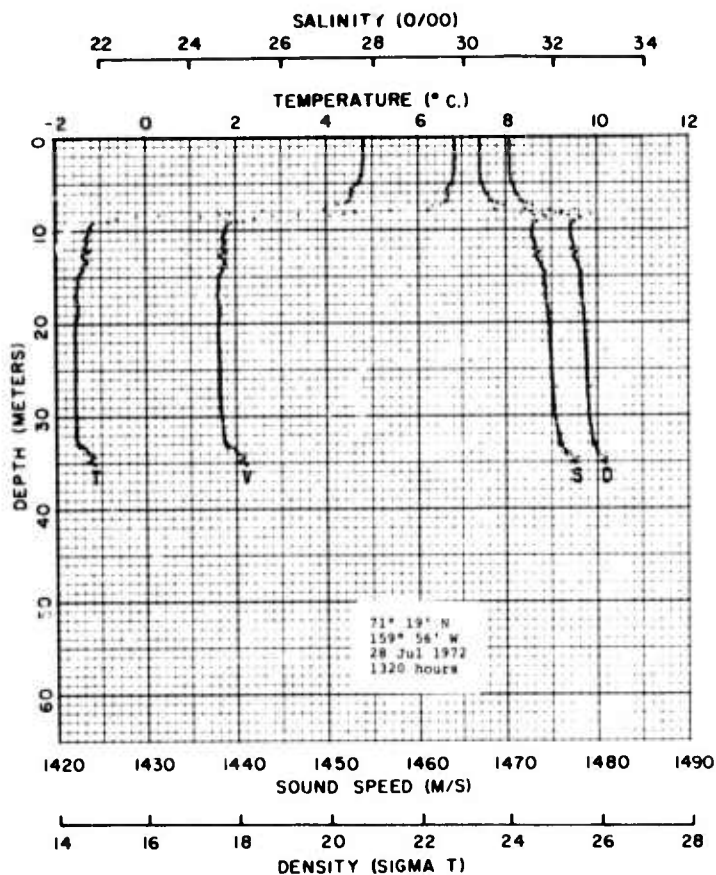


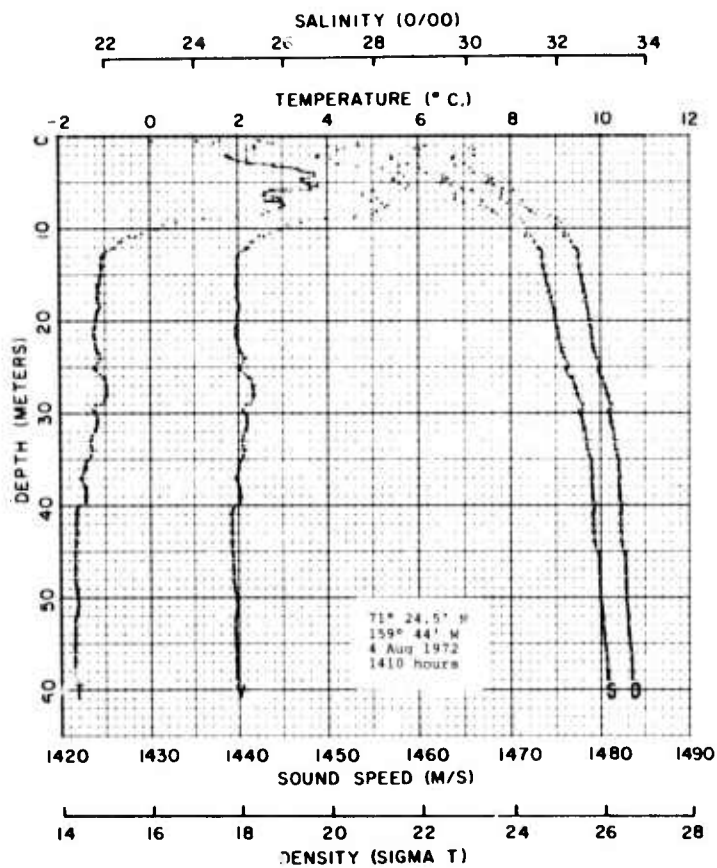
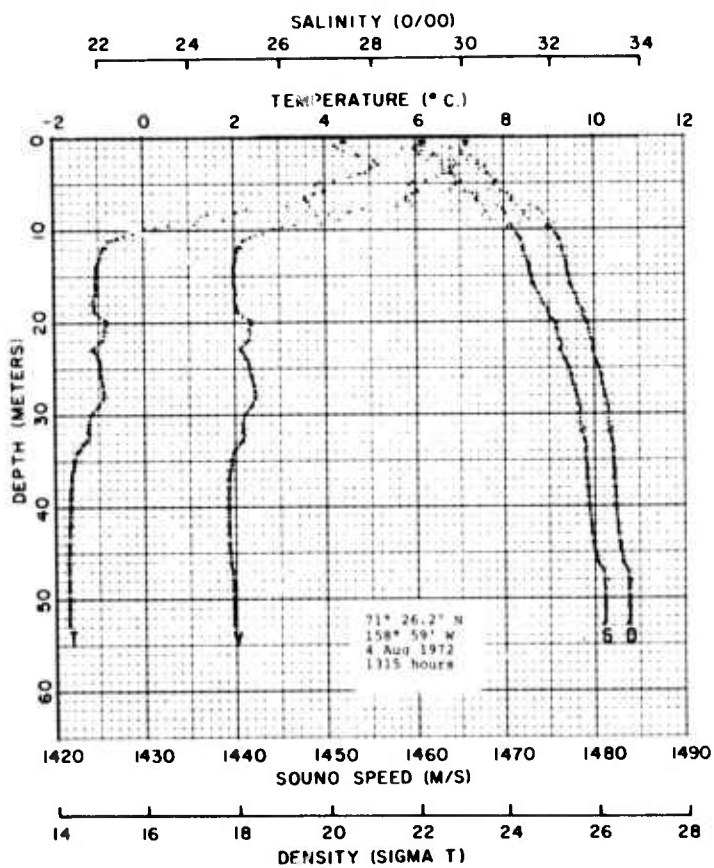
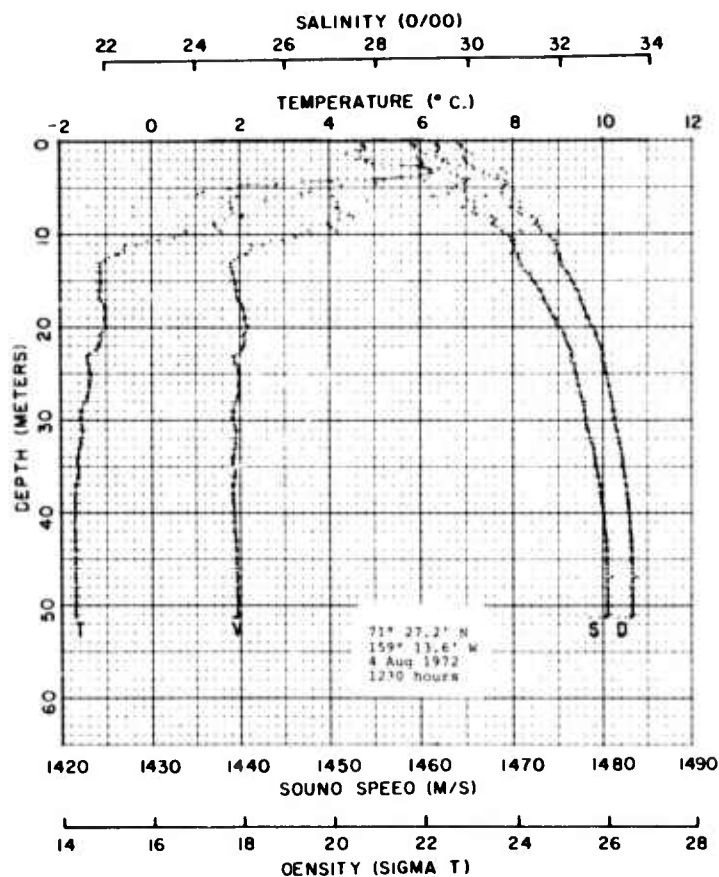
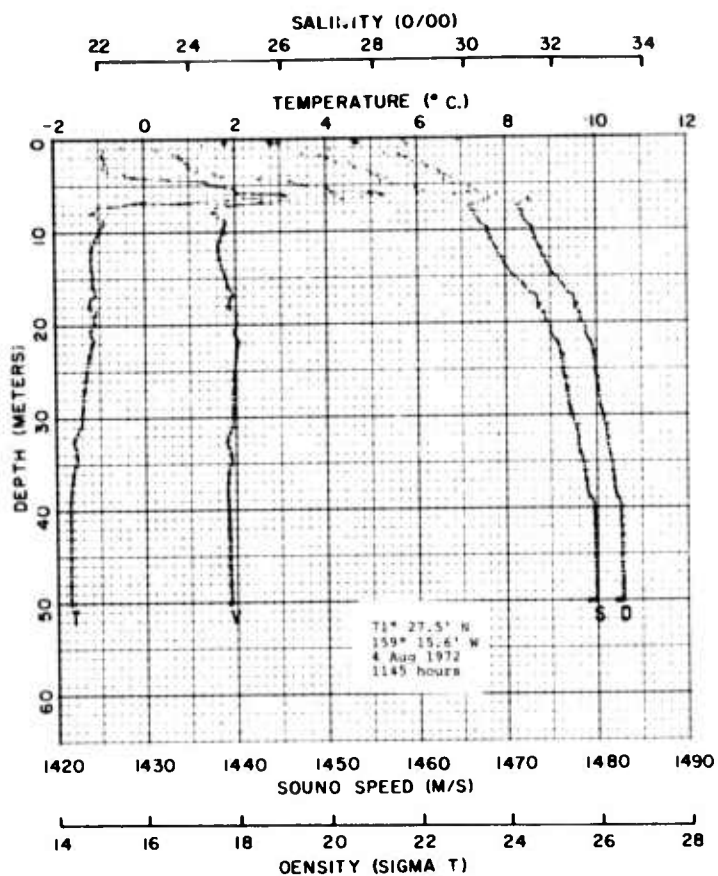


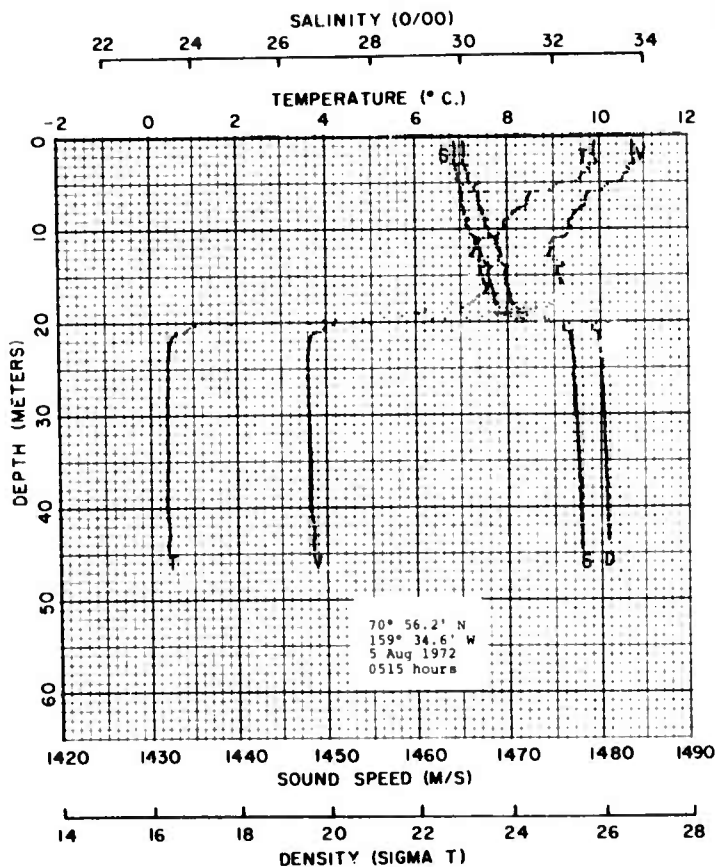
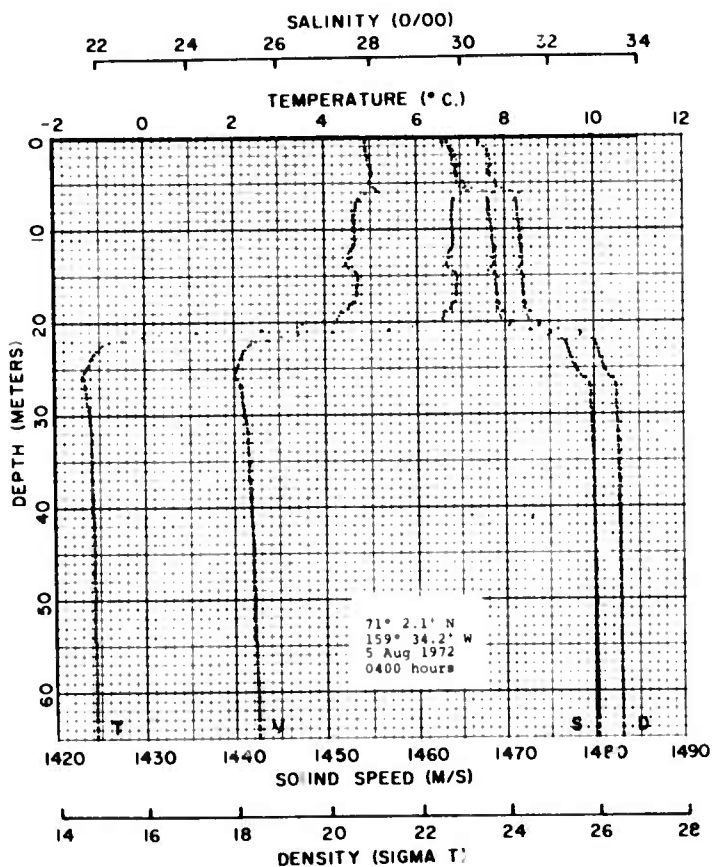
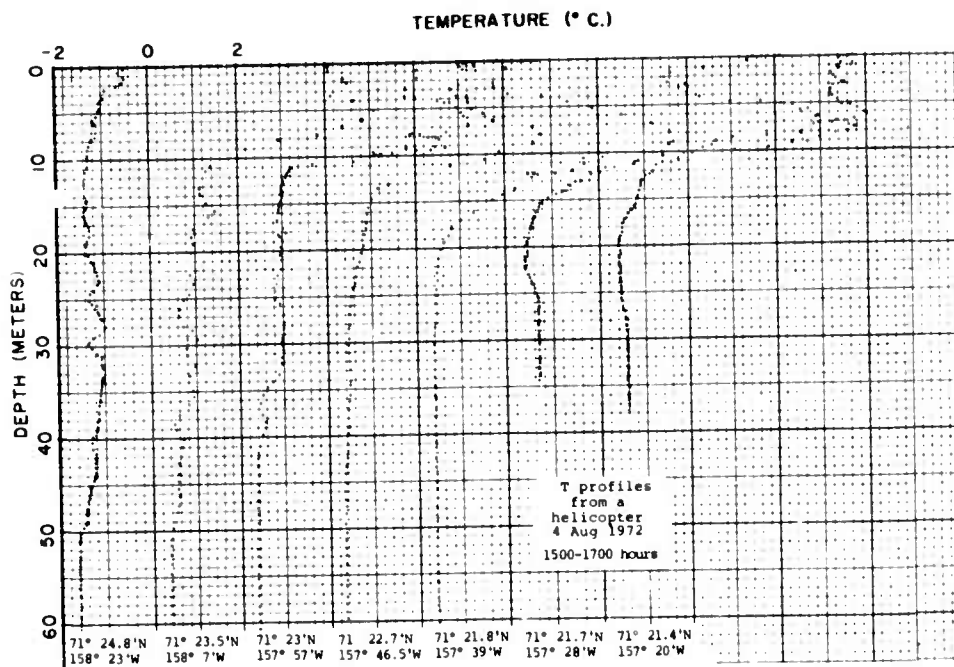


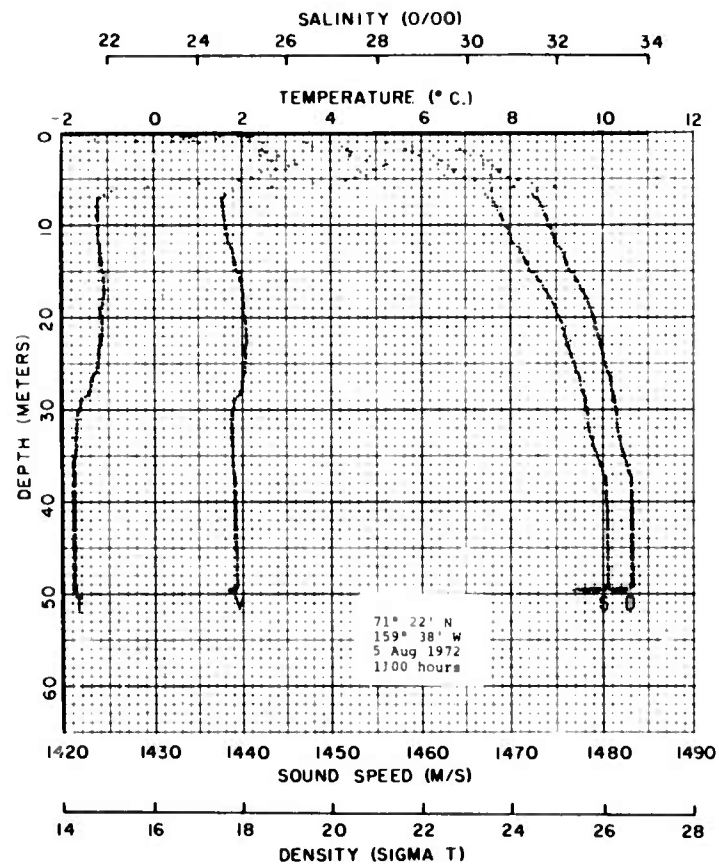
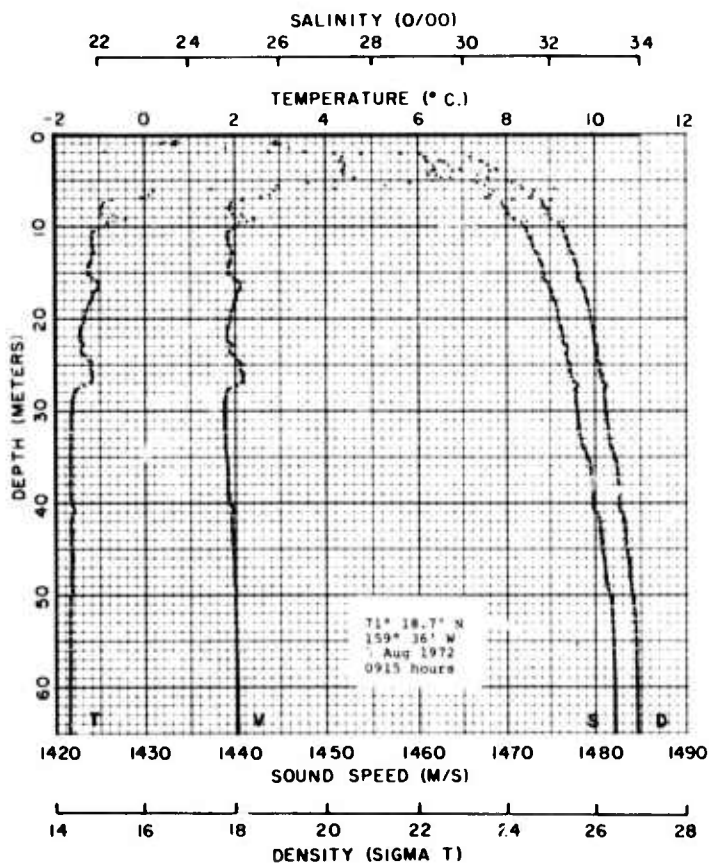
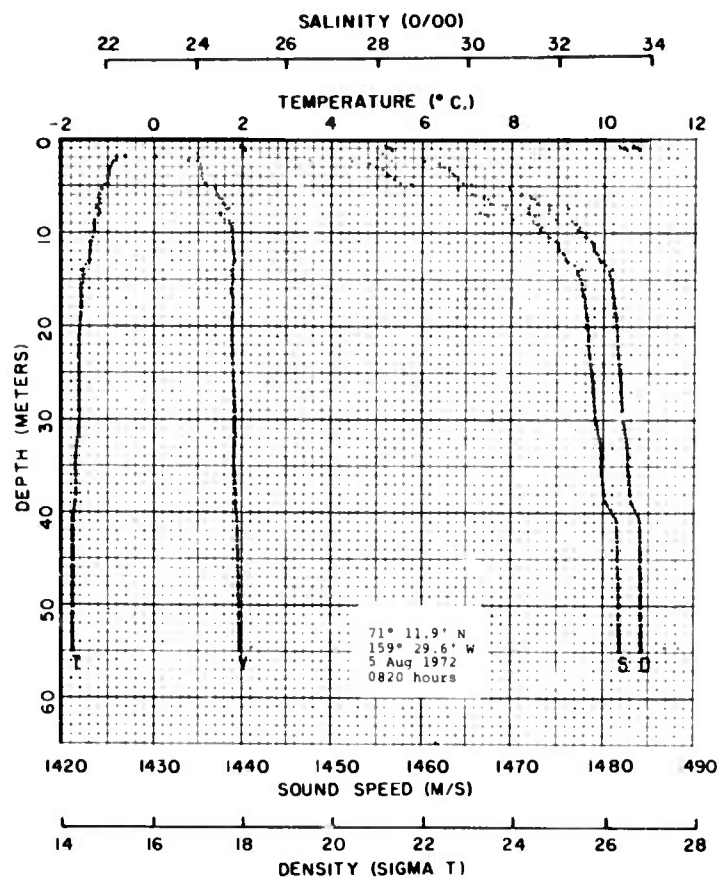
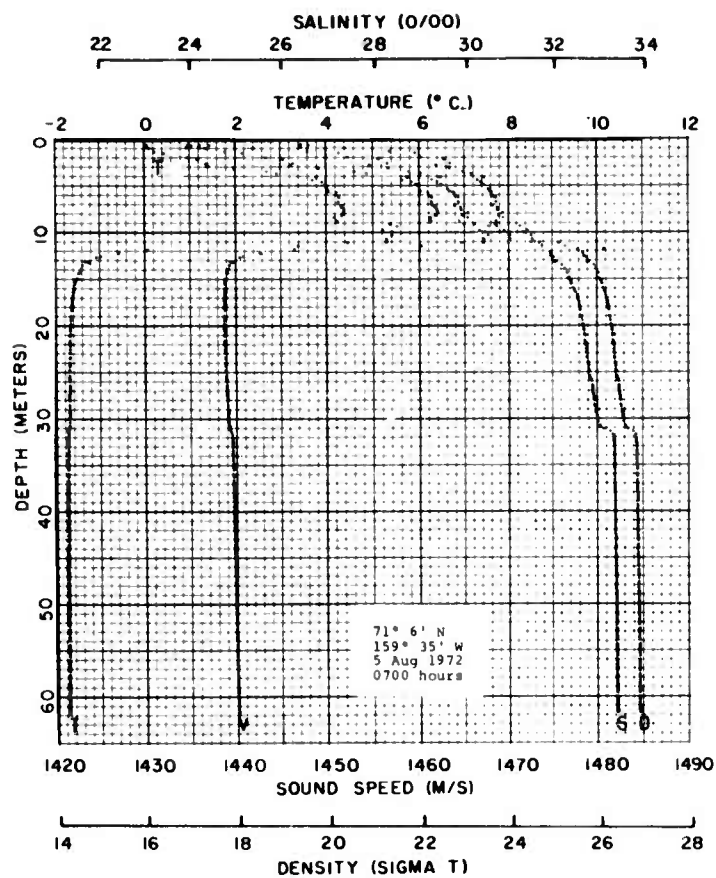


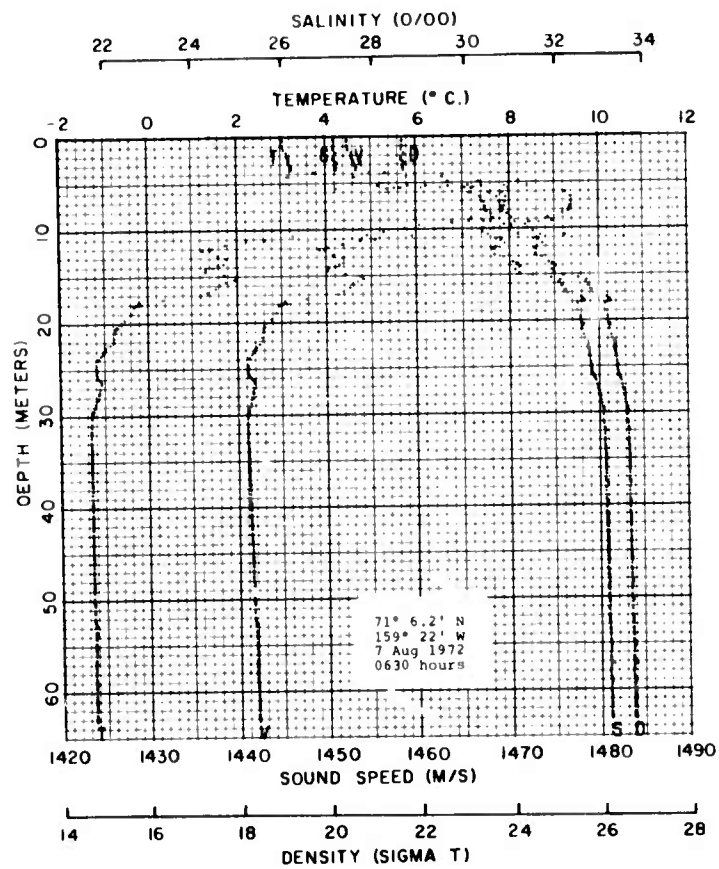
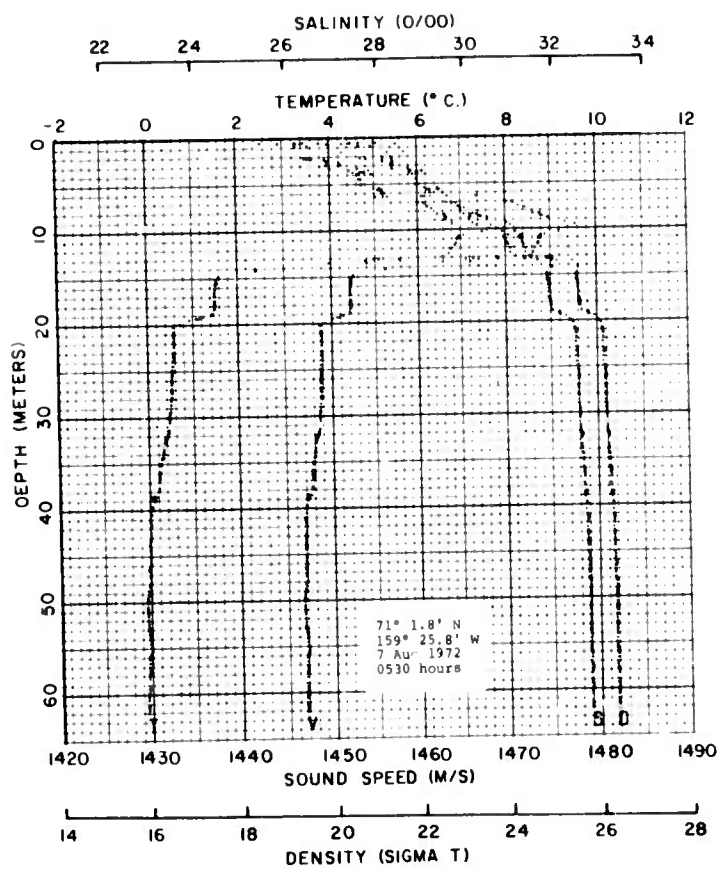
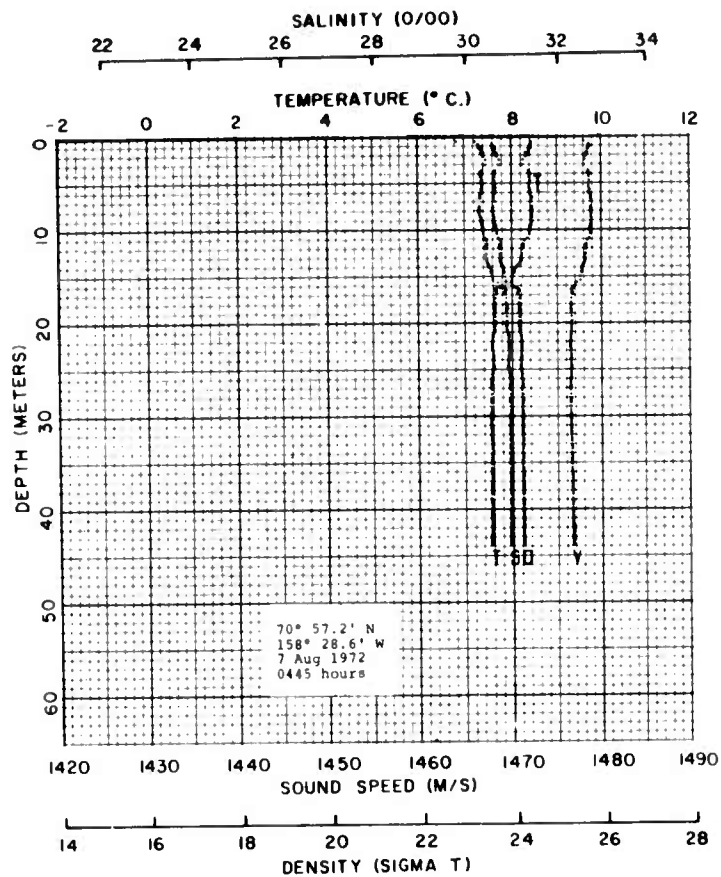
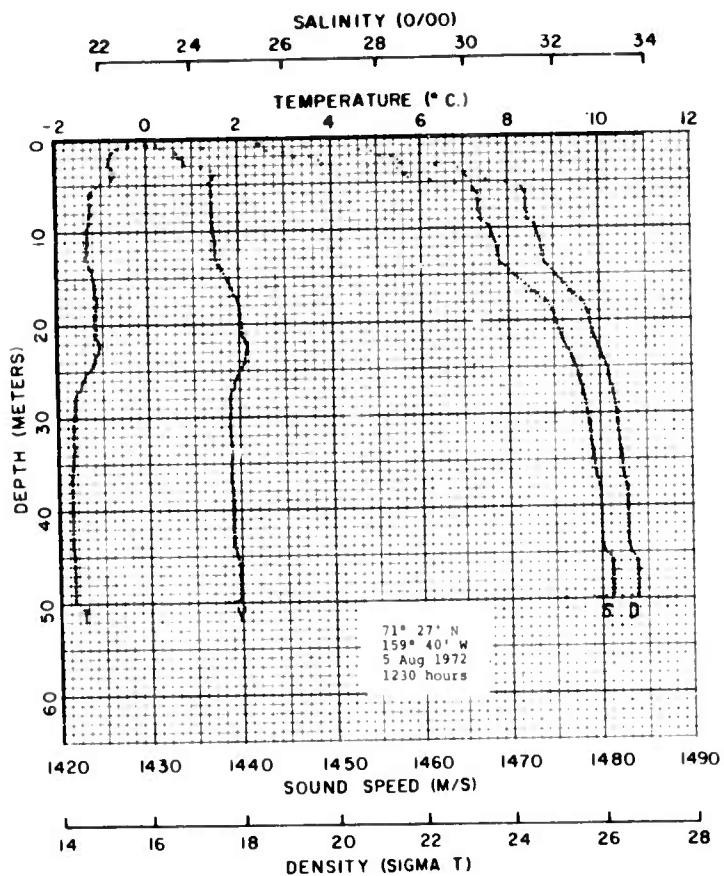


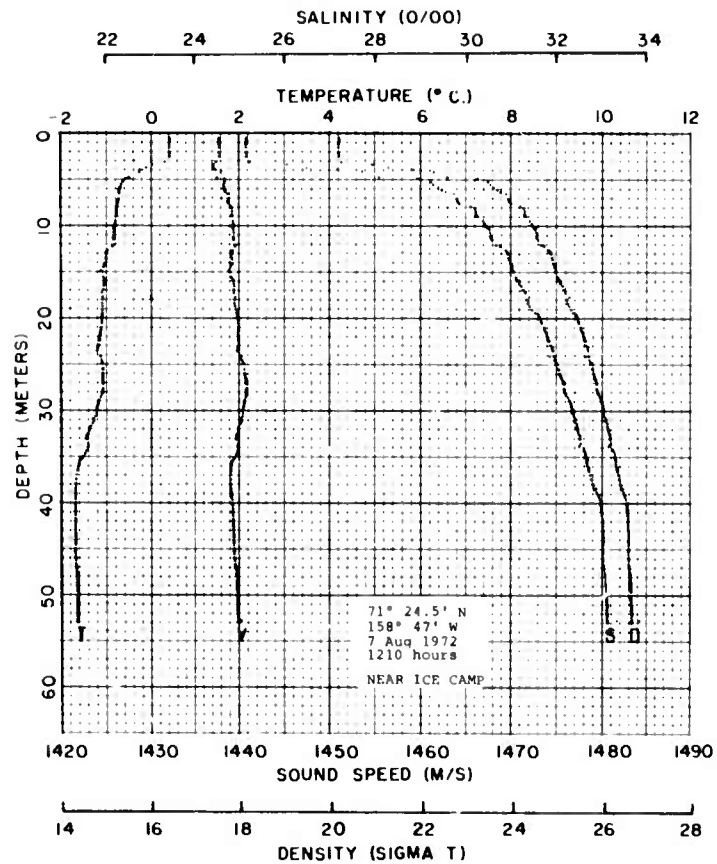
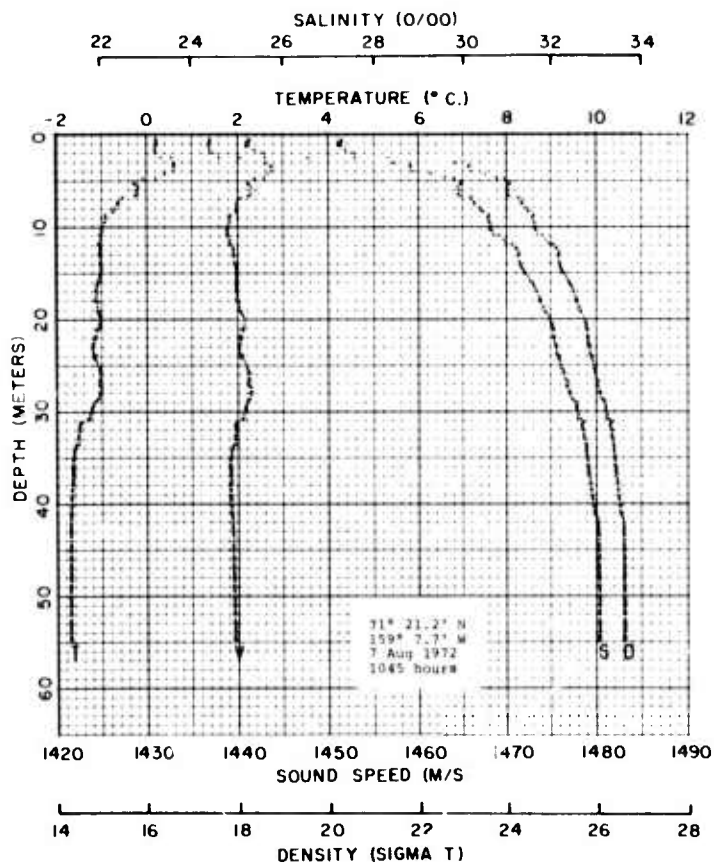
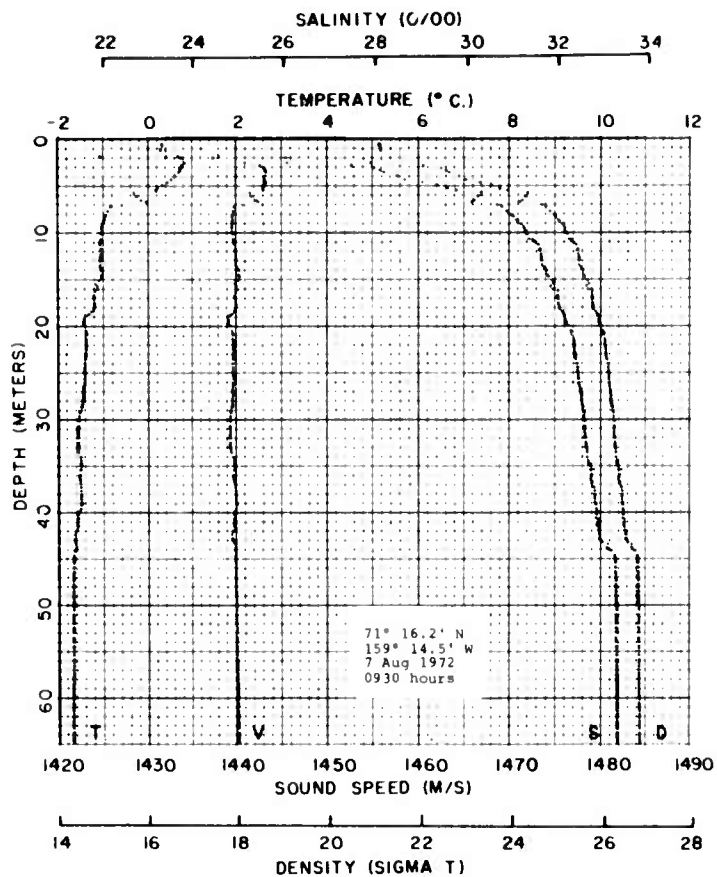
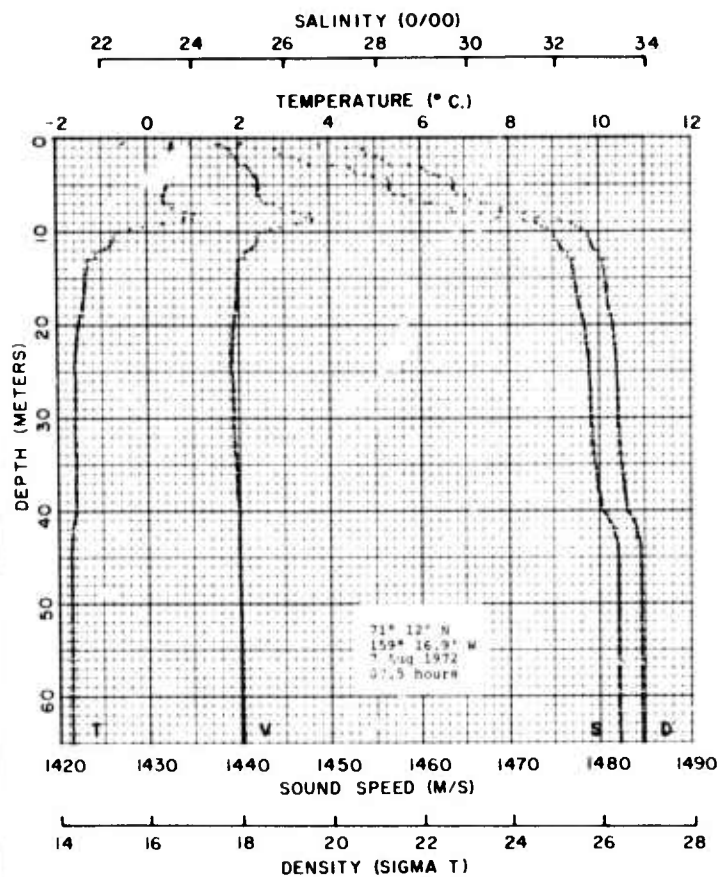


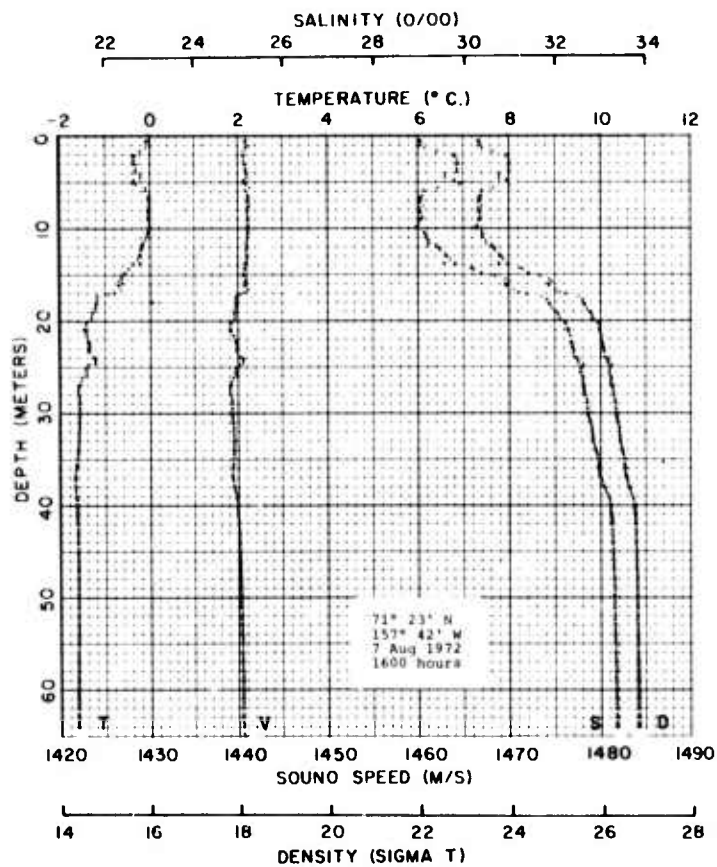
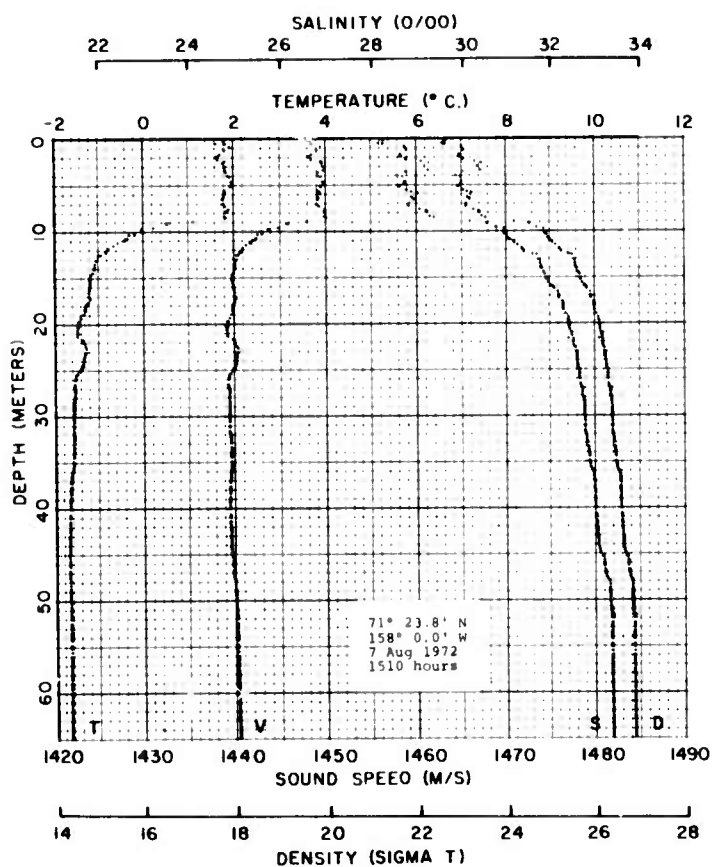
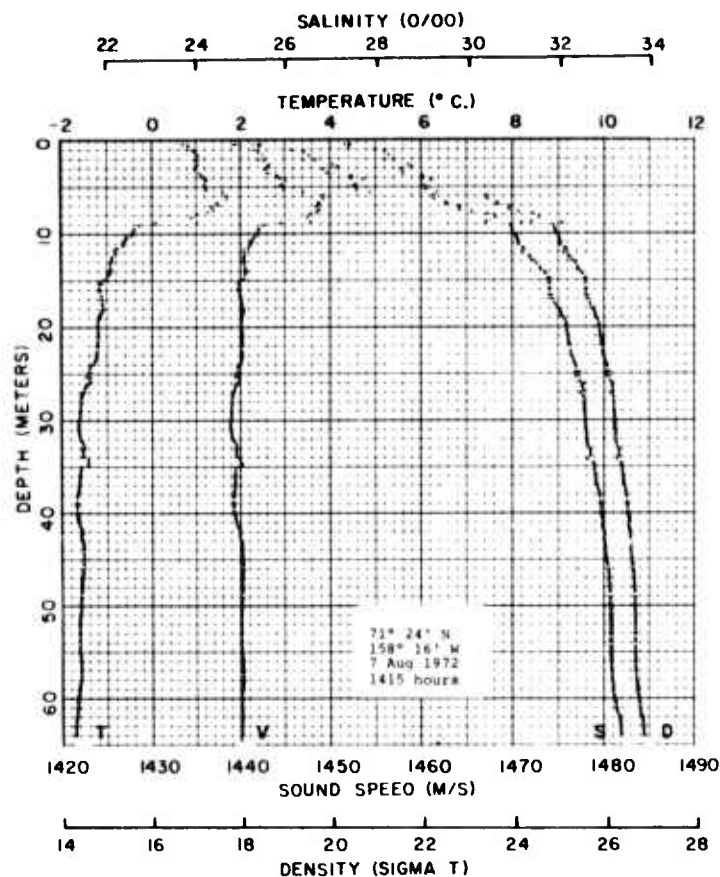
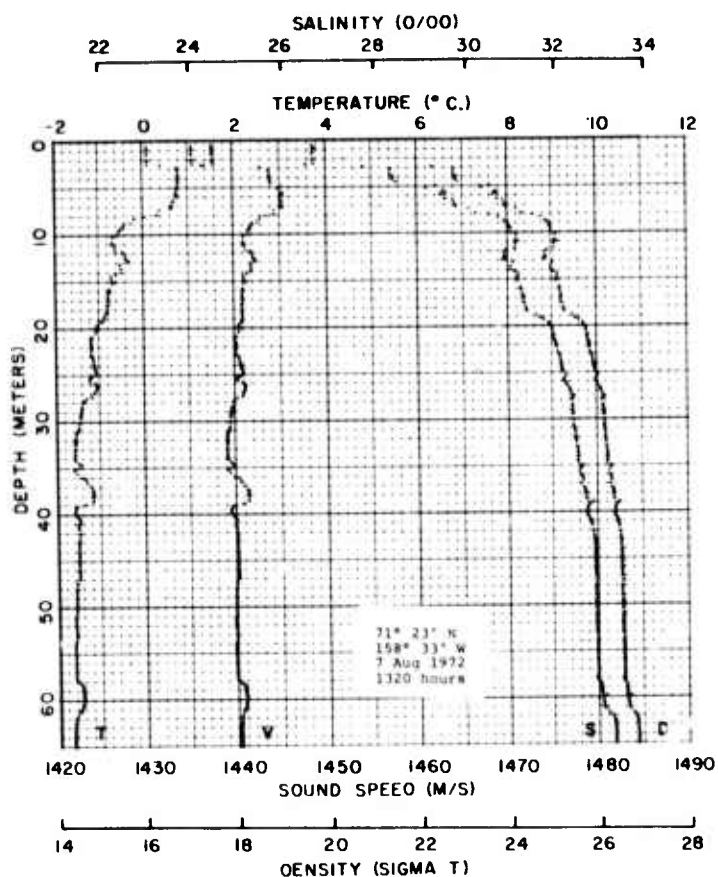


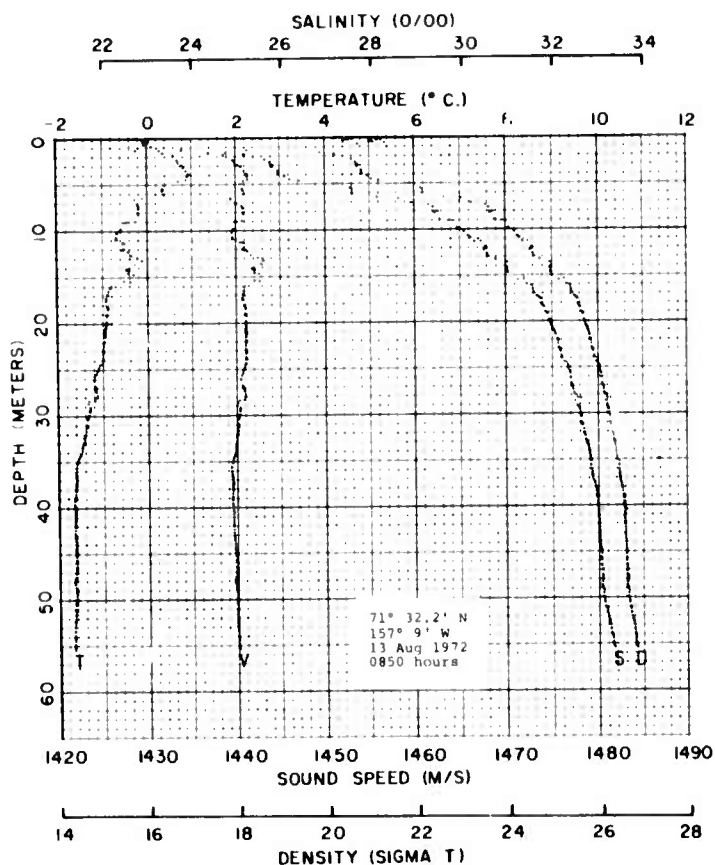
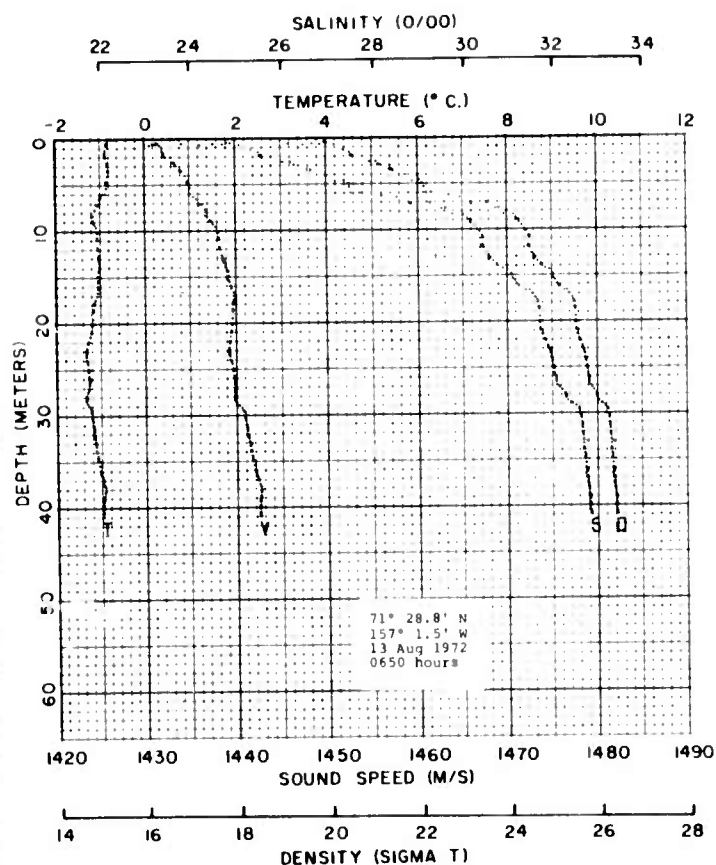
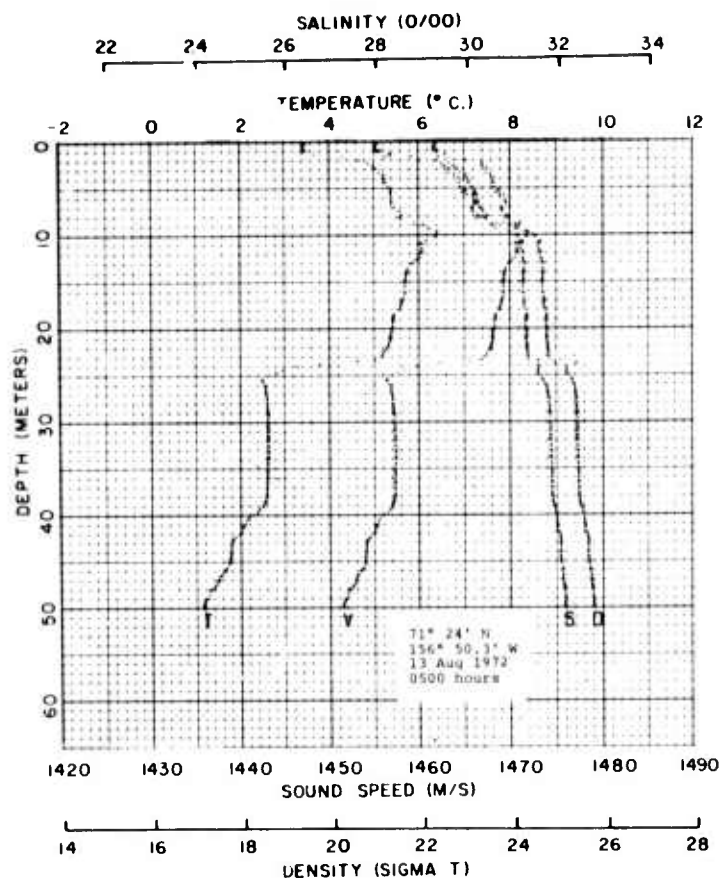
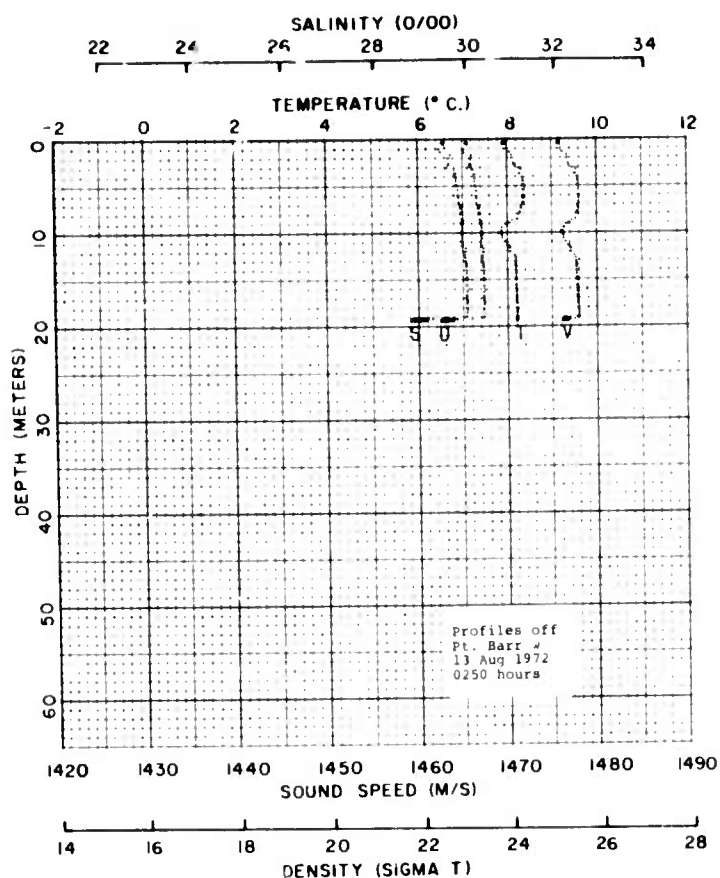


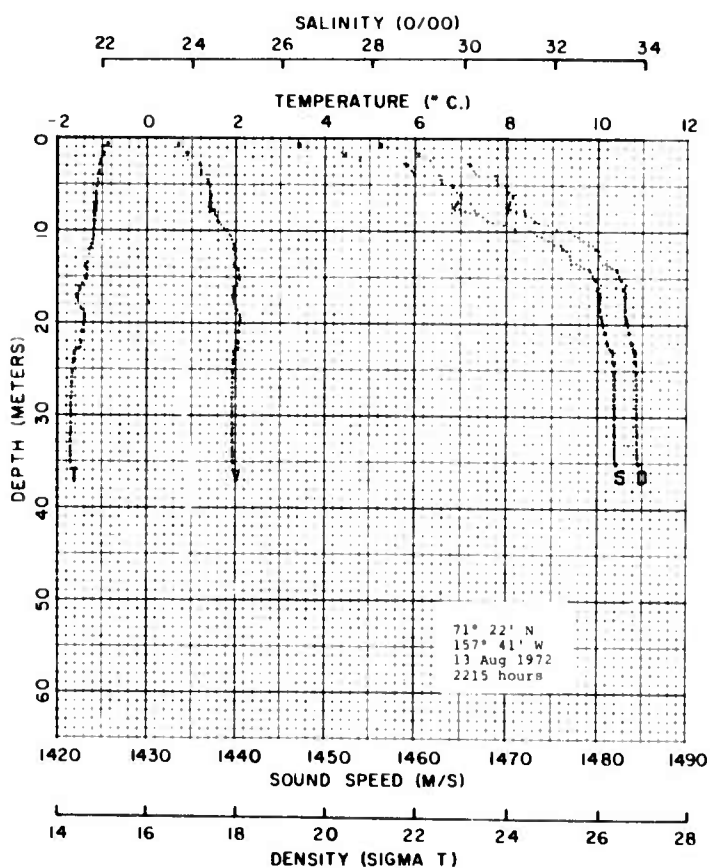
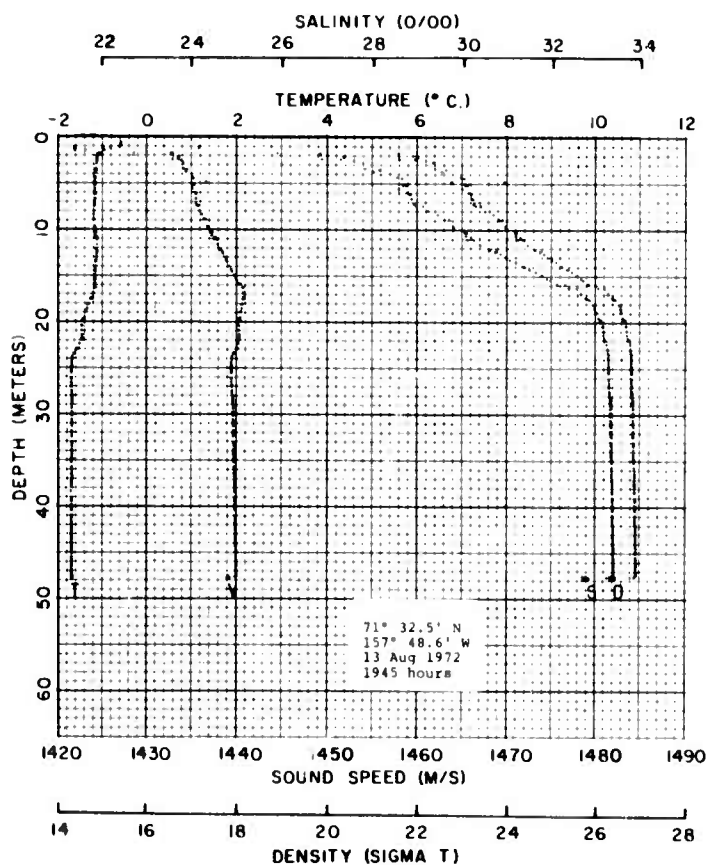
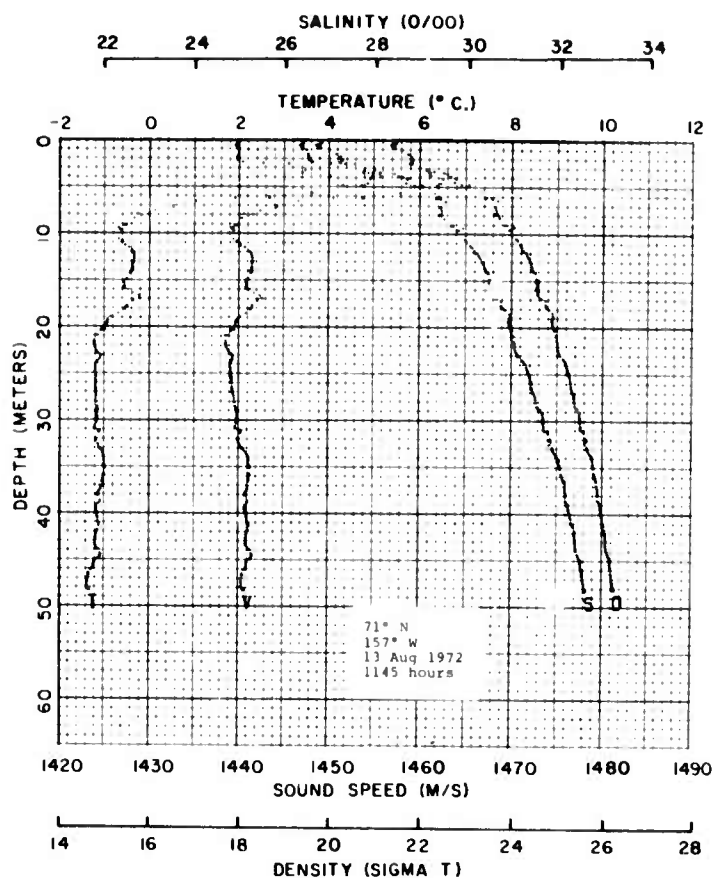
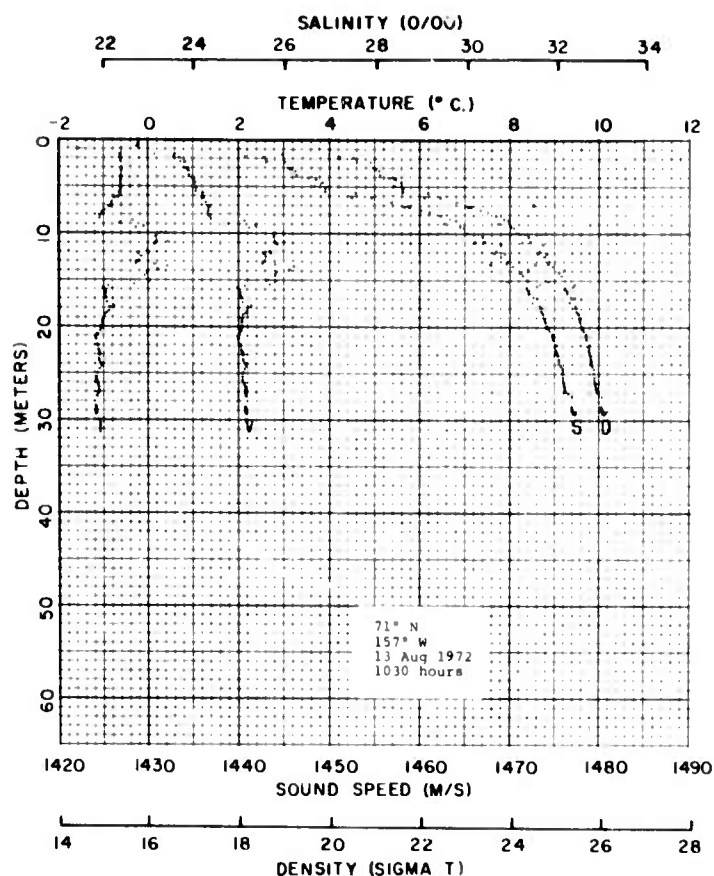


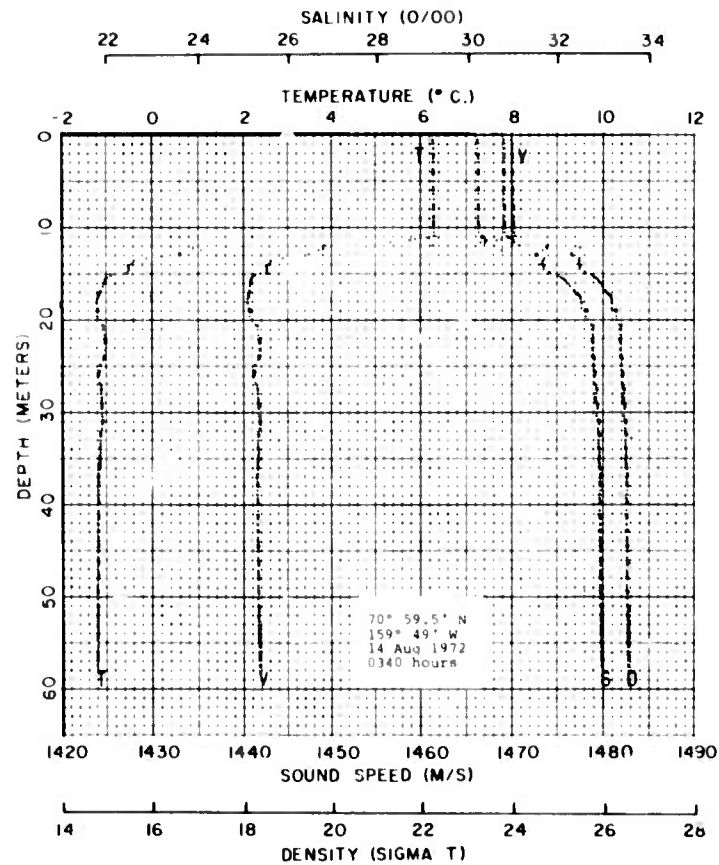
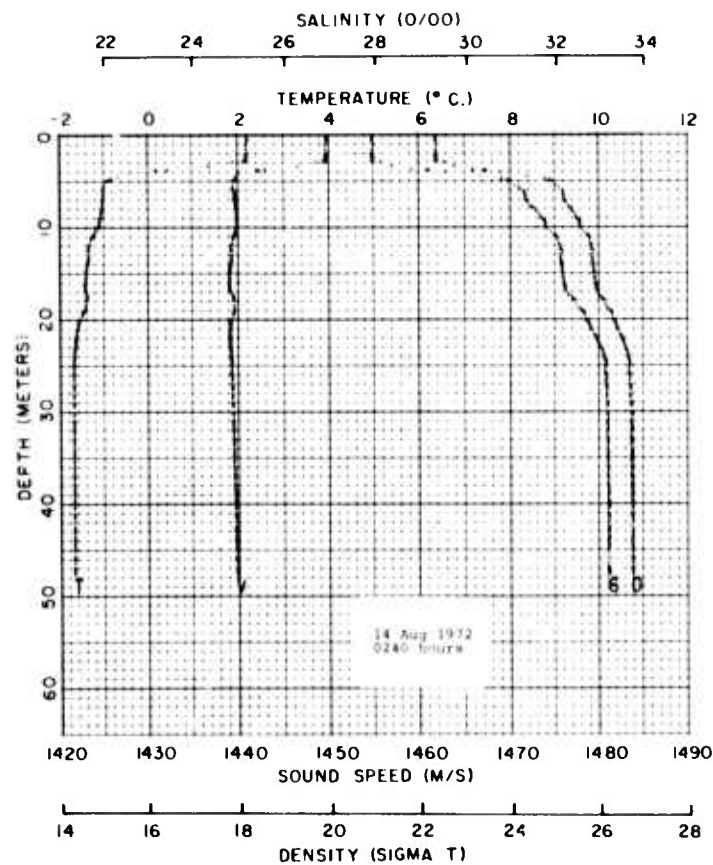
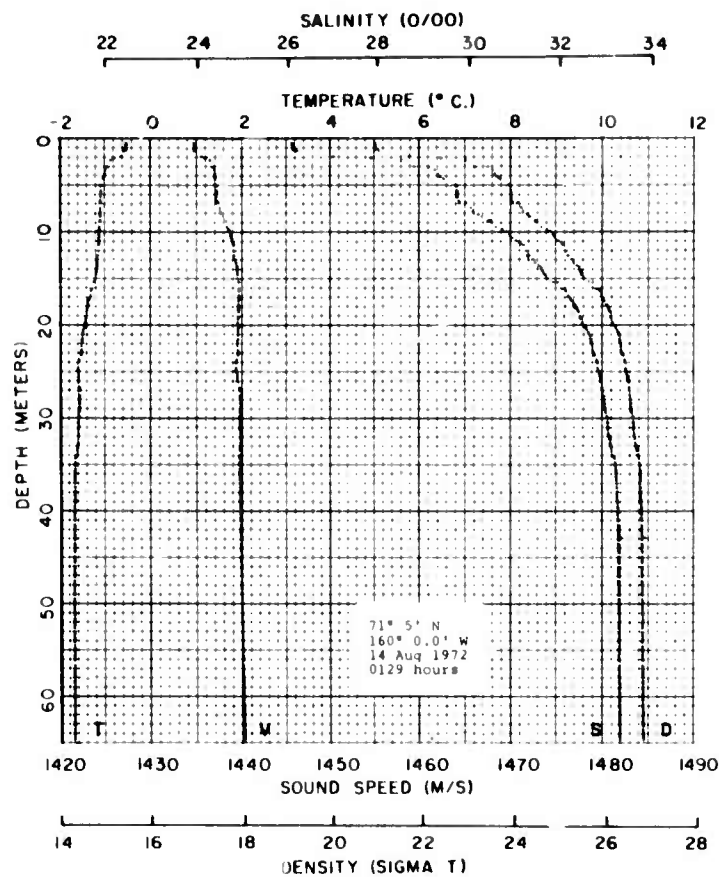
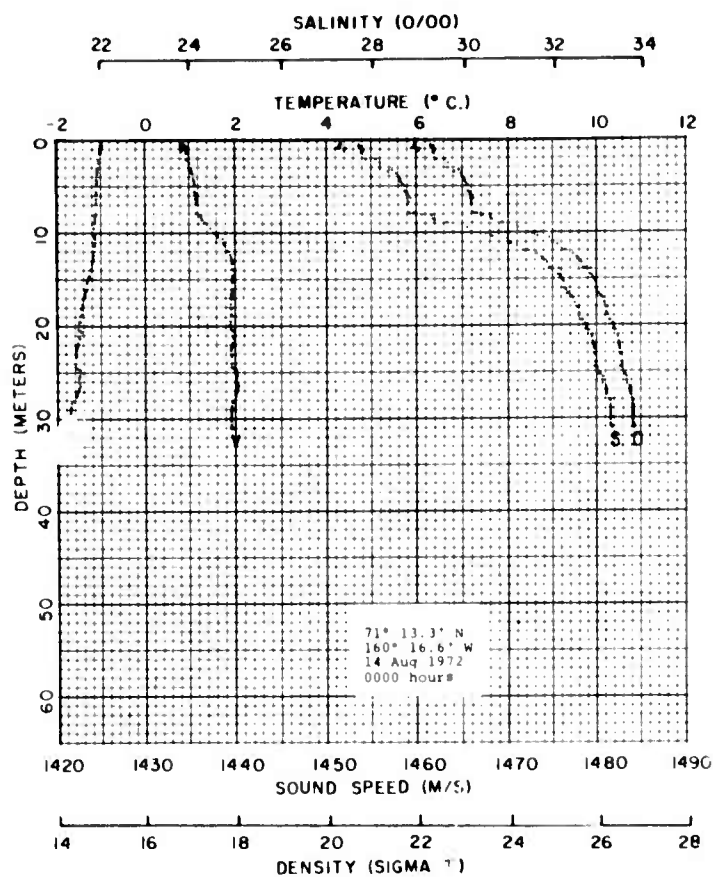


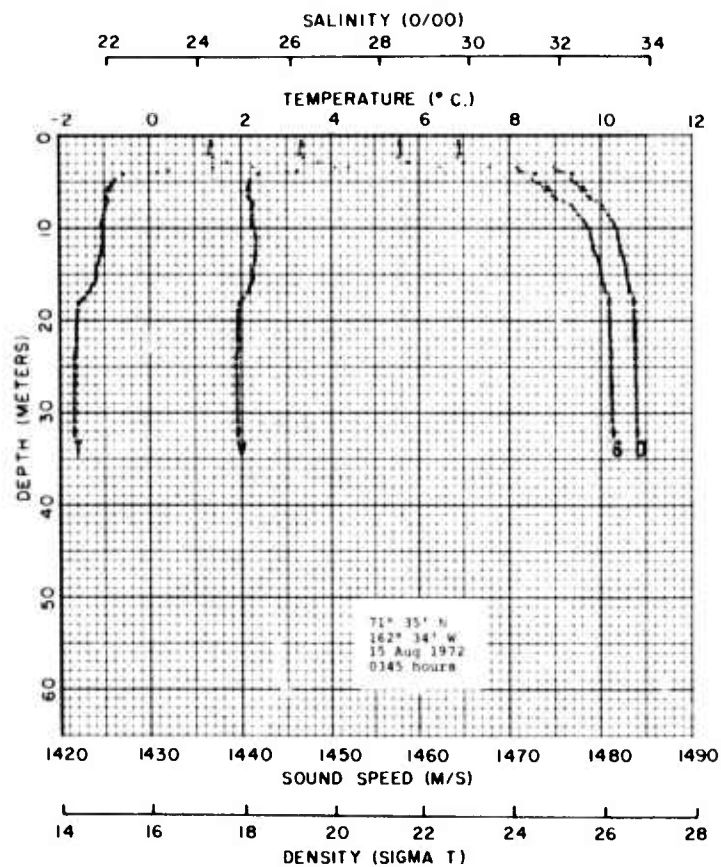
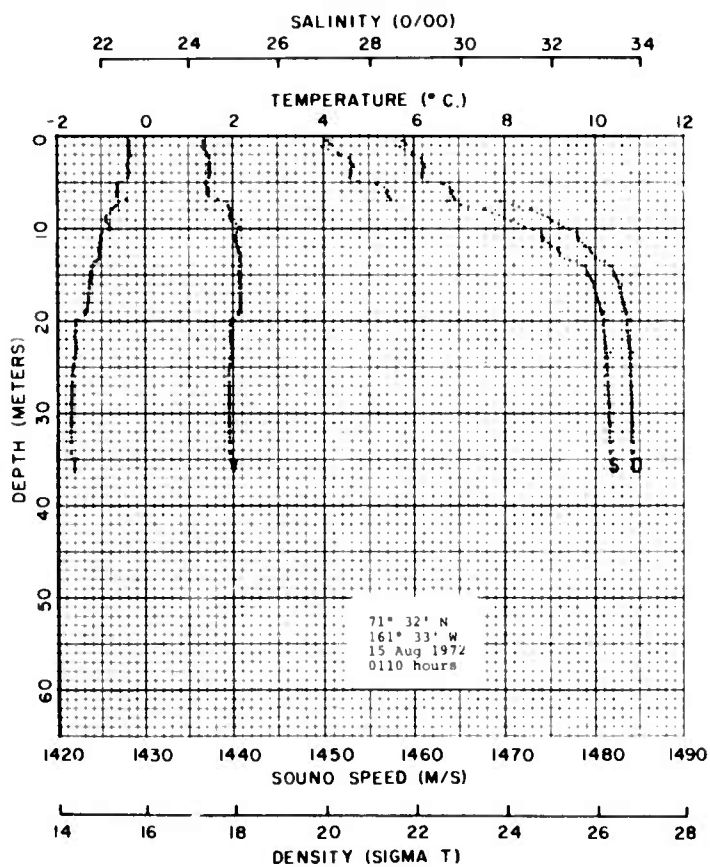
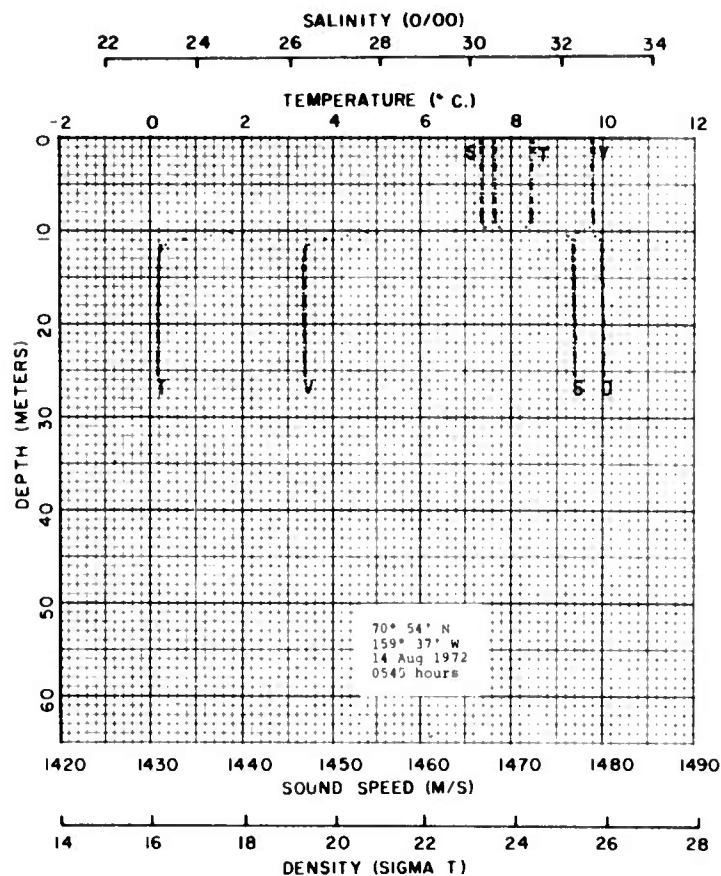
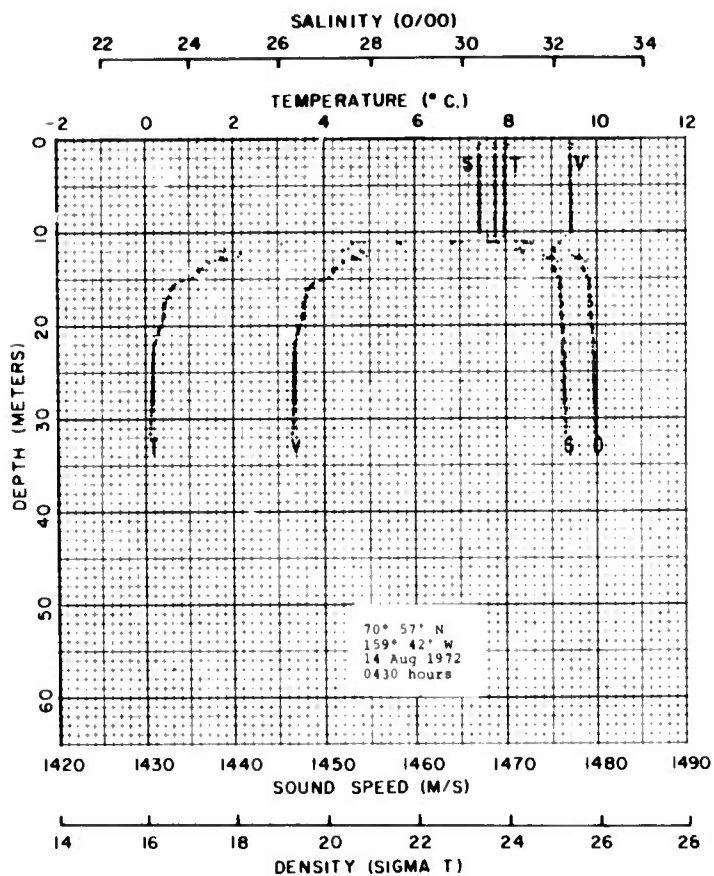


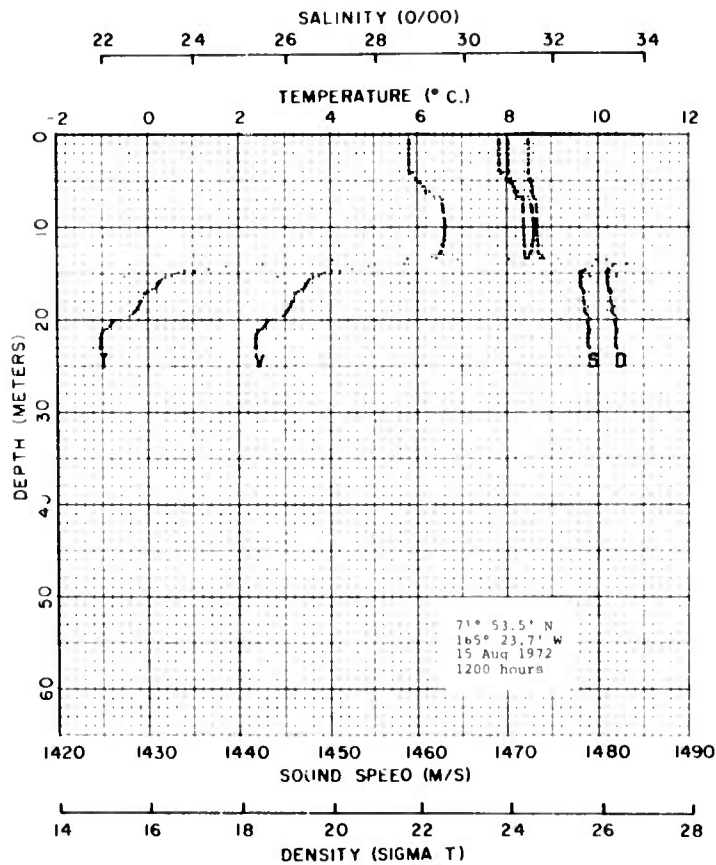
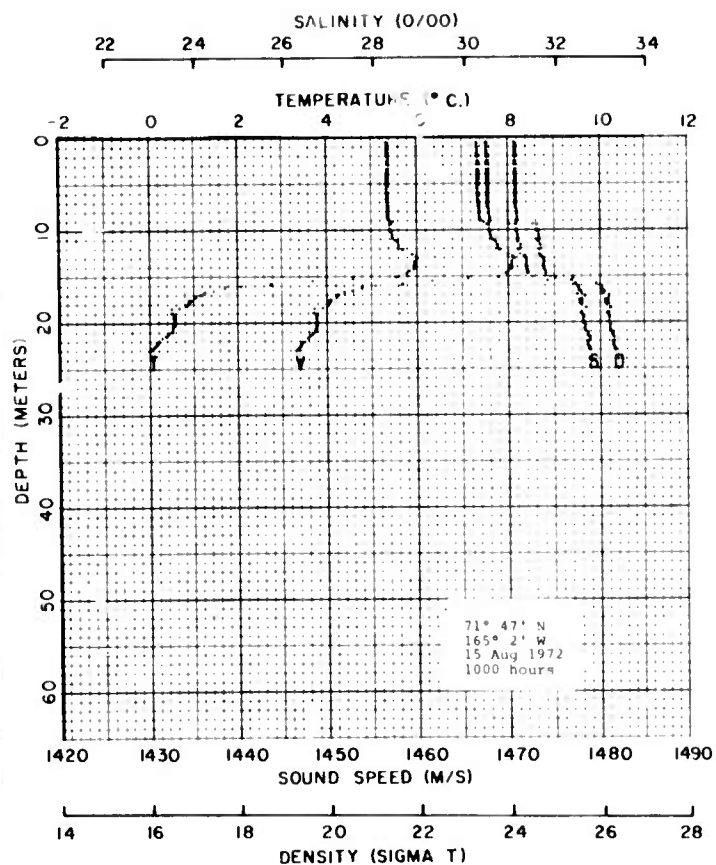
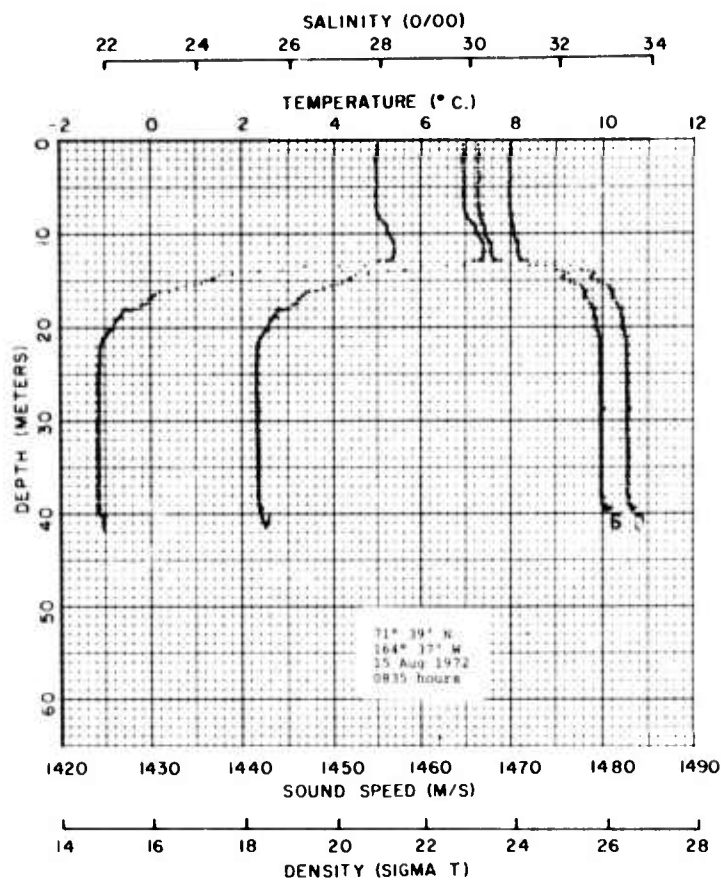
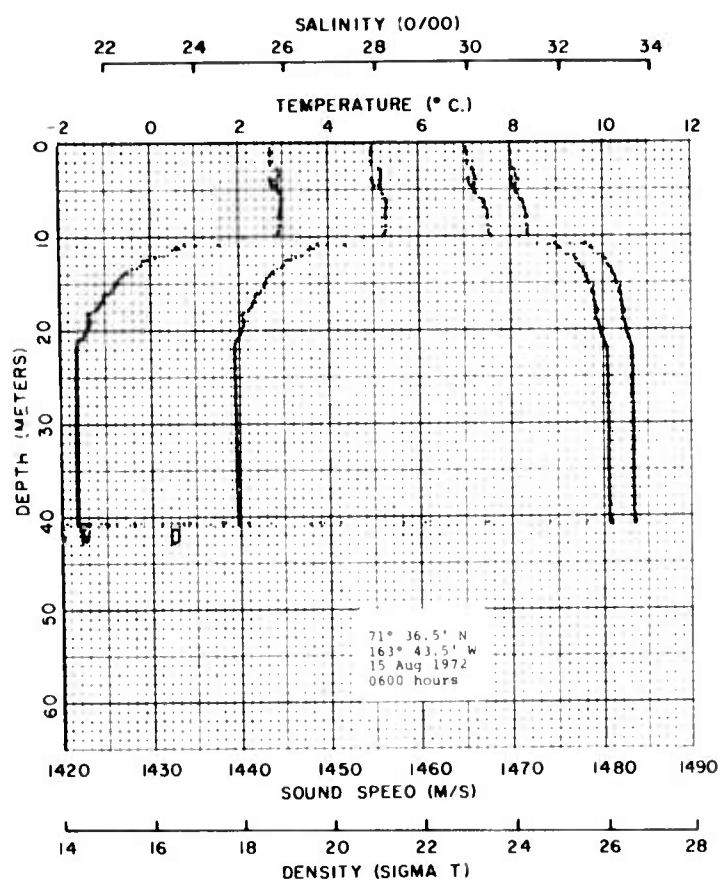


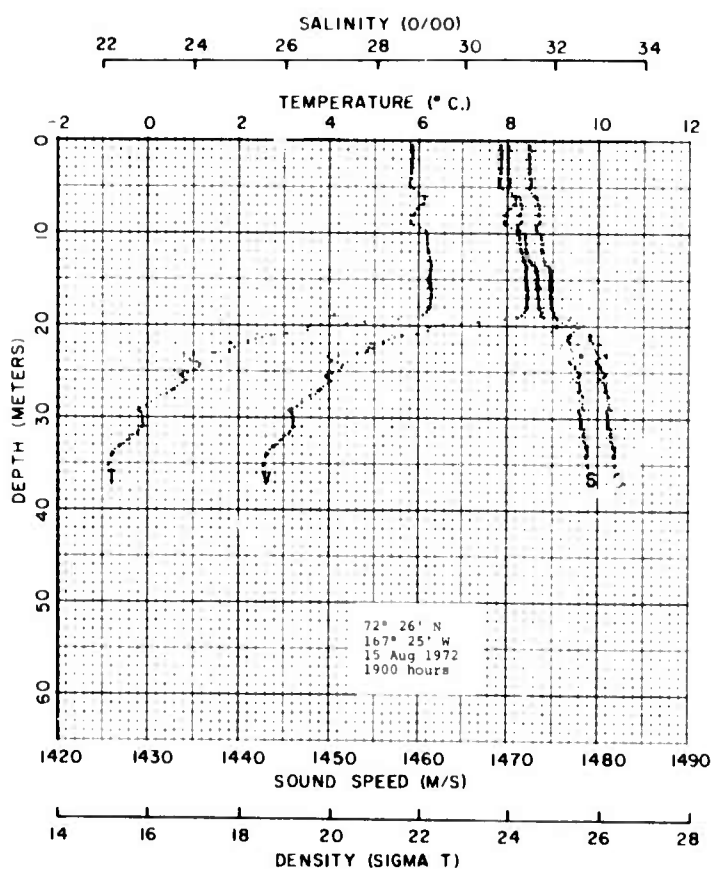
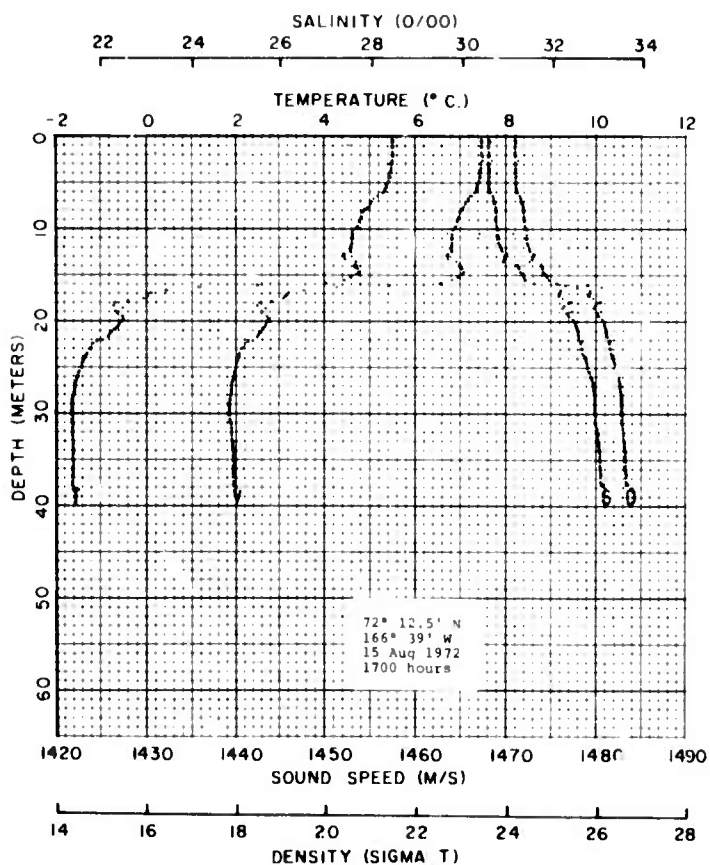
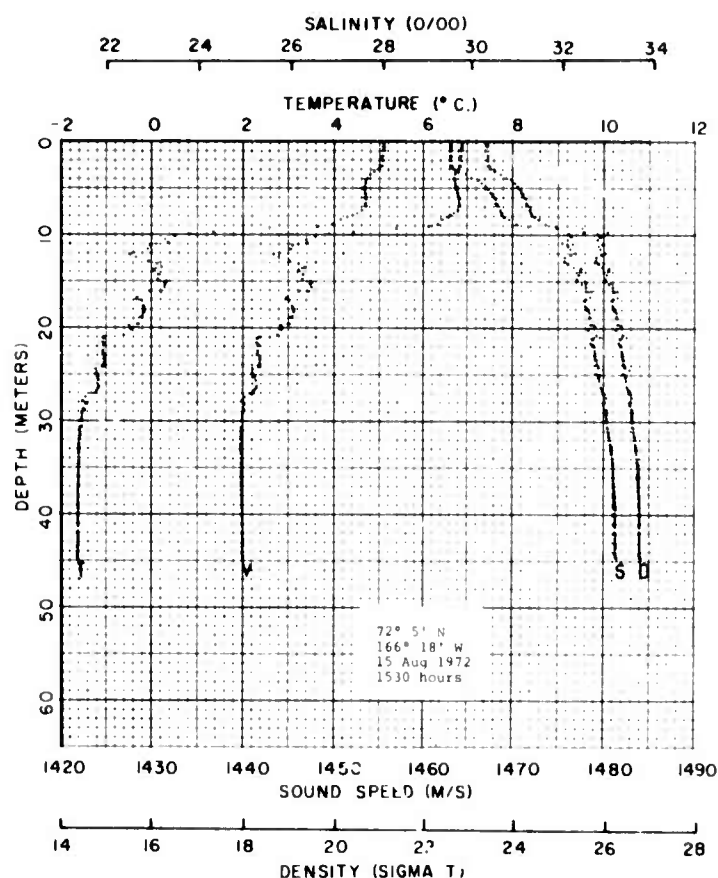
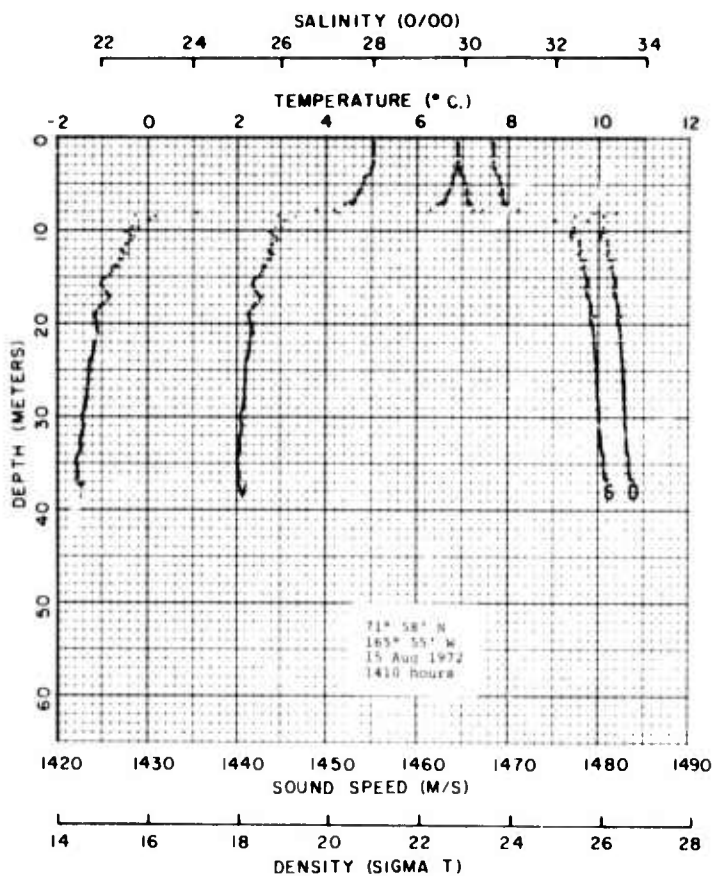


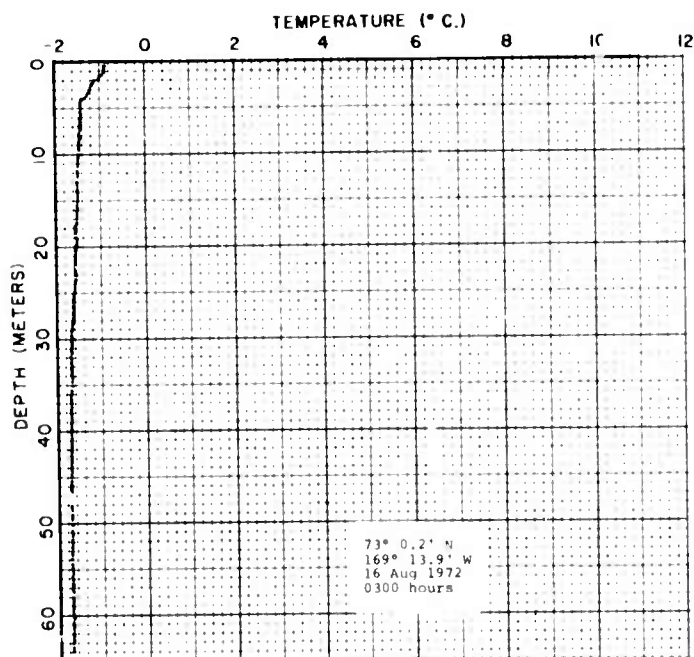
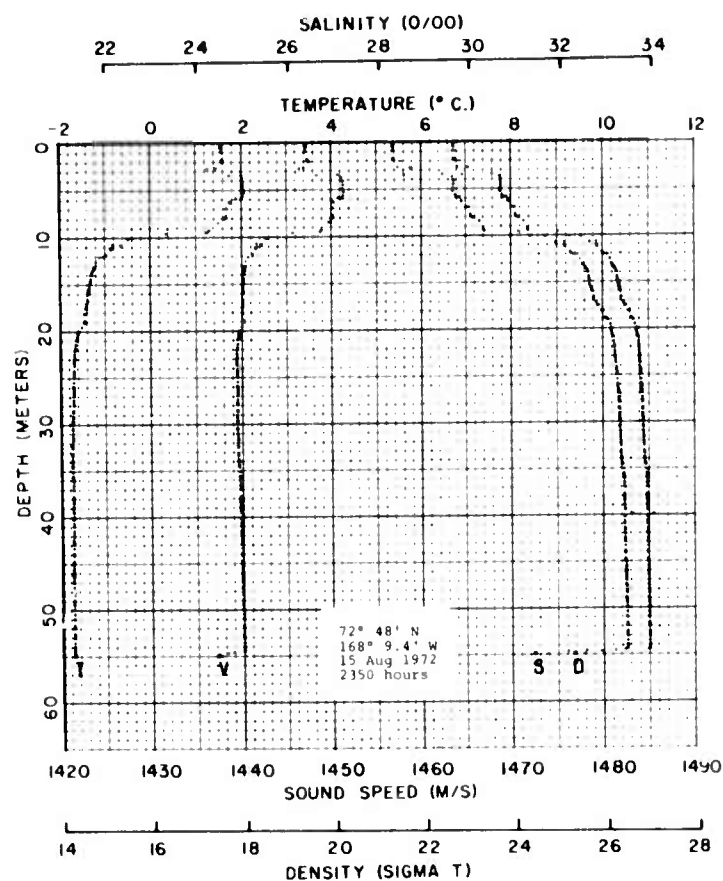
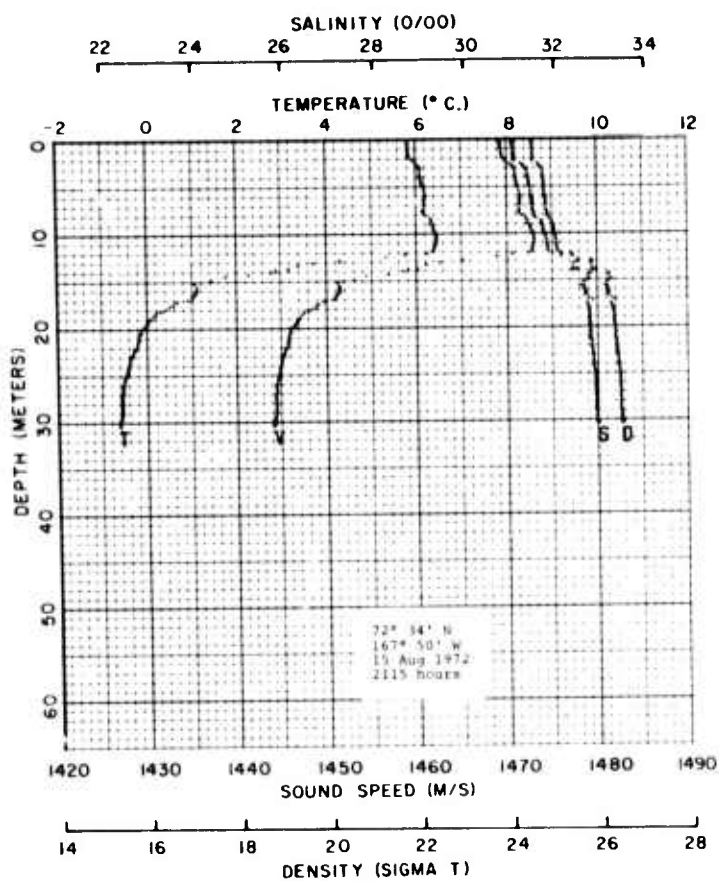










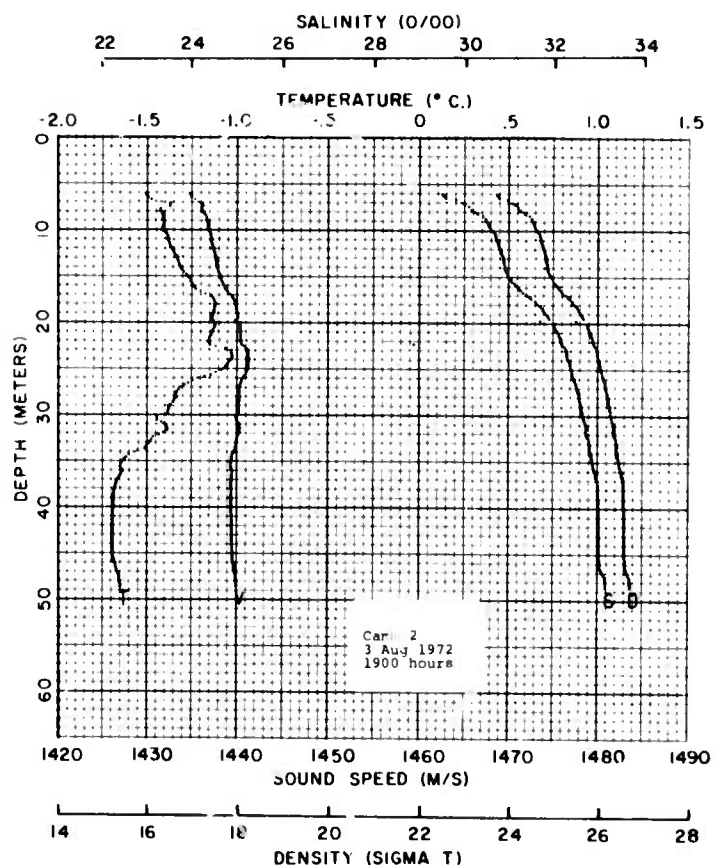
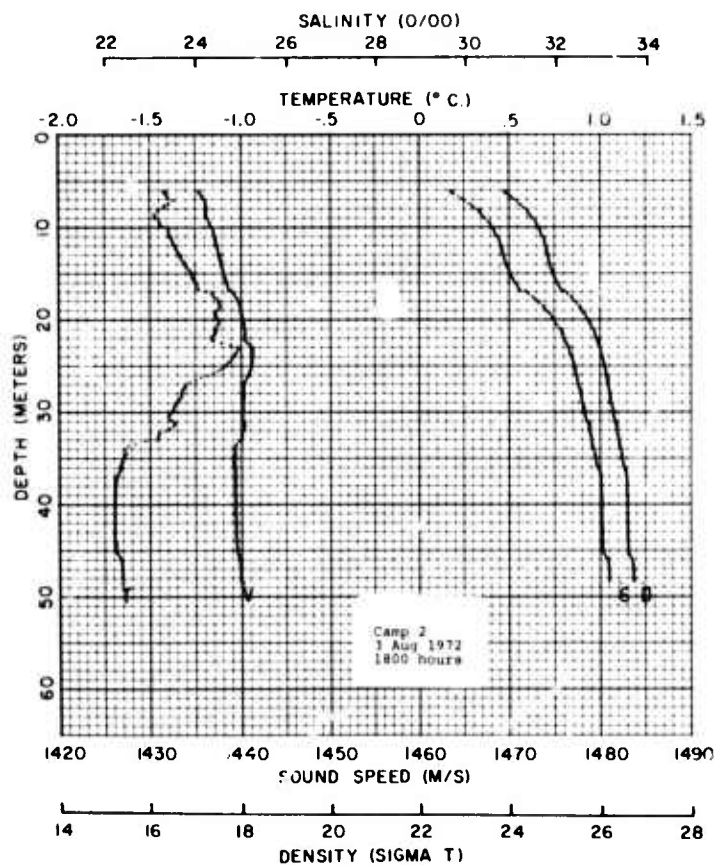
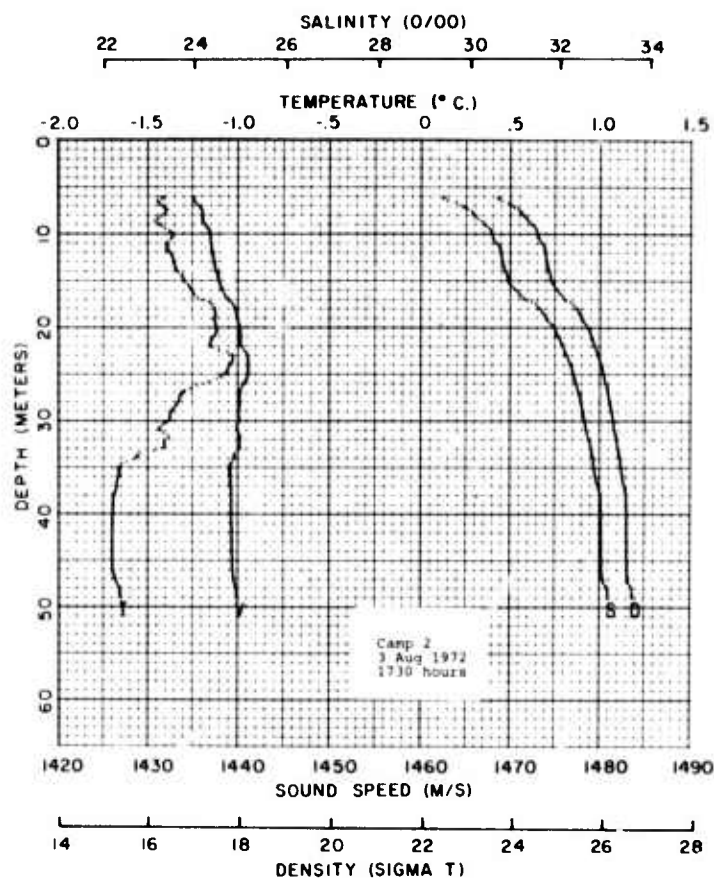
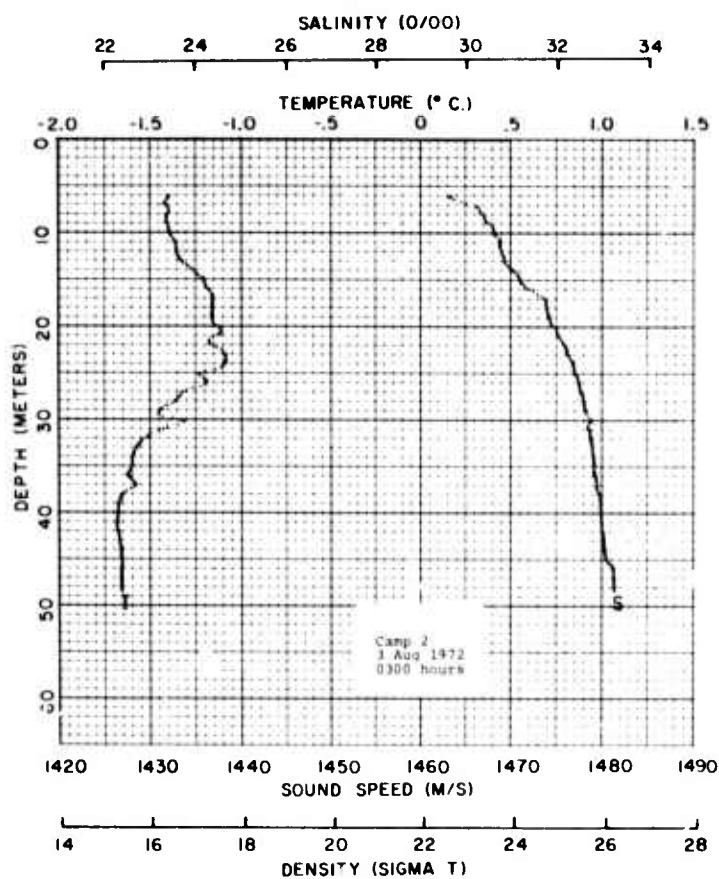


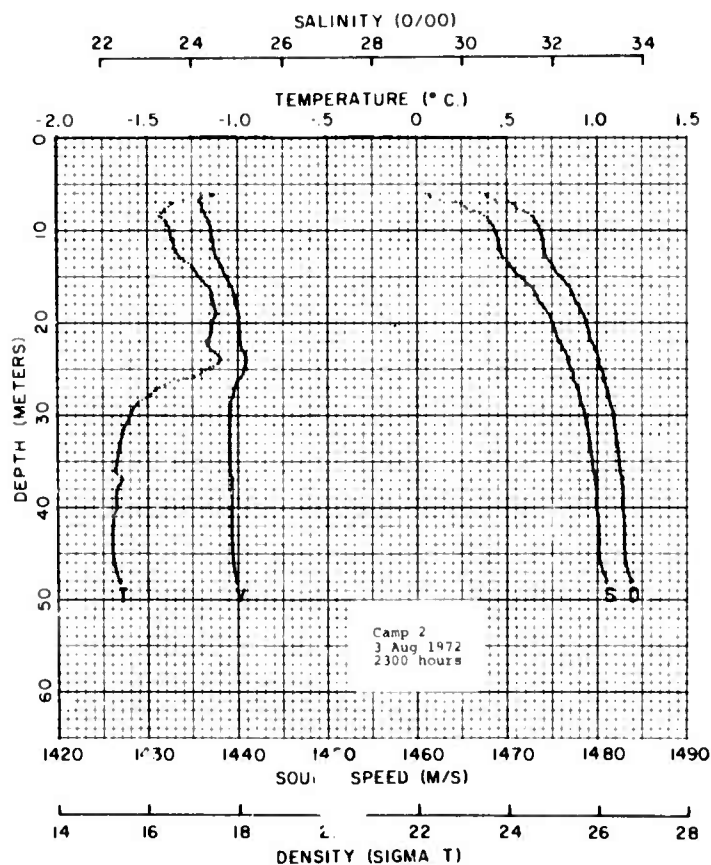
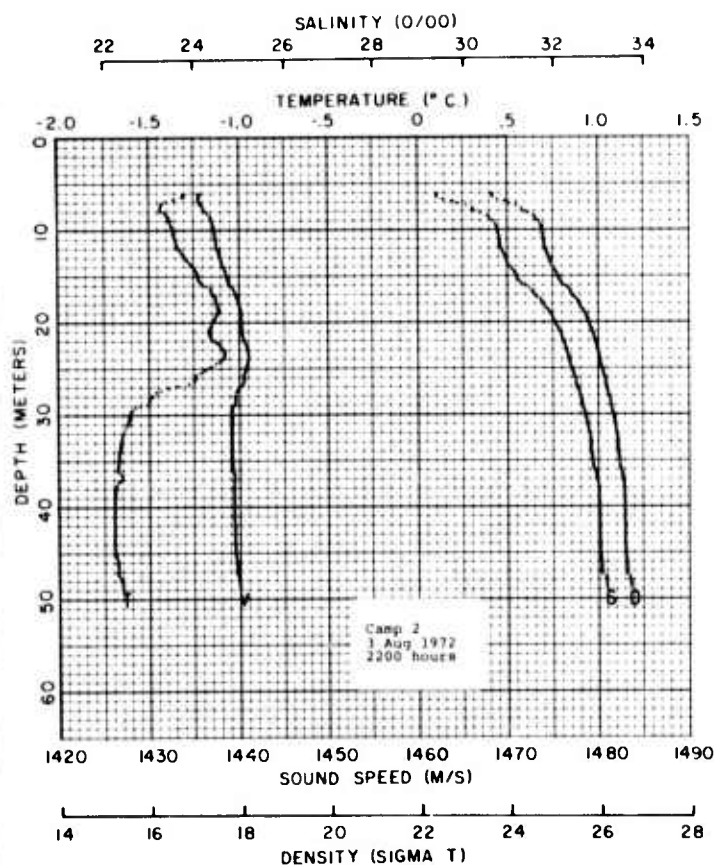
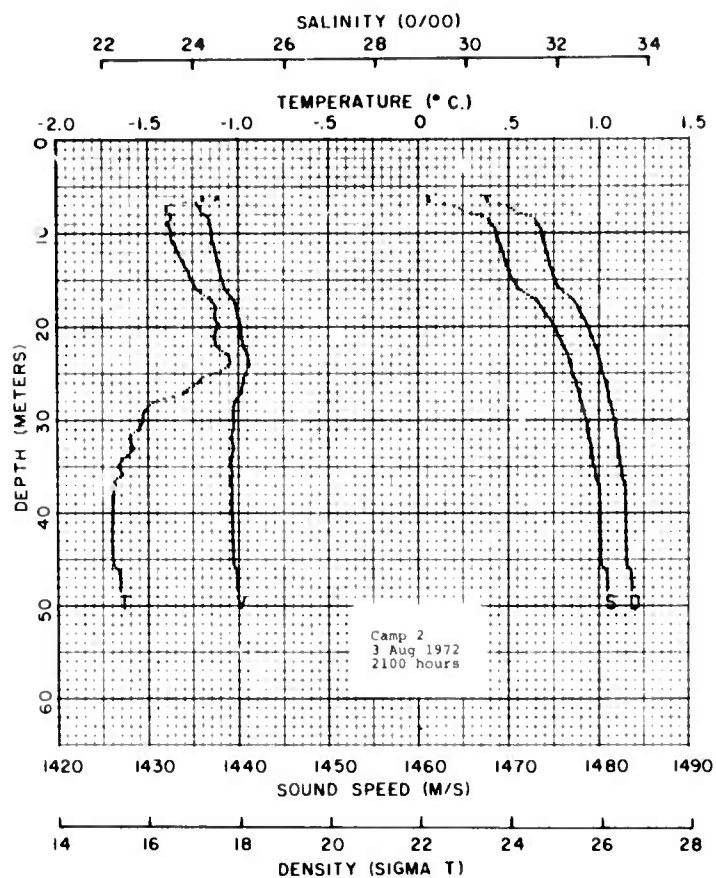
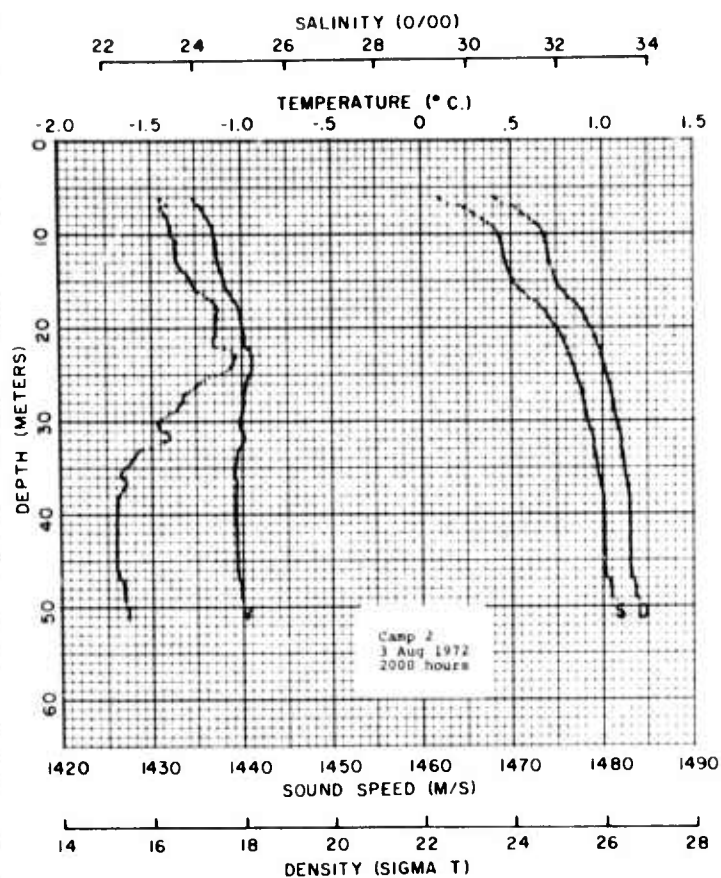
APPENDIX B

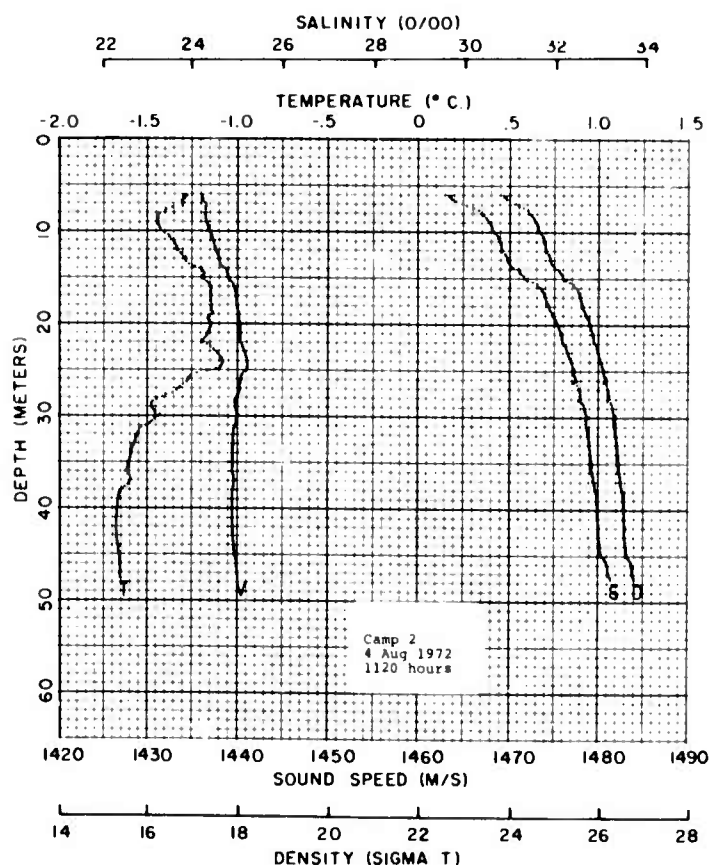
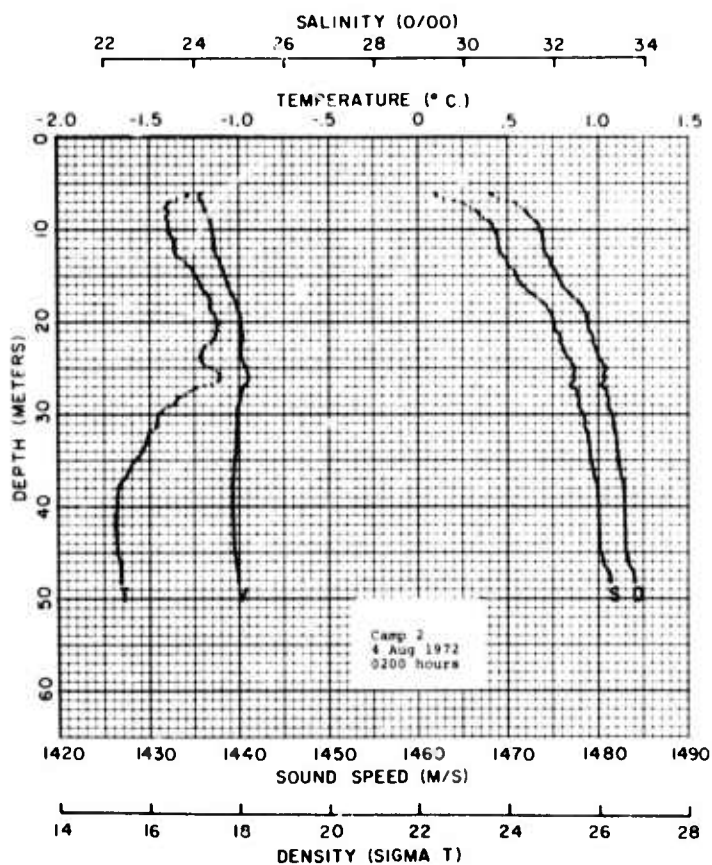
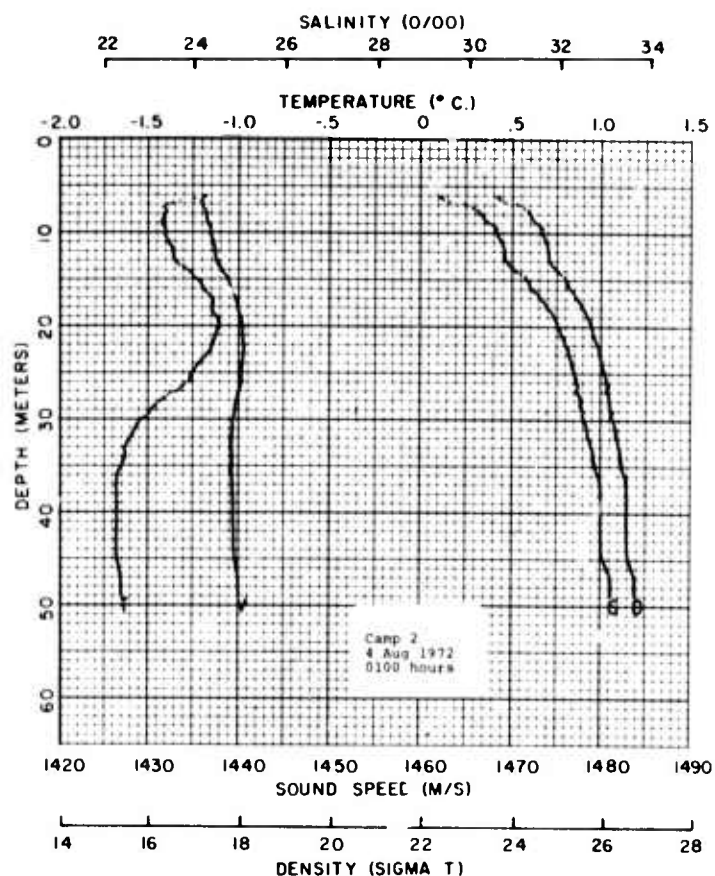
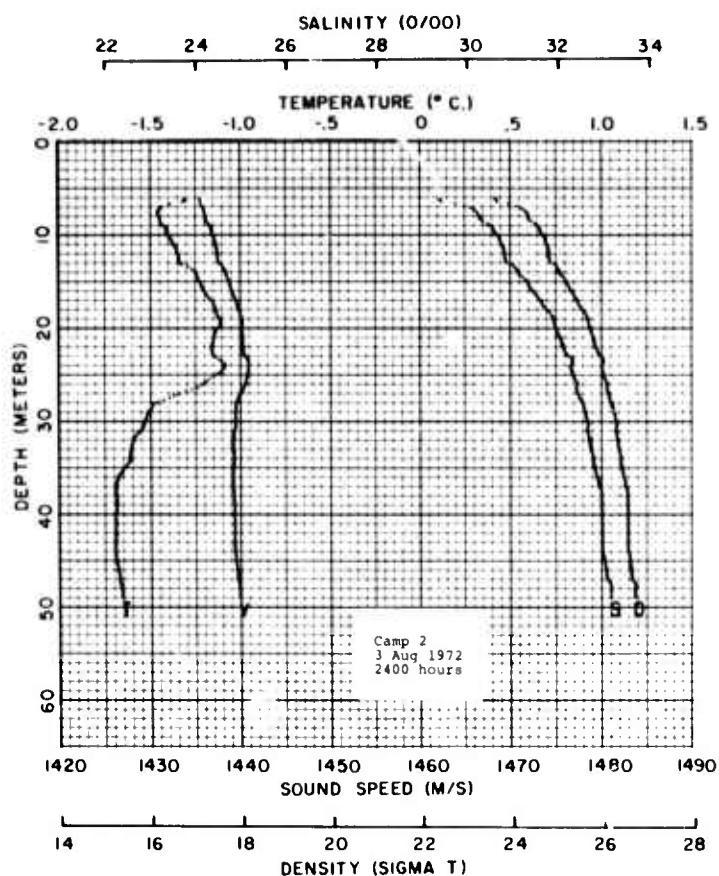
TEMPERATURE AND SALINITY PROFILES AT CAMP 2

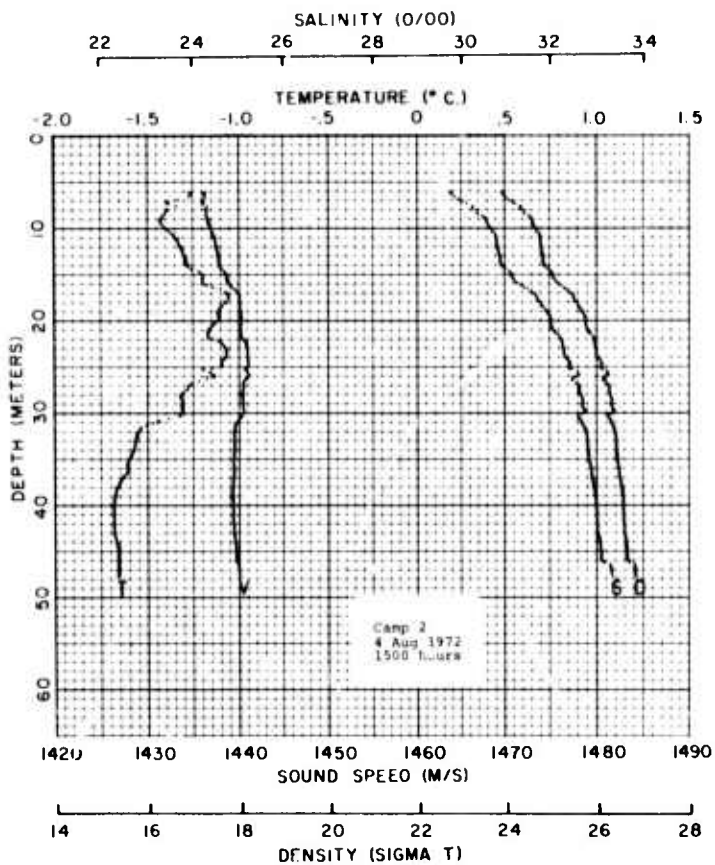
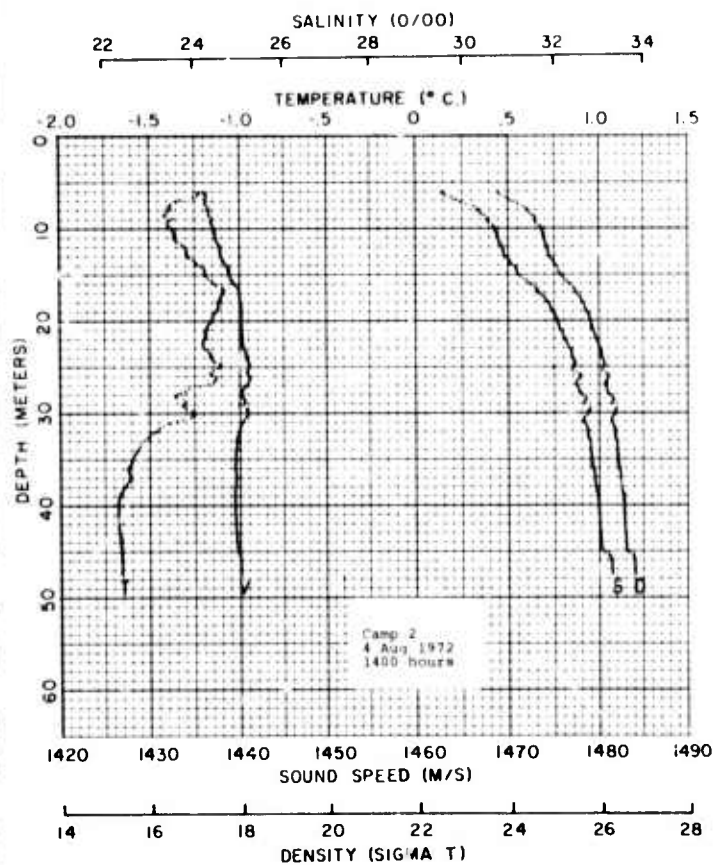
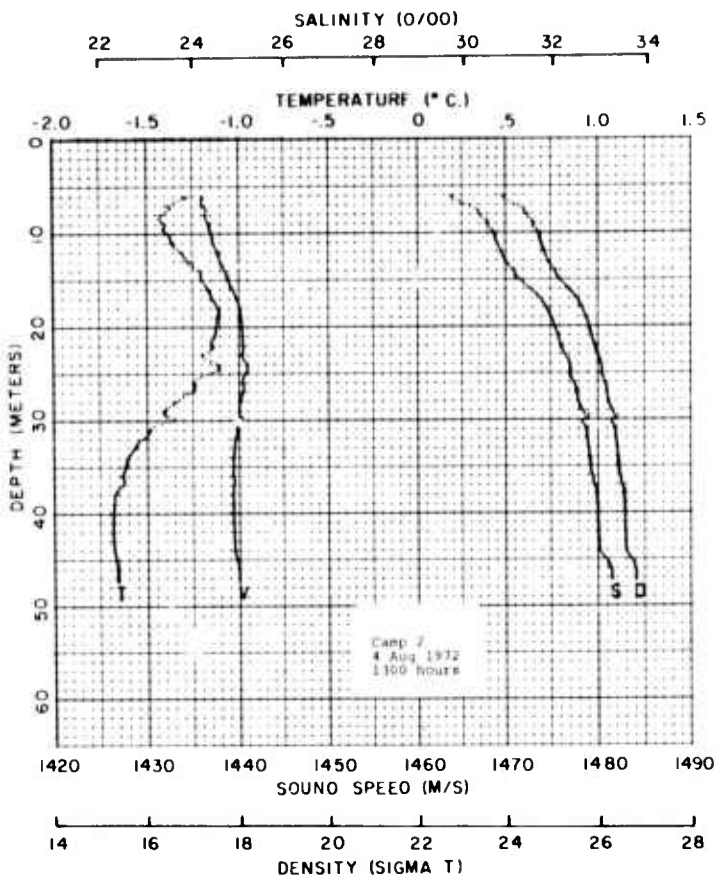
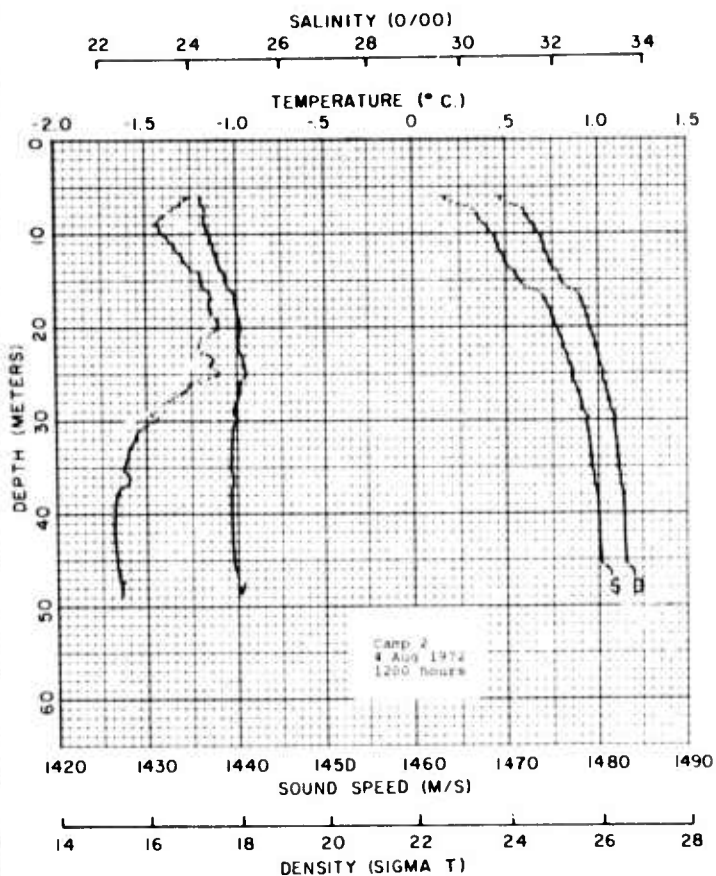
The automatic profiler was set up at Camp 2 and operated throughout most of the ice floe occupancy. The profiles were plotted at the following times.

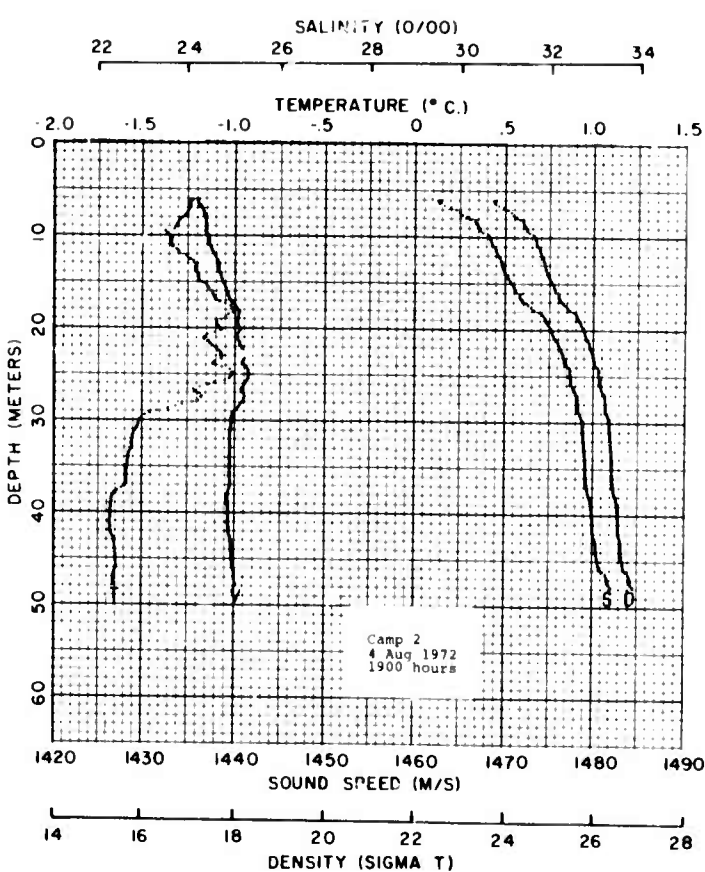
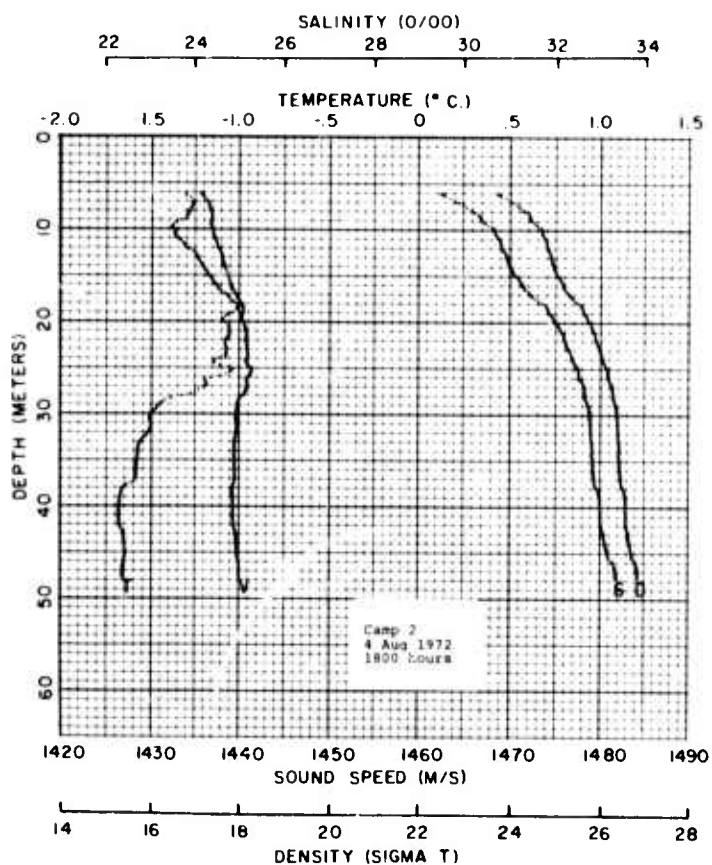
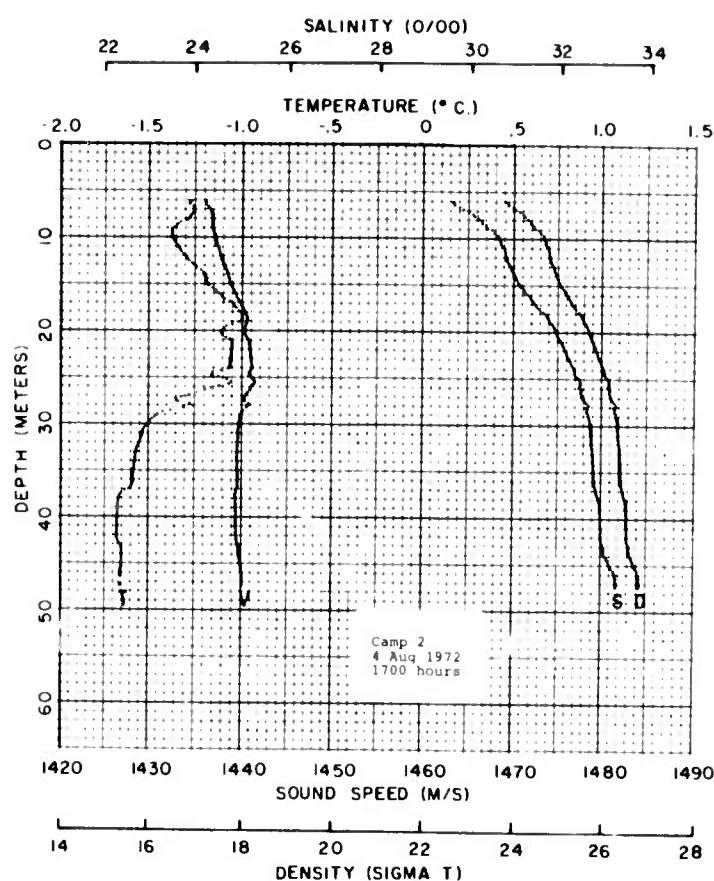
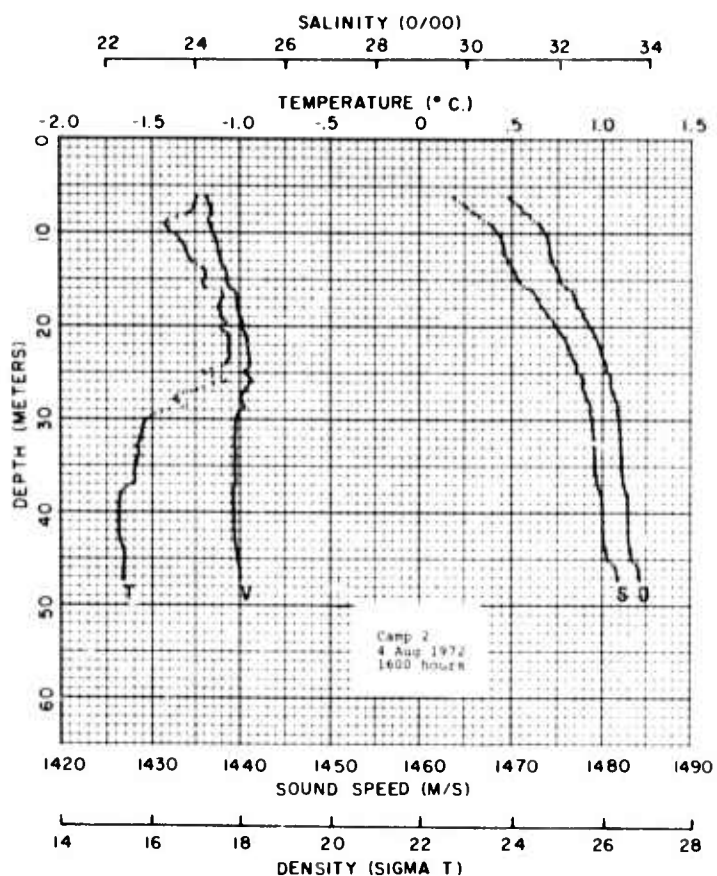
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						1730	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400
4 Aug	0100	0200										1120	1200
	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2010	2100	2200	2300	2400
5 Aug	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700	0800	0900	1000			1200
	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	
6 Aug	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	
	1300	1400	1500										
7 Aug													1200
	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	
8 Aug	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700	0800					
9 Aug									2015	2110	2215	2300	
									2040	2125	2230	2315	
									2050	2128	2245	2345	
										2145			
10 Aug	0000												
	0015												
	0030												
	0045												
	0130												
	0145												

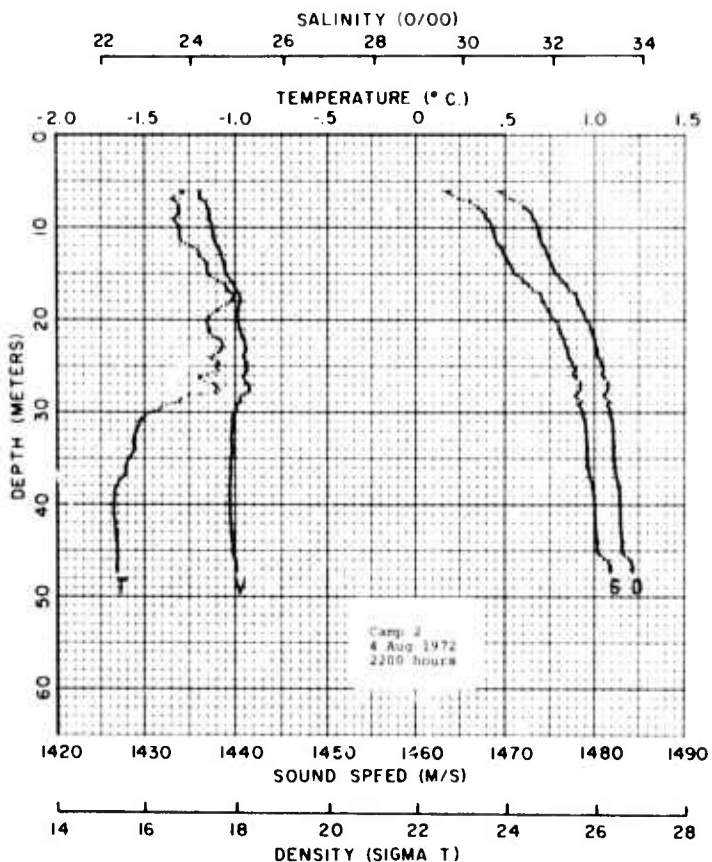
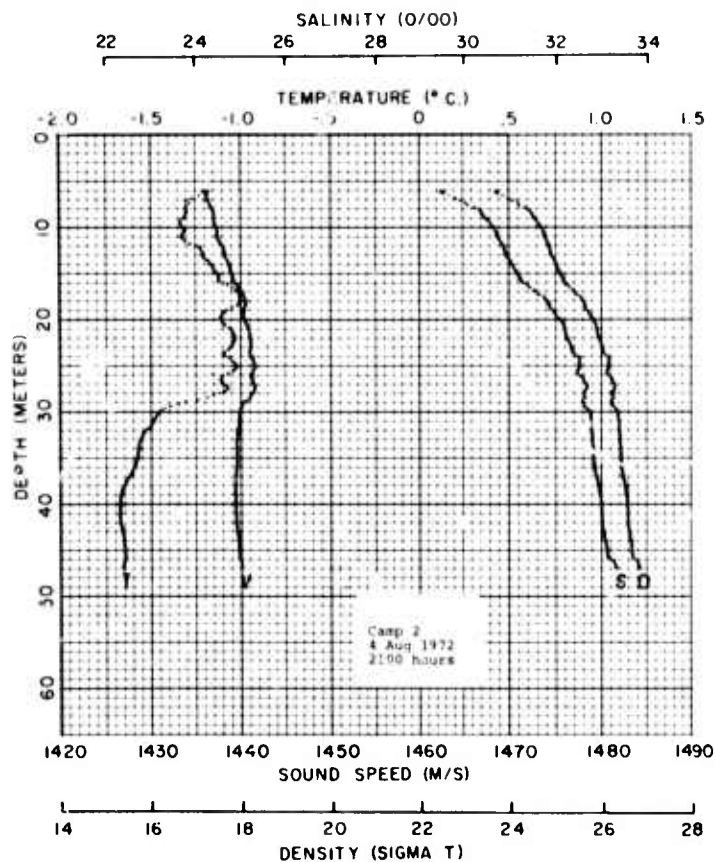
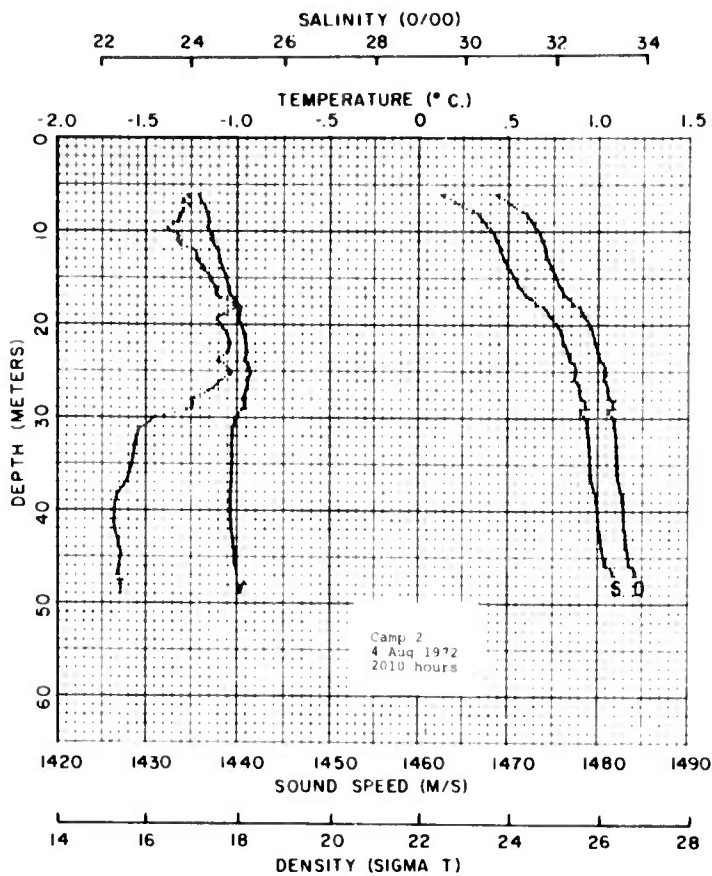
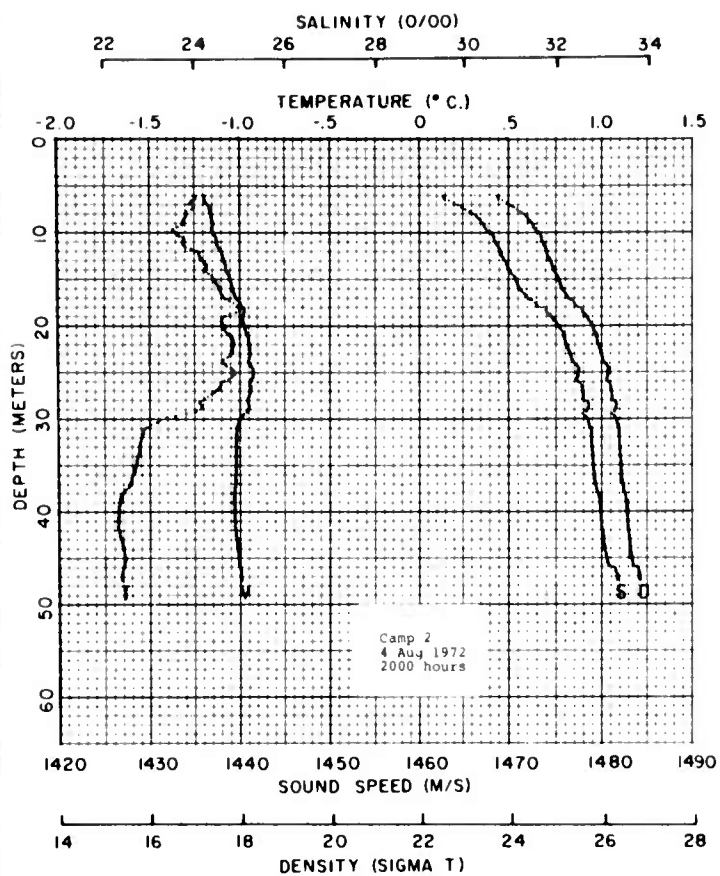


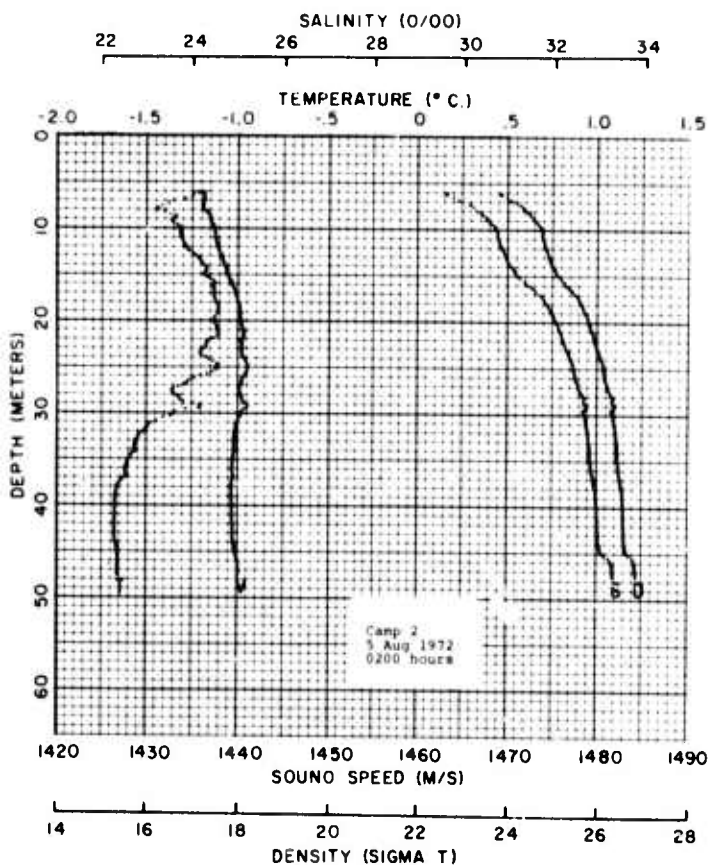
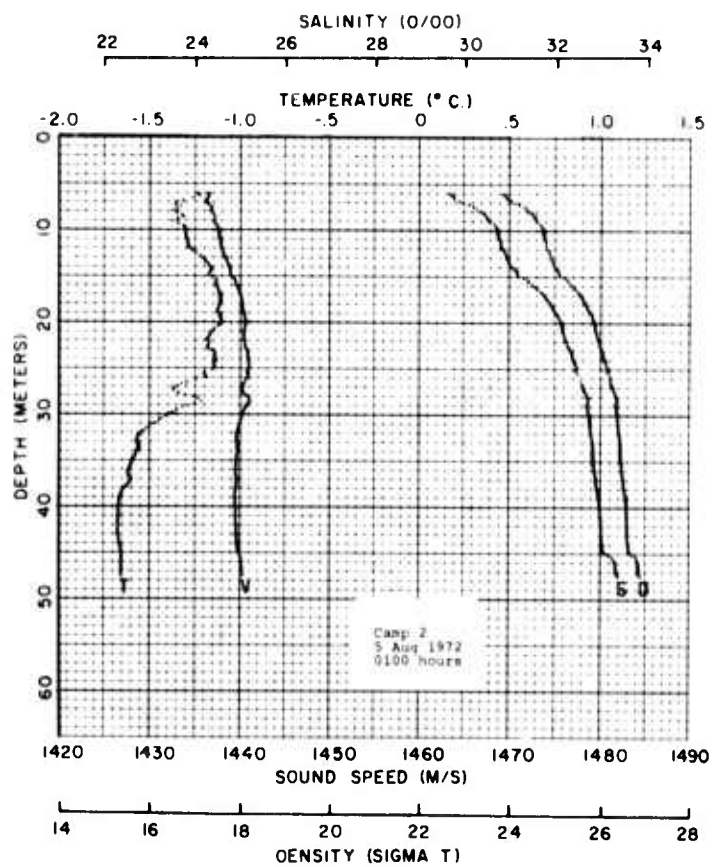
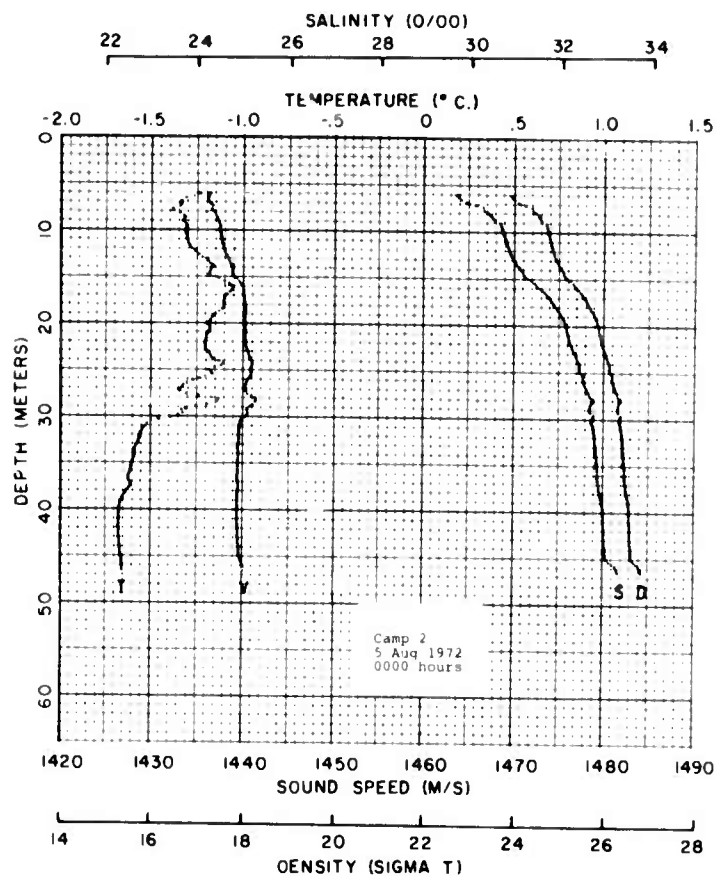
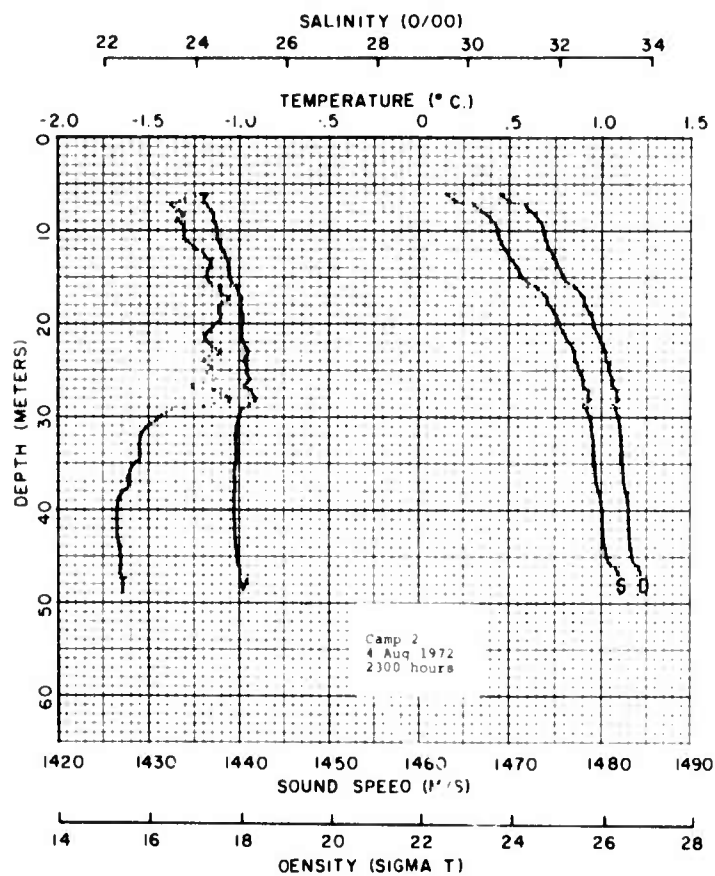


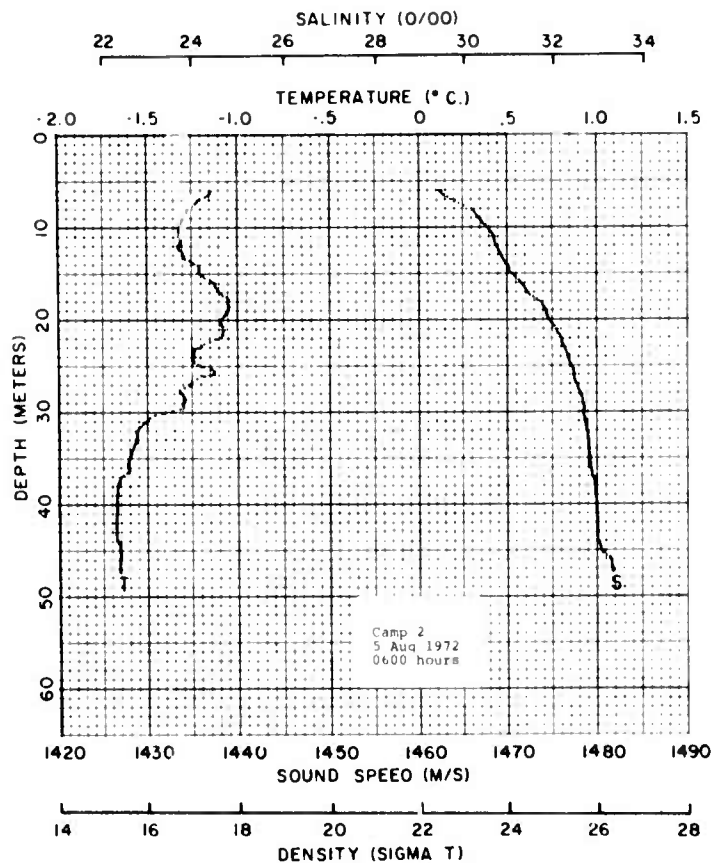
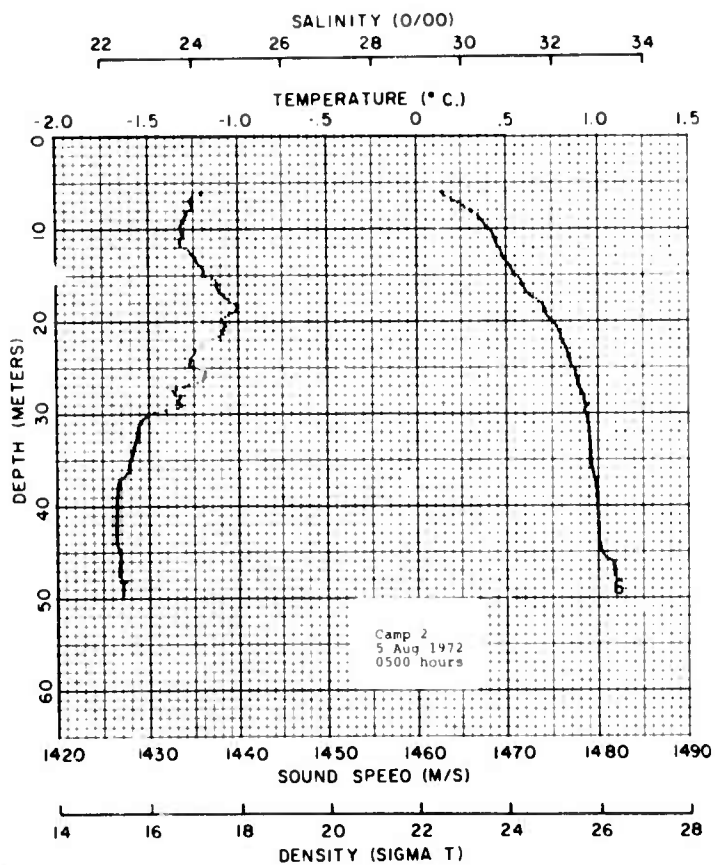
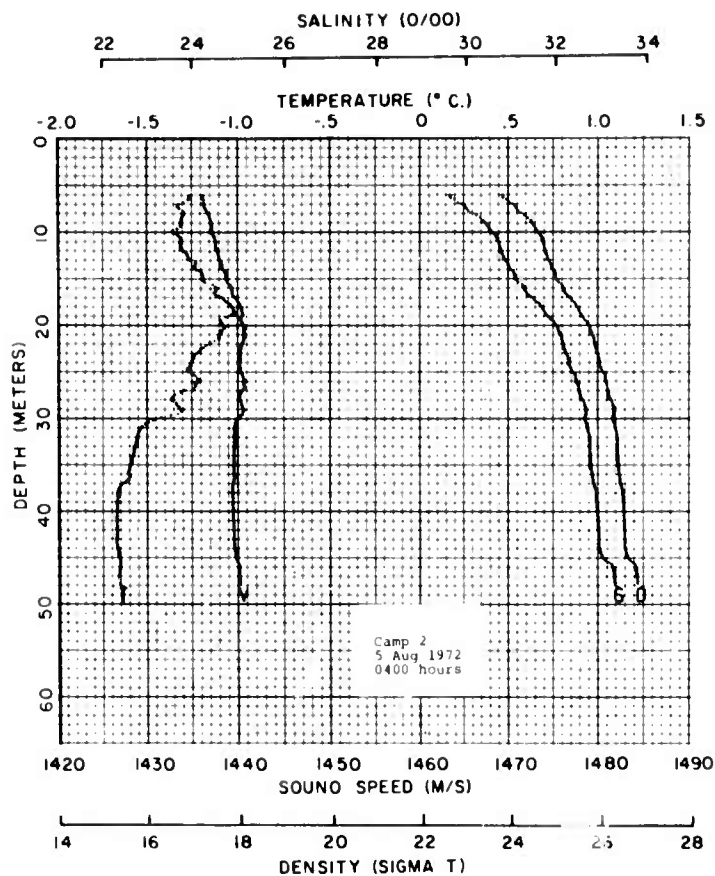
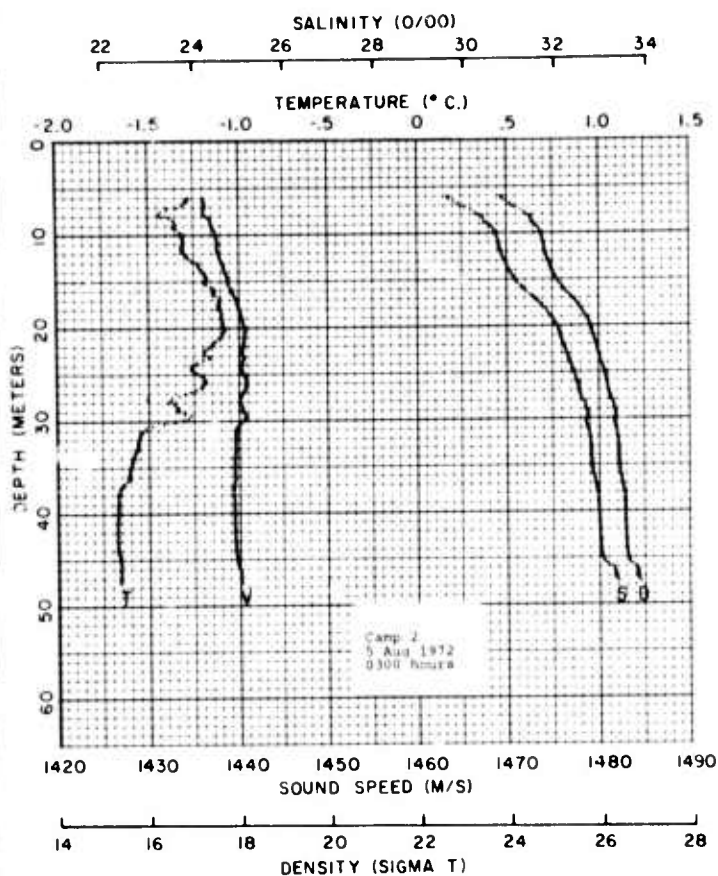


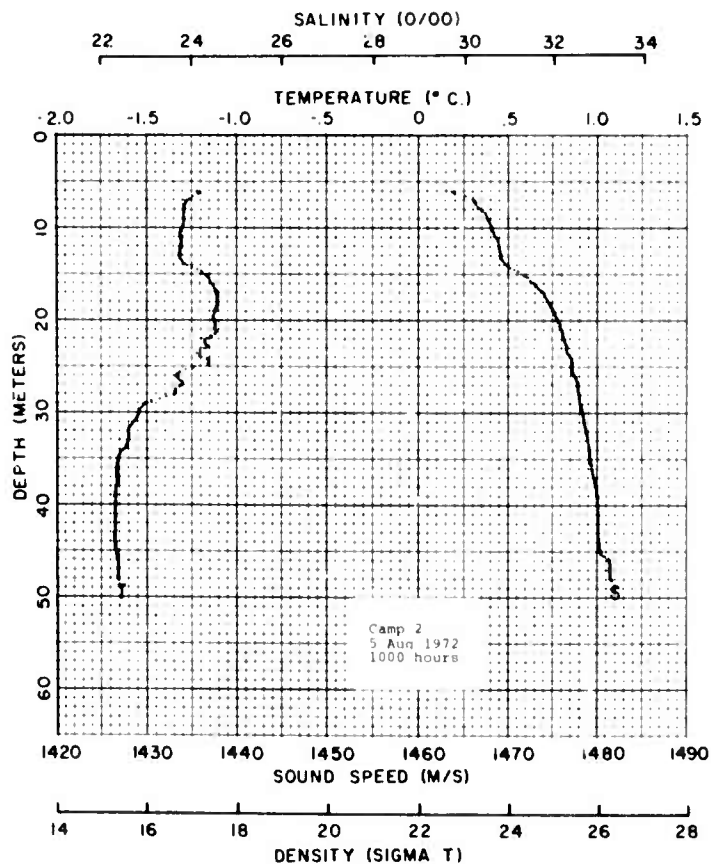
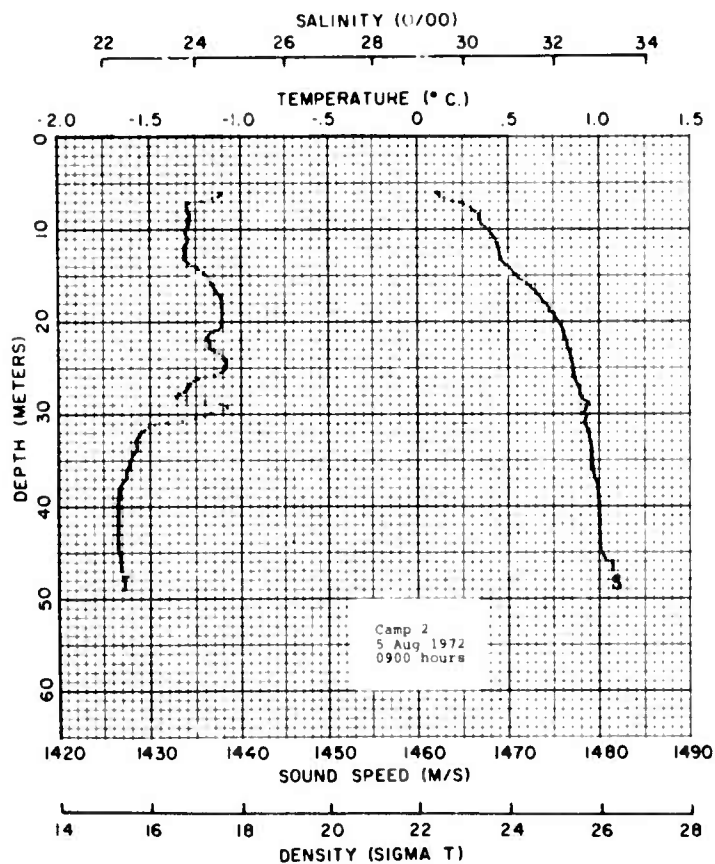
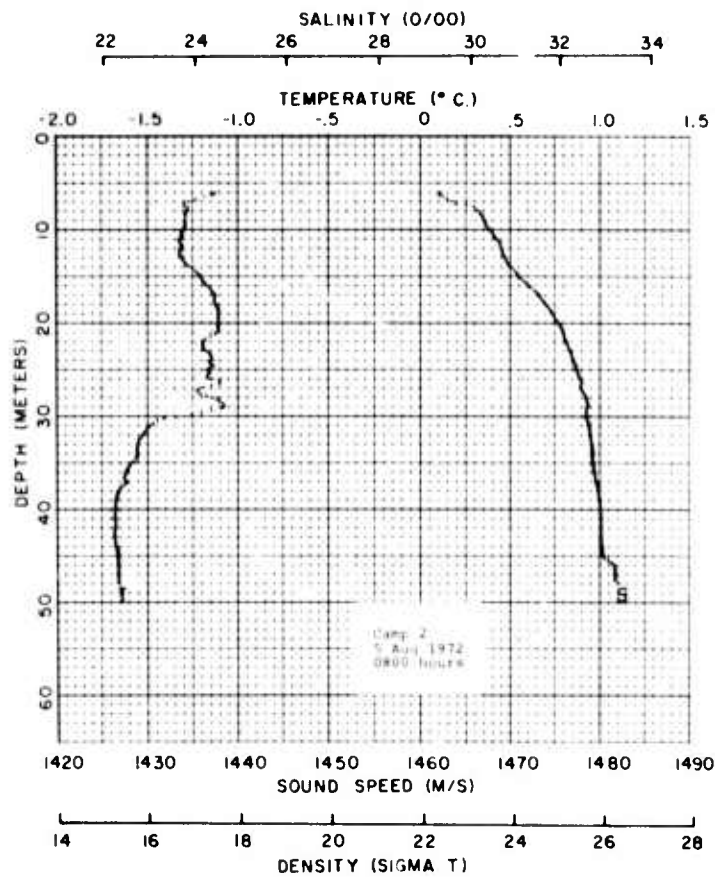
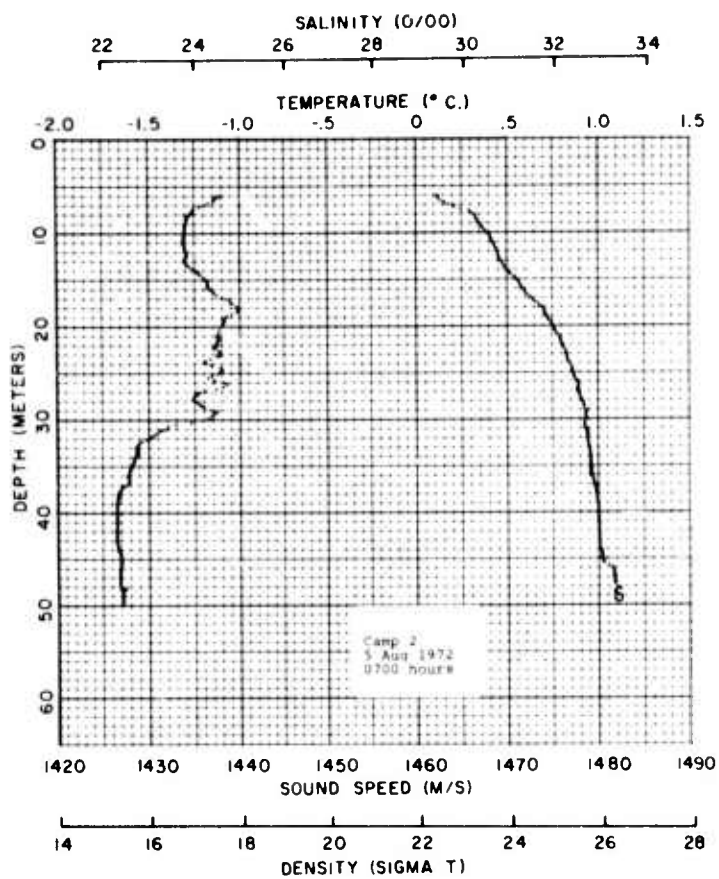


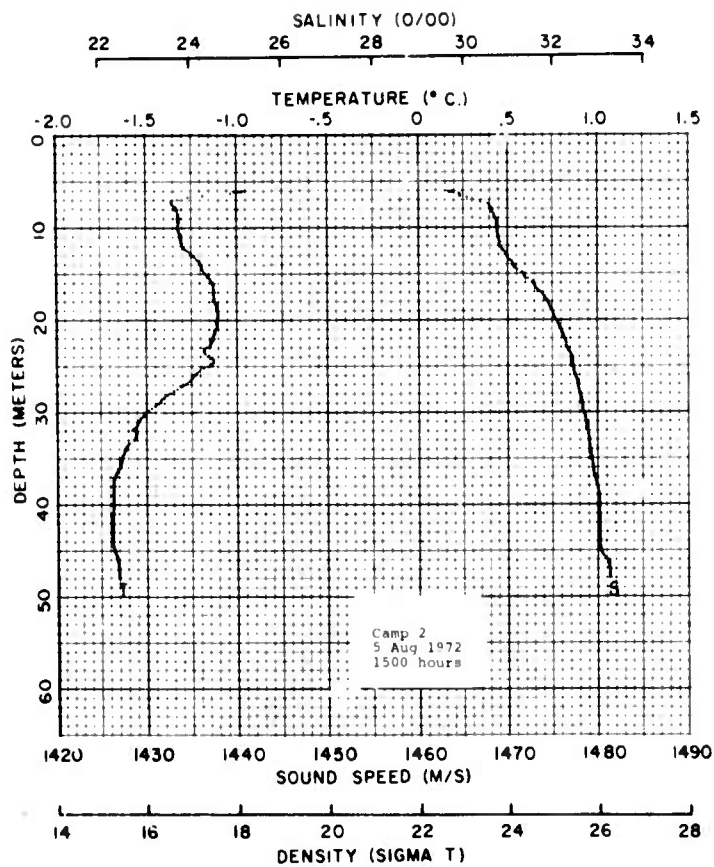
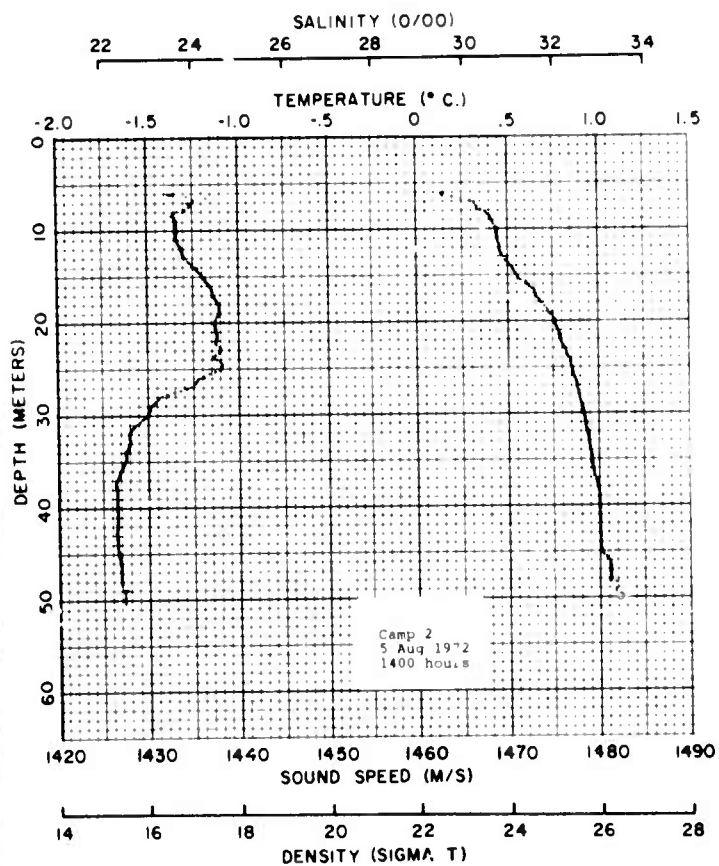
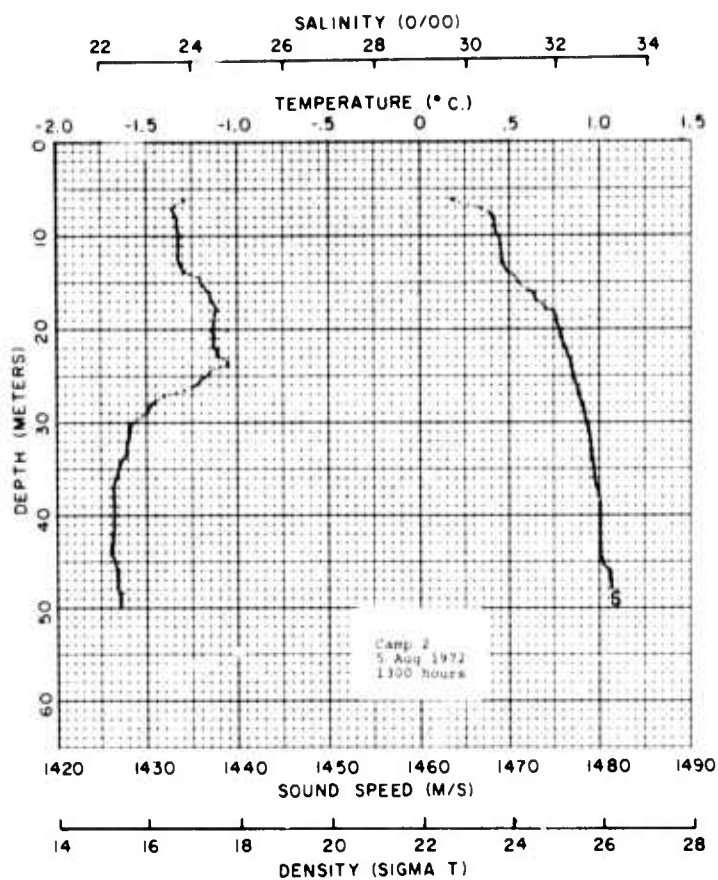
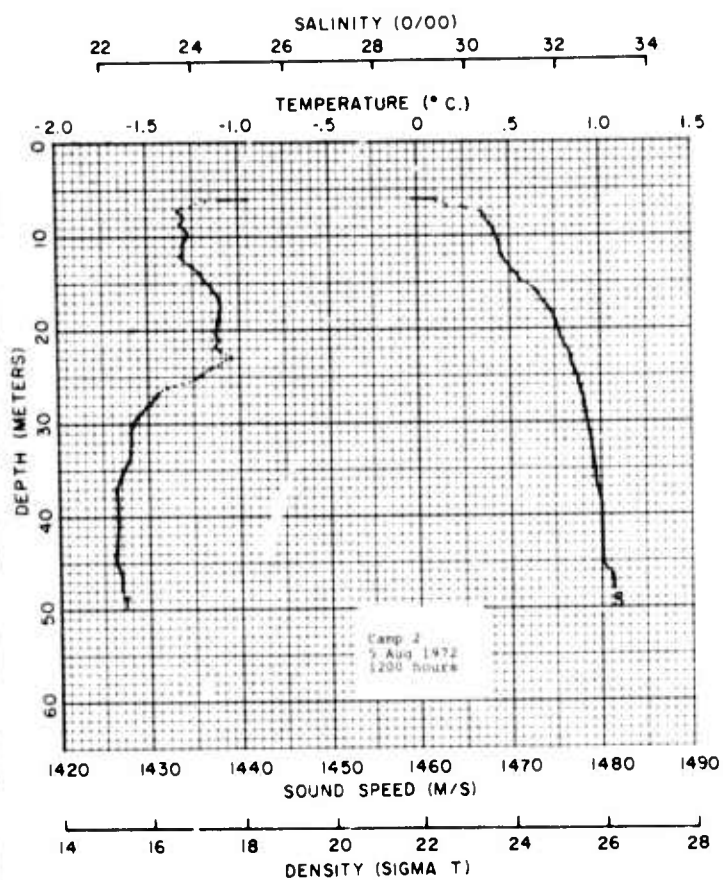


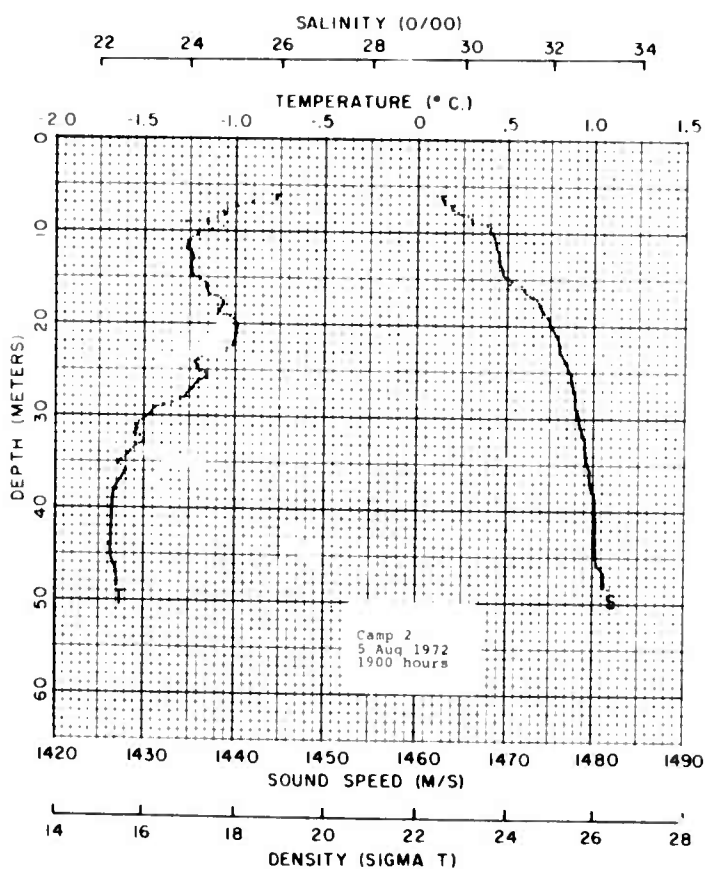
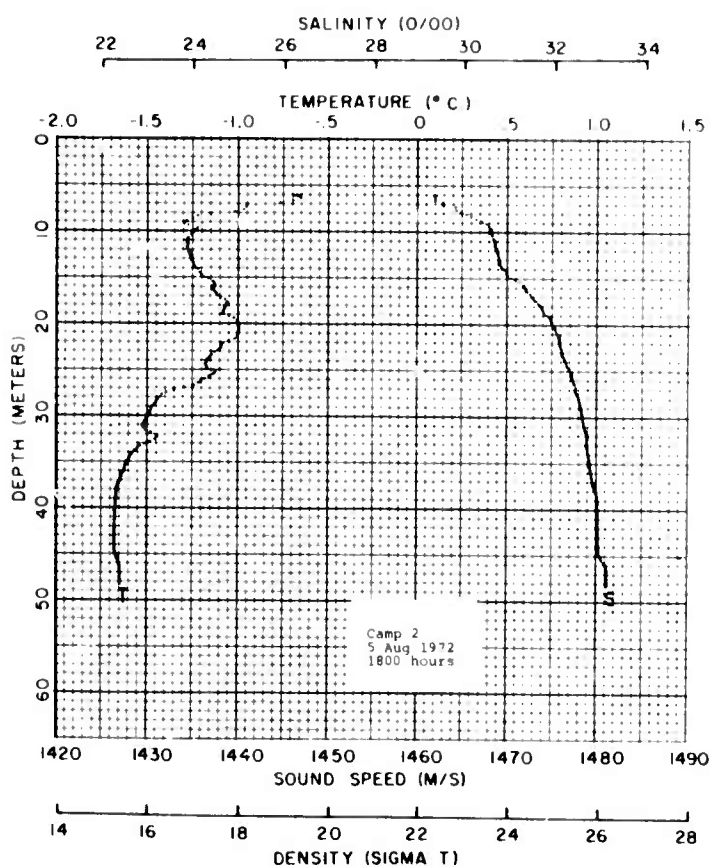
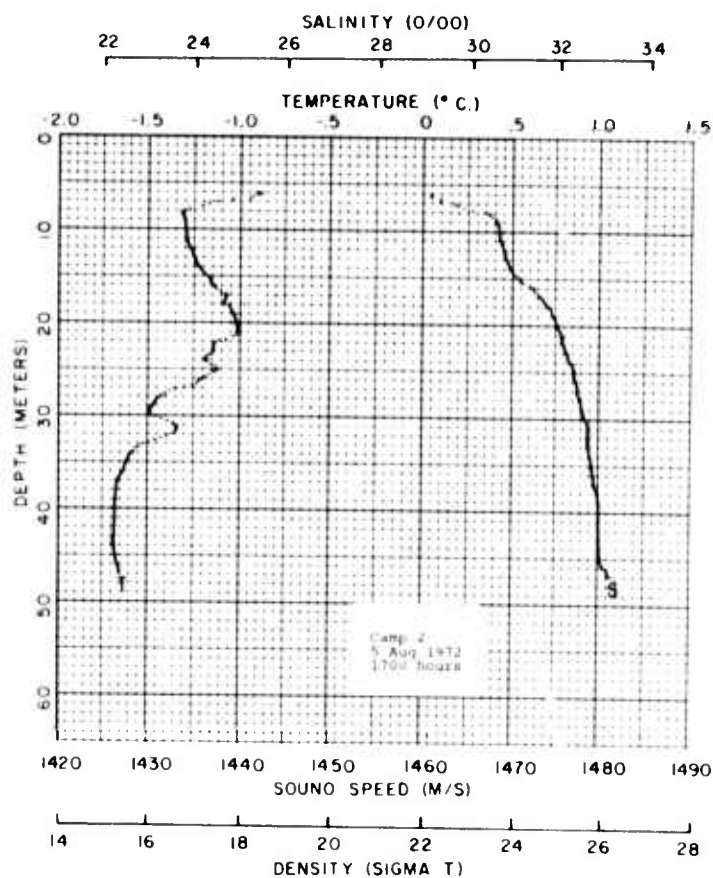
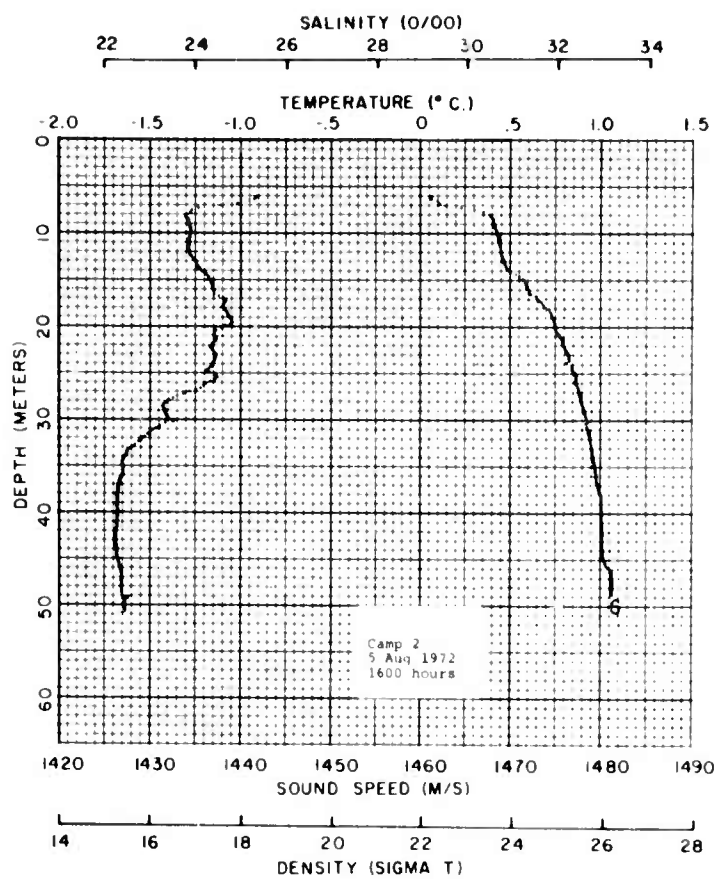


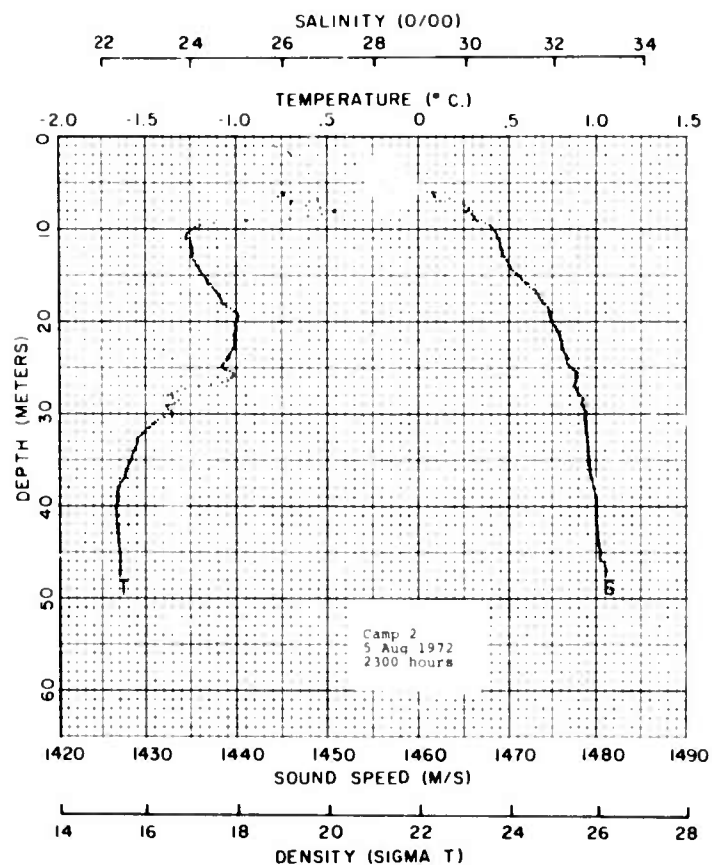
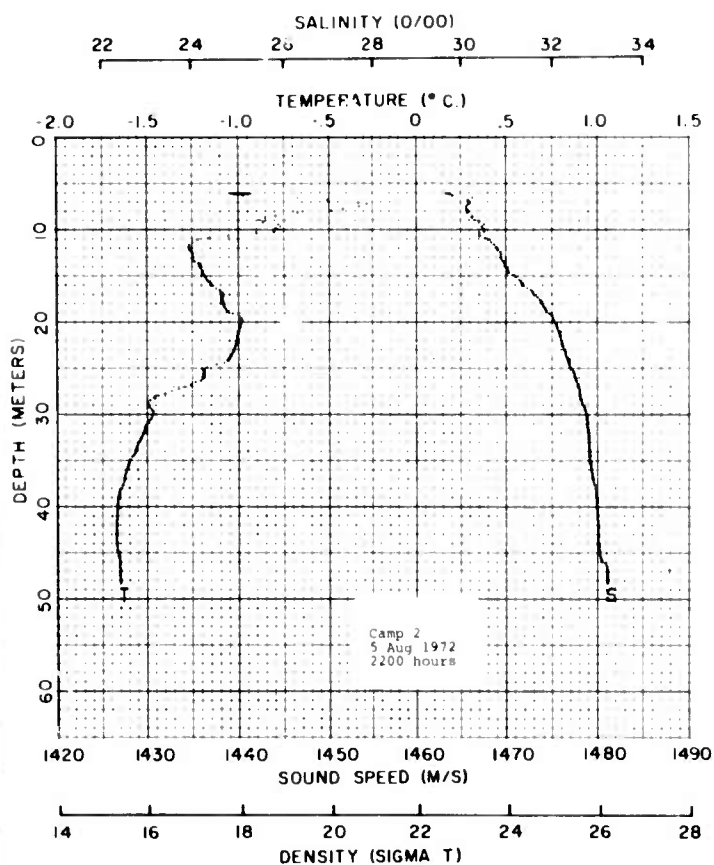
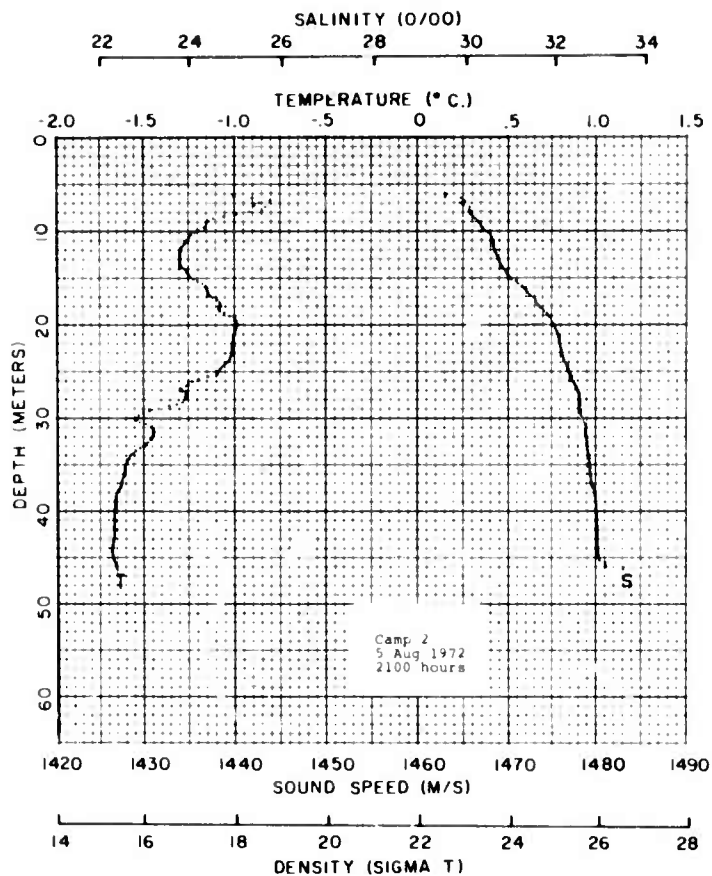
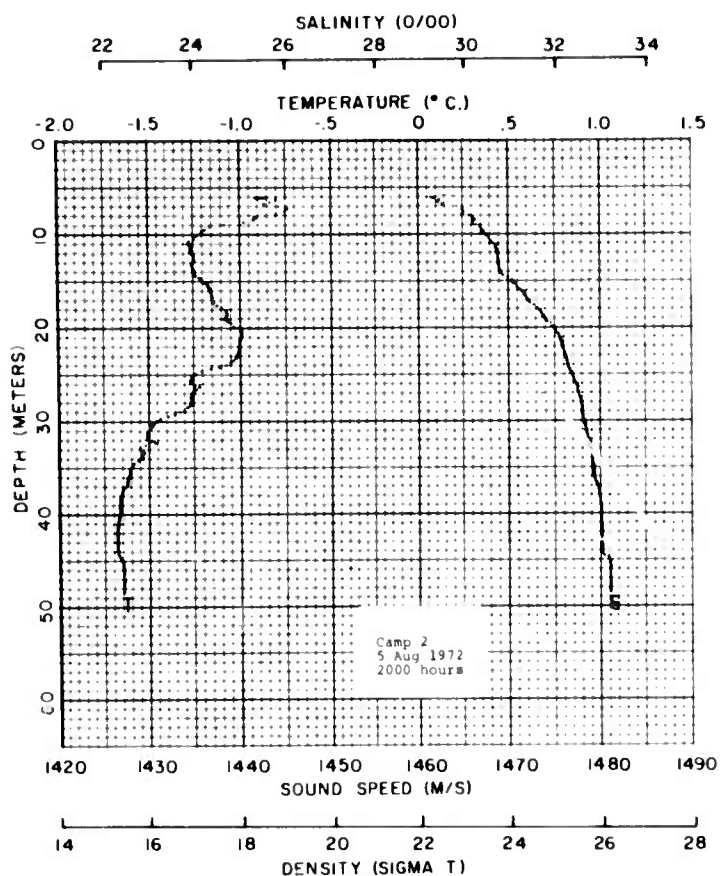


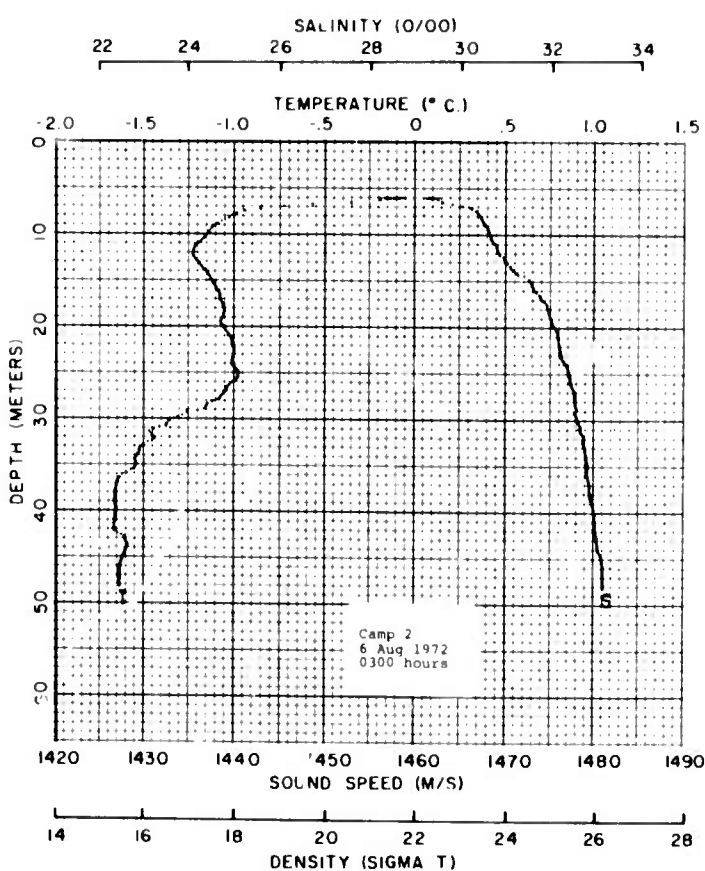
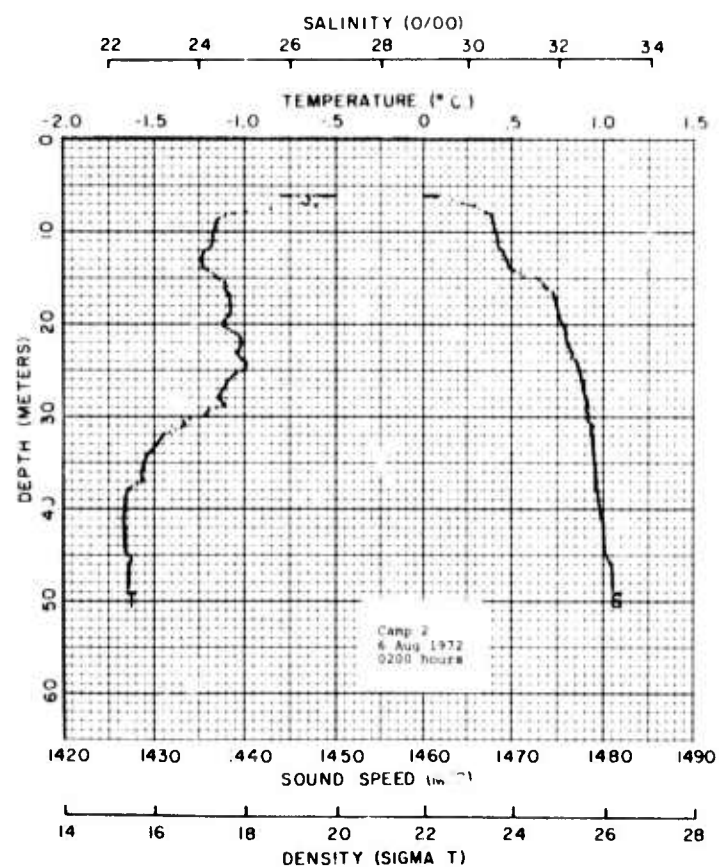
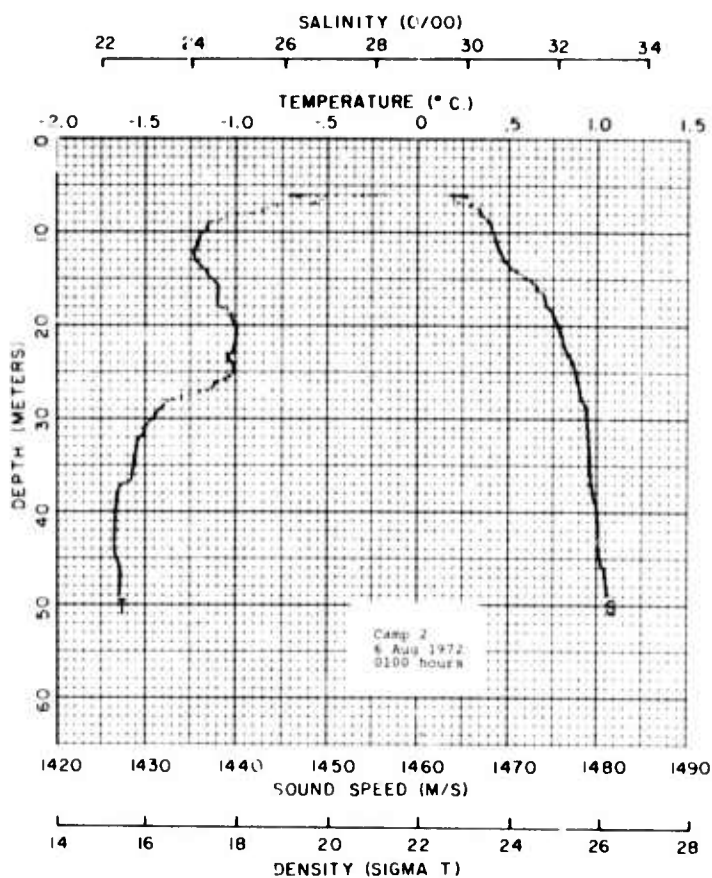
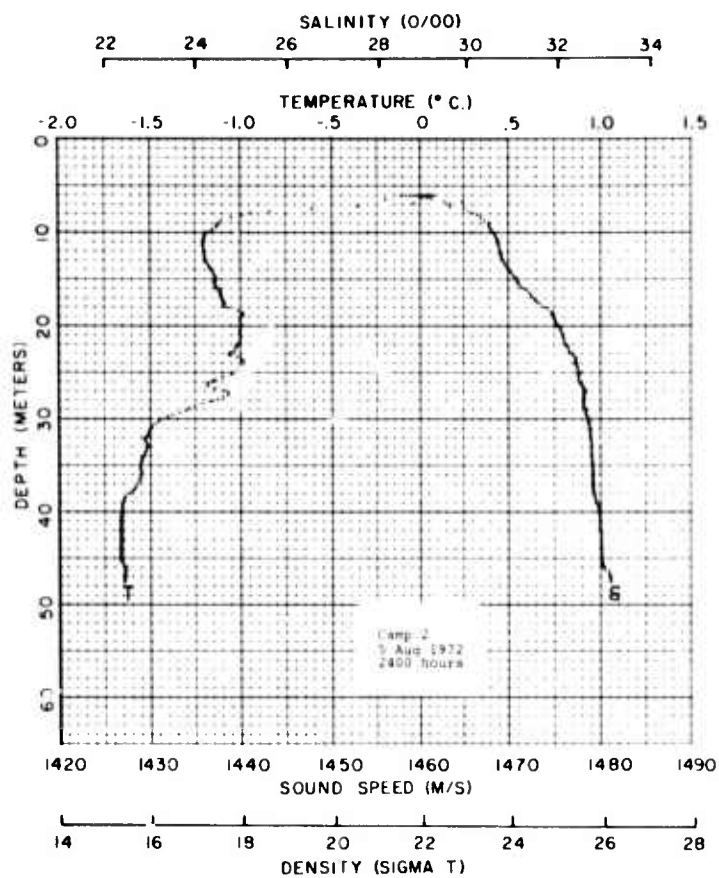


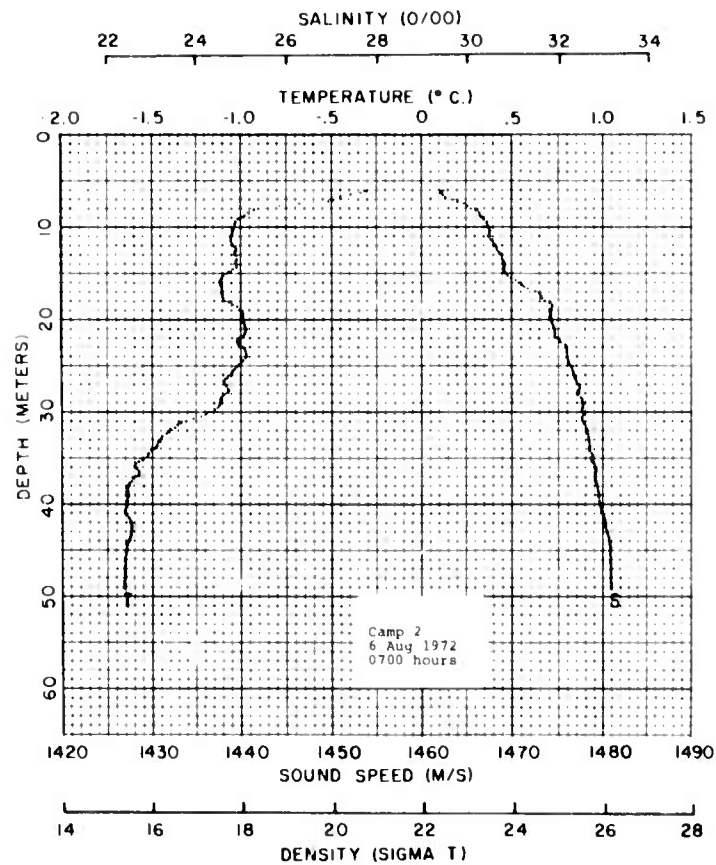
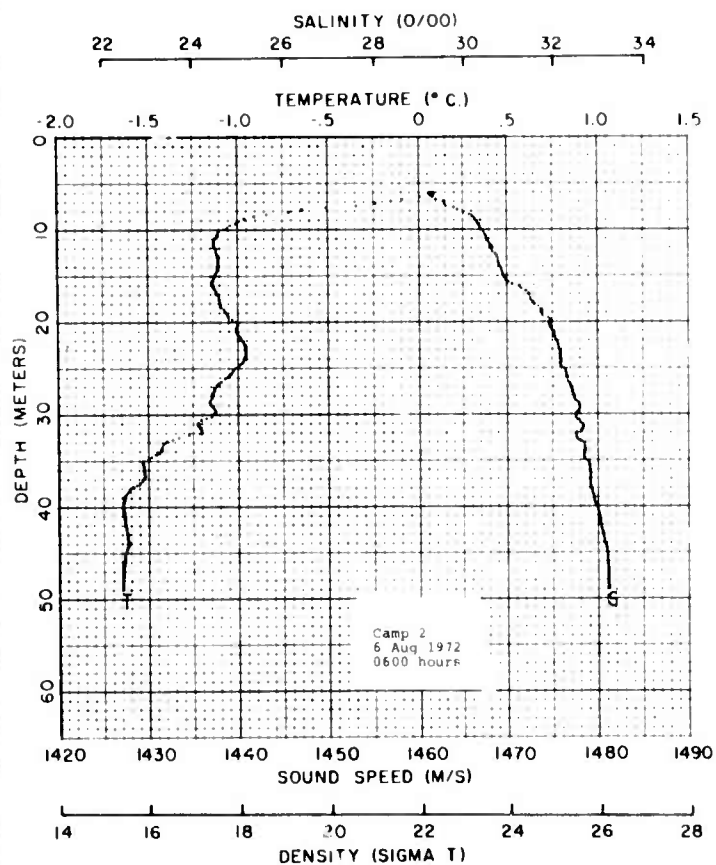
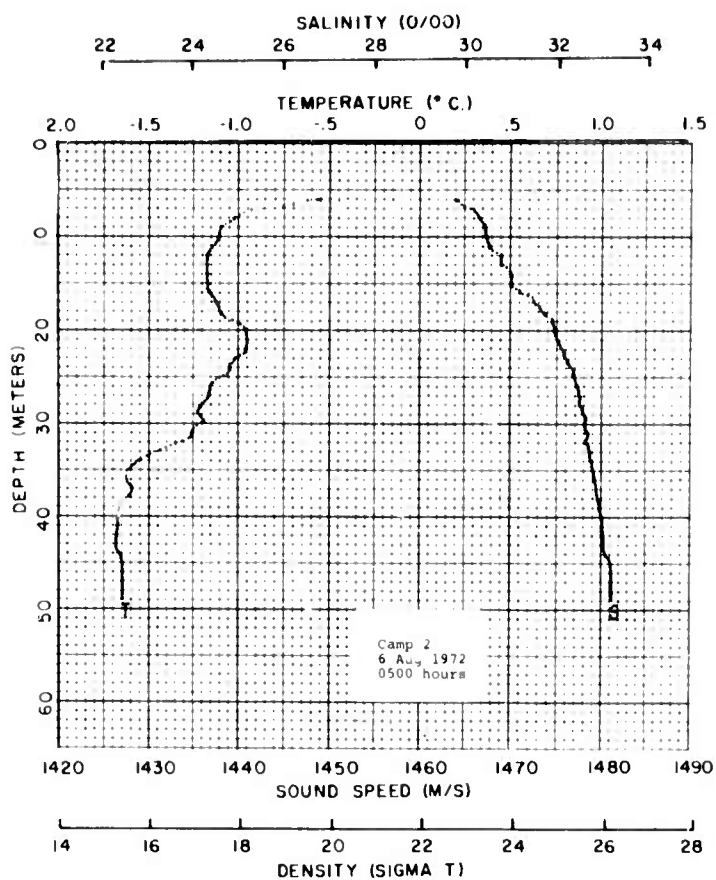
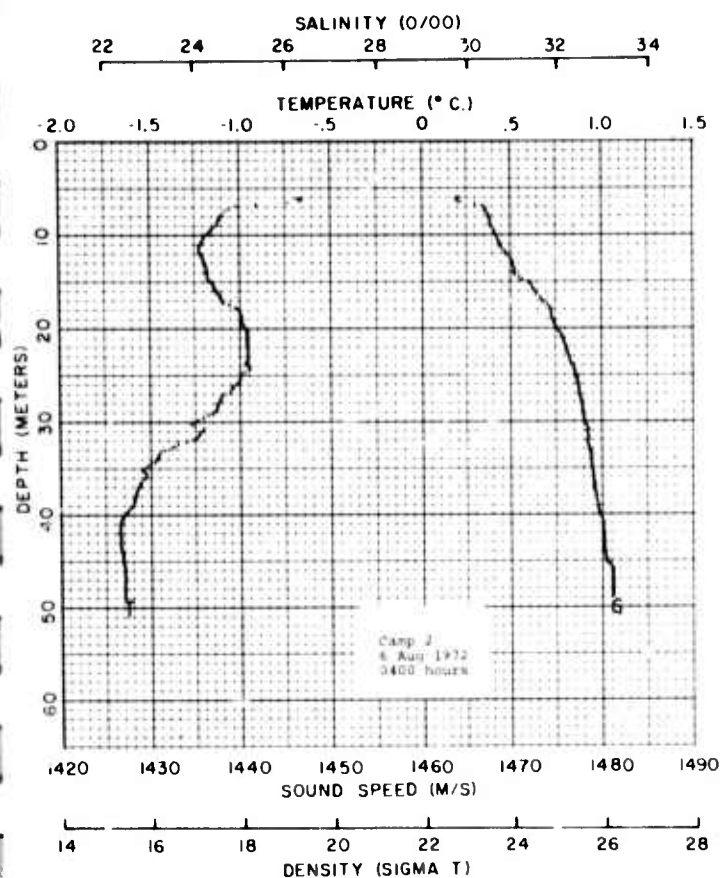


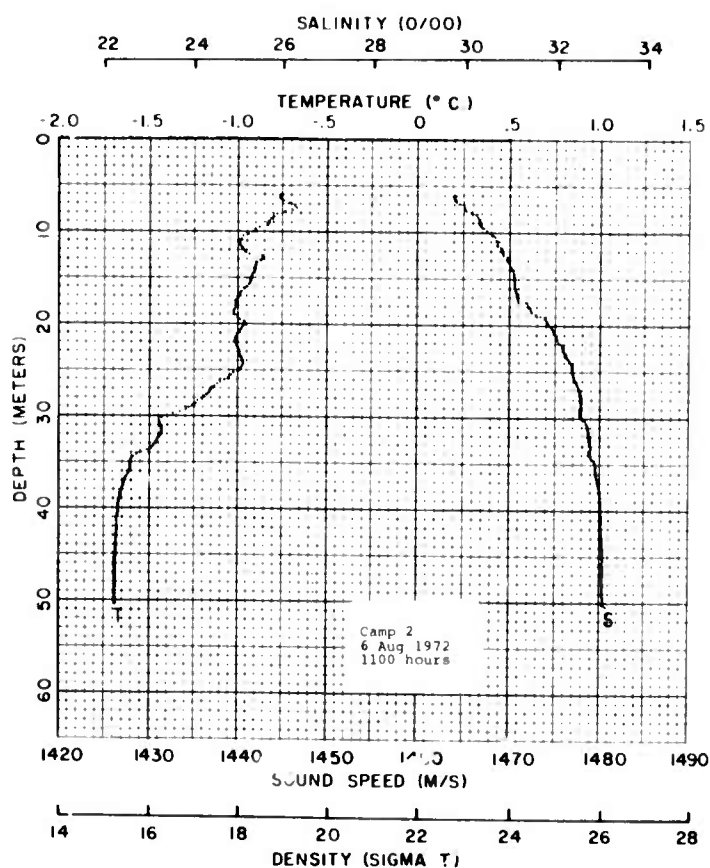
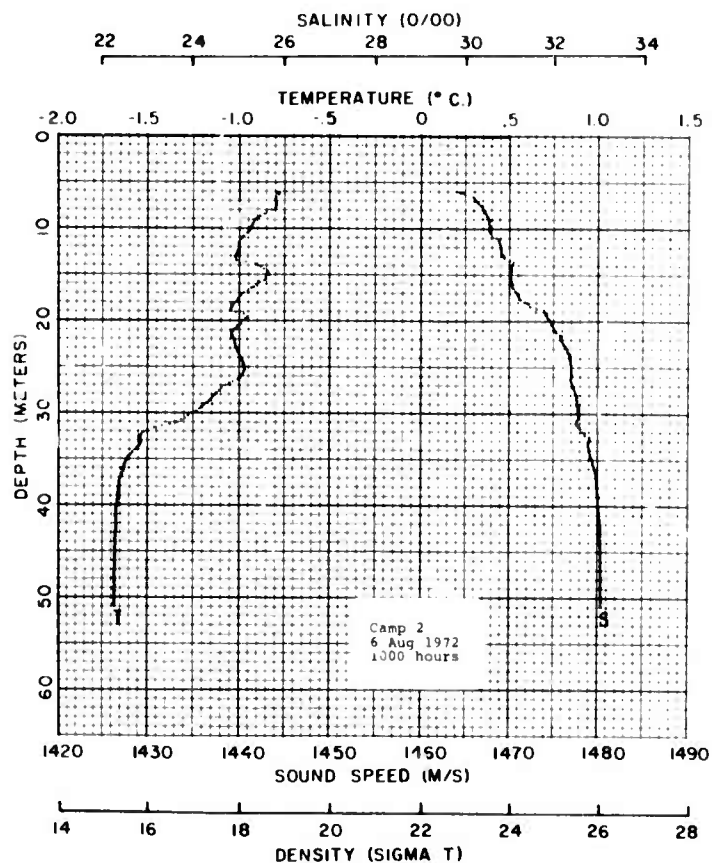
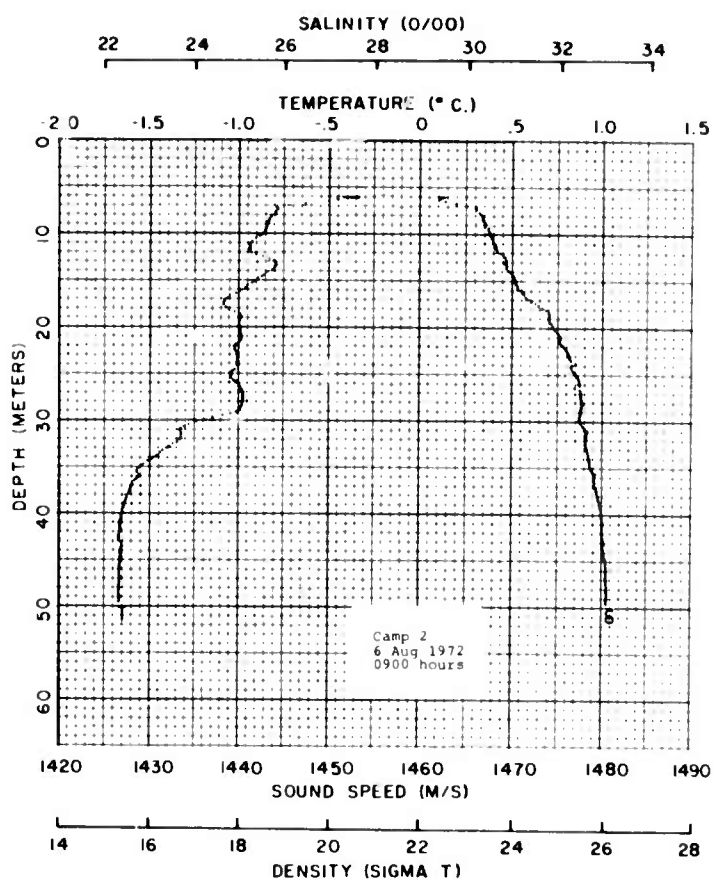
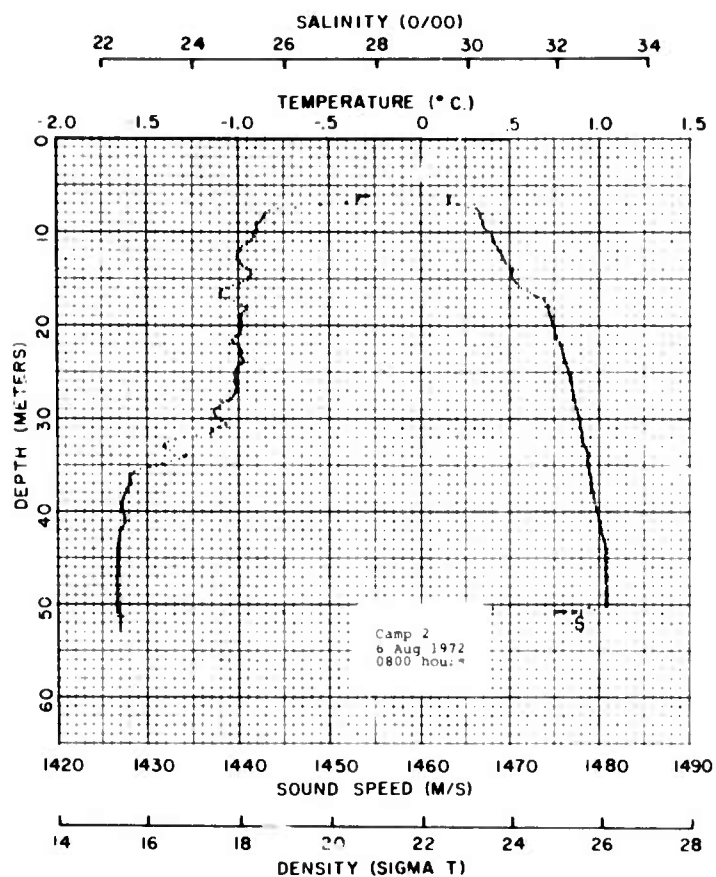


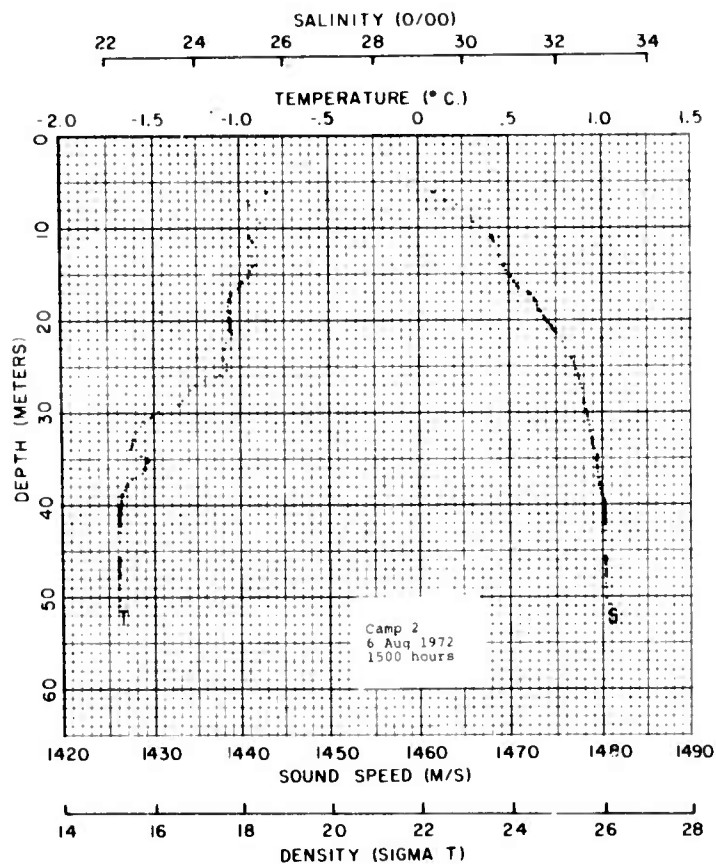
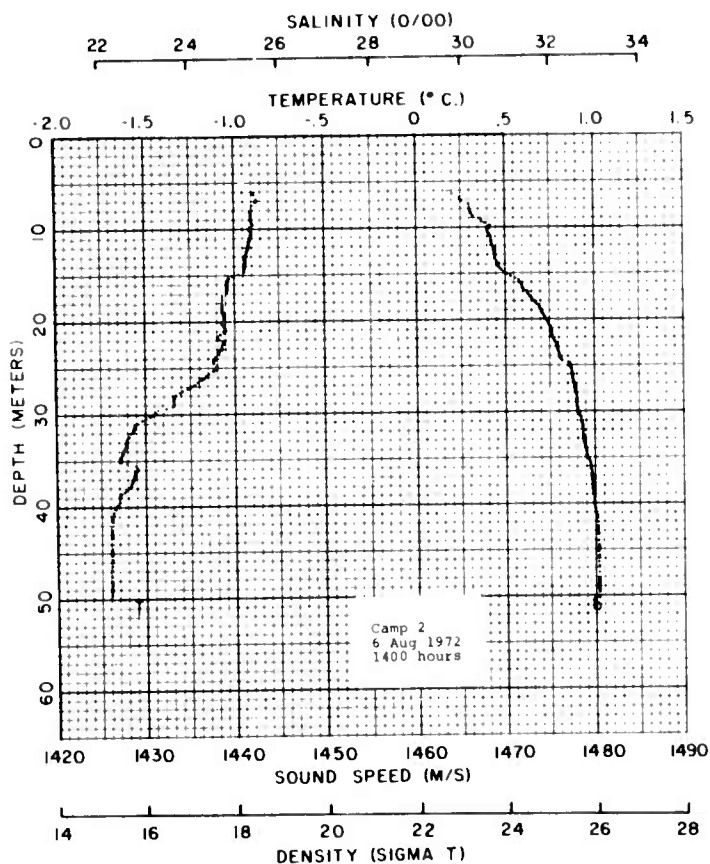
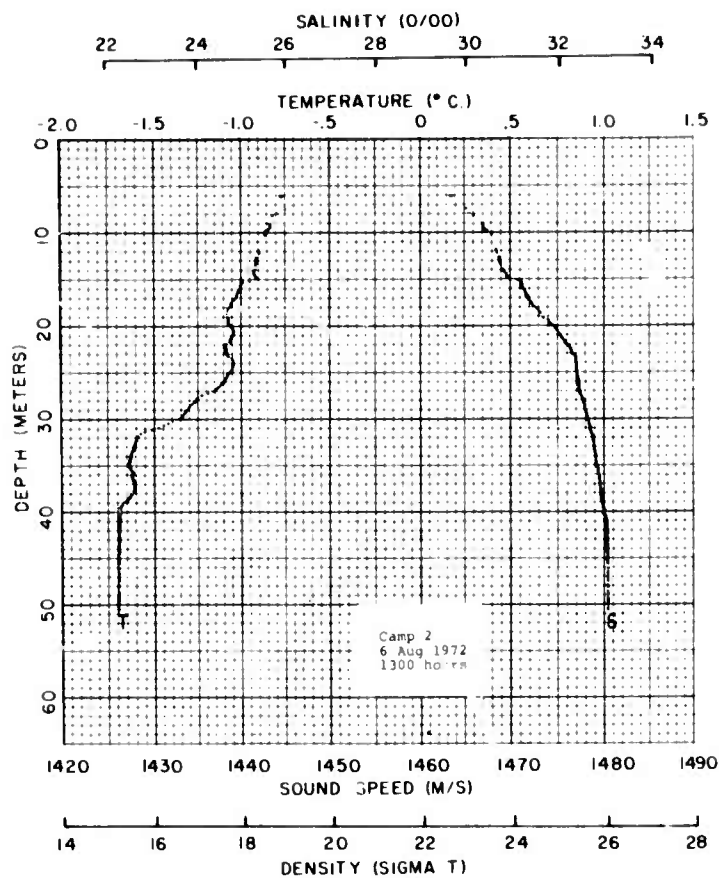
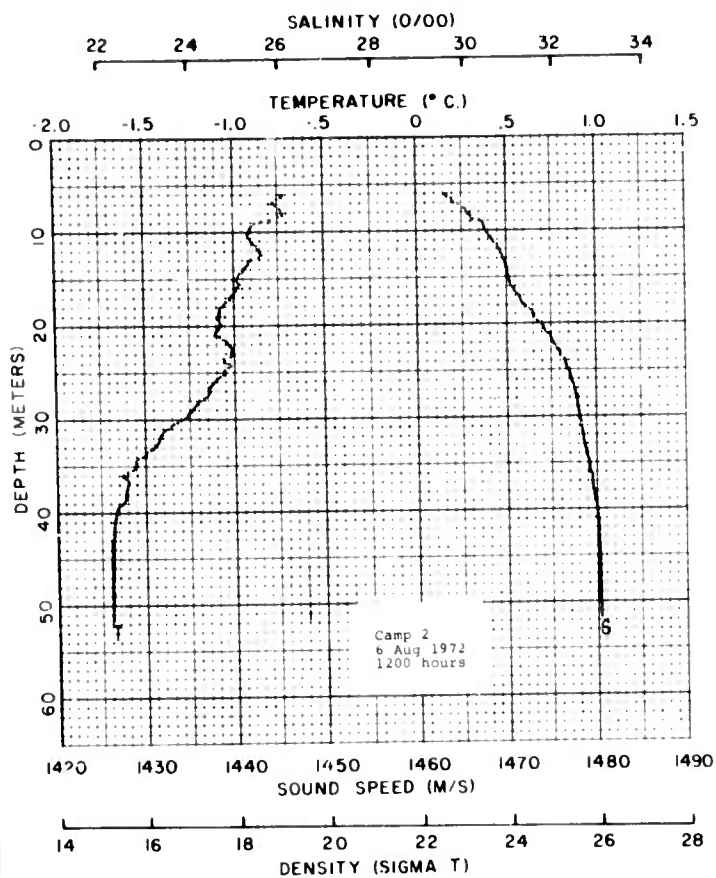


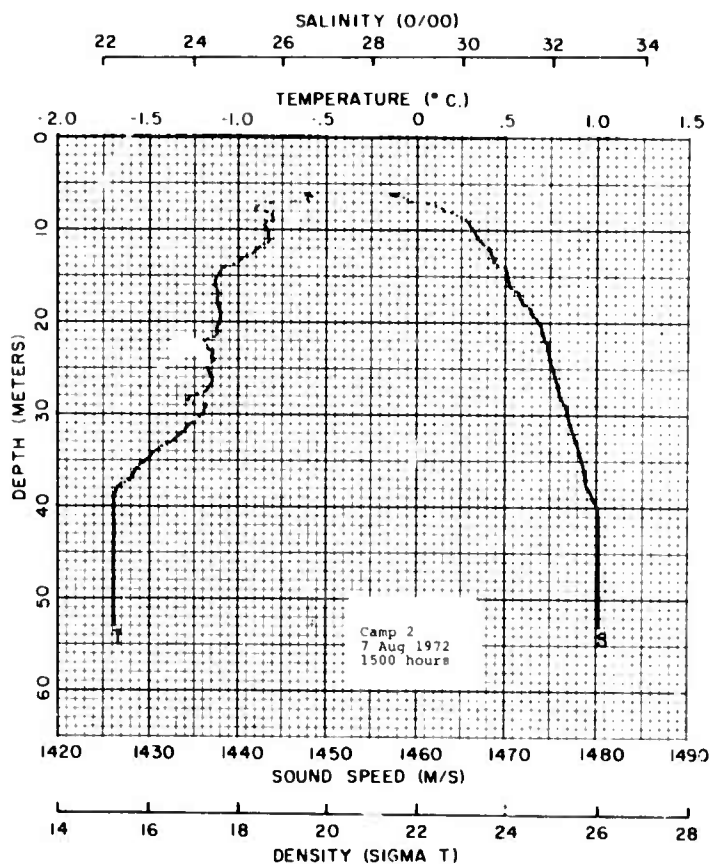
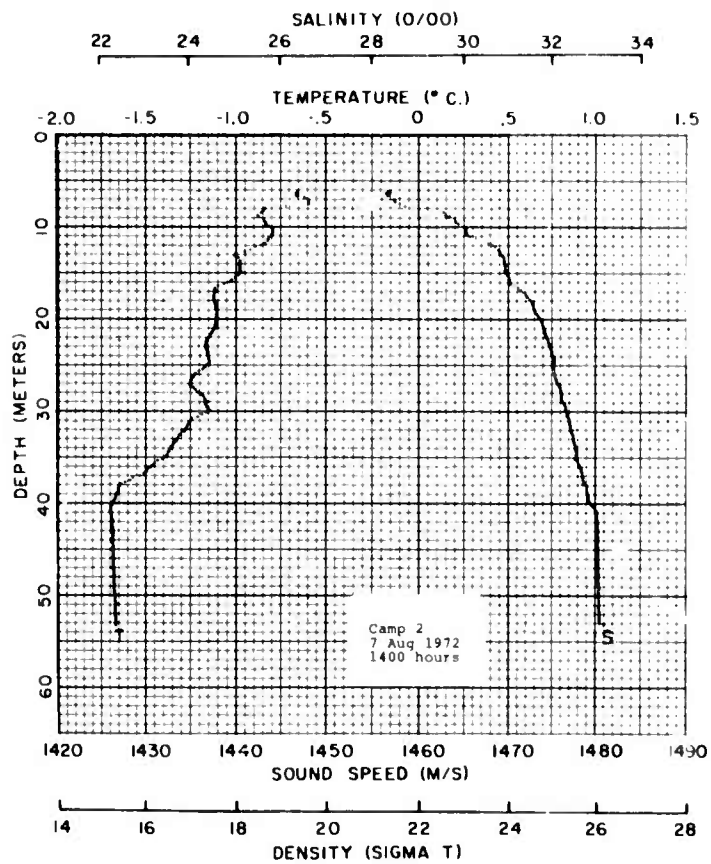
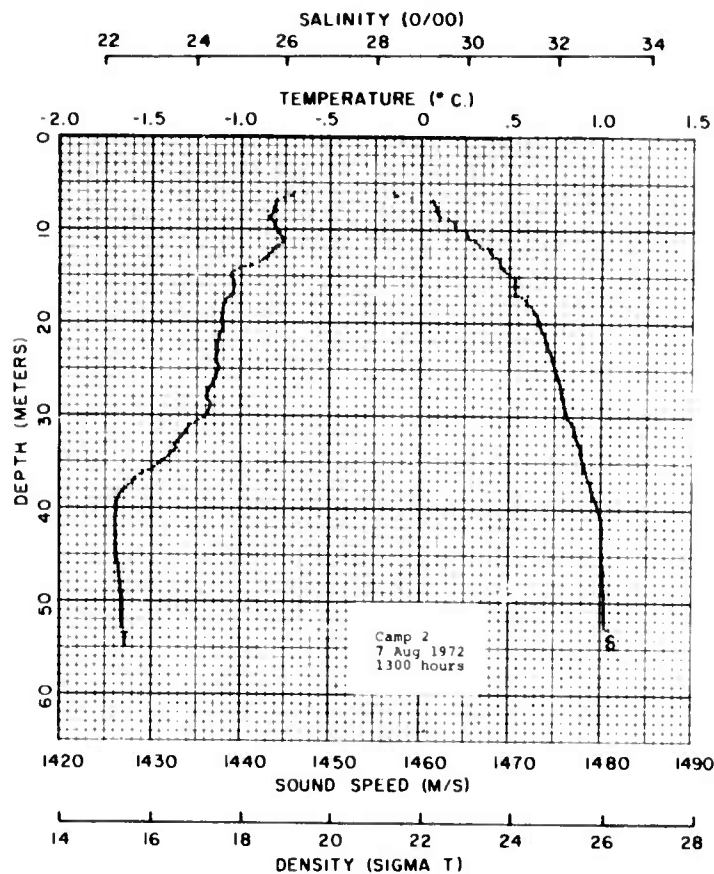
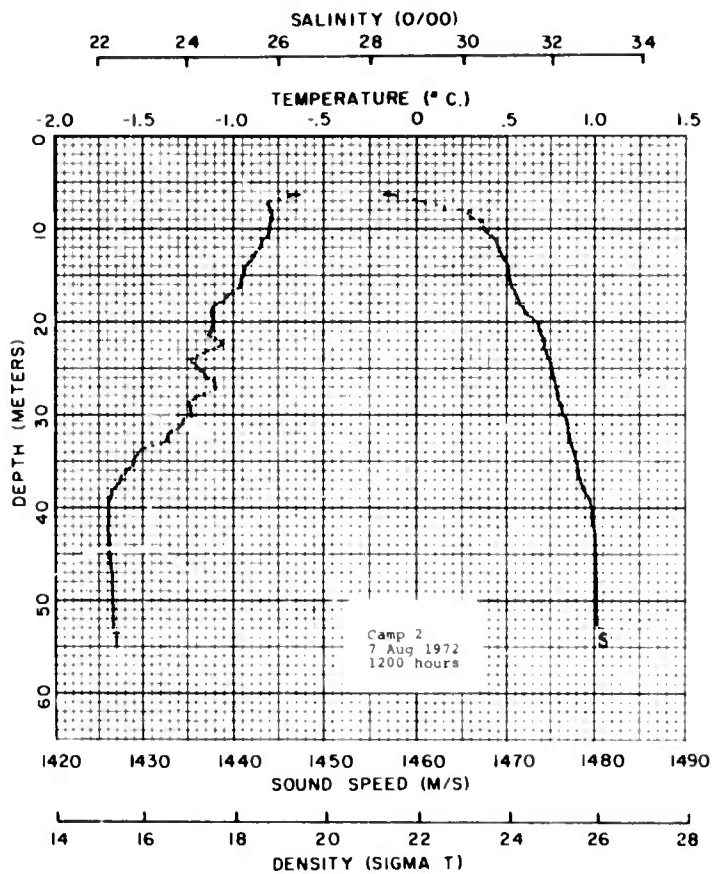


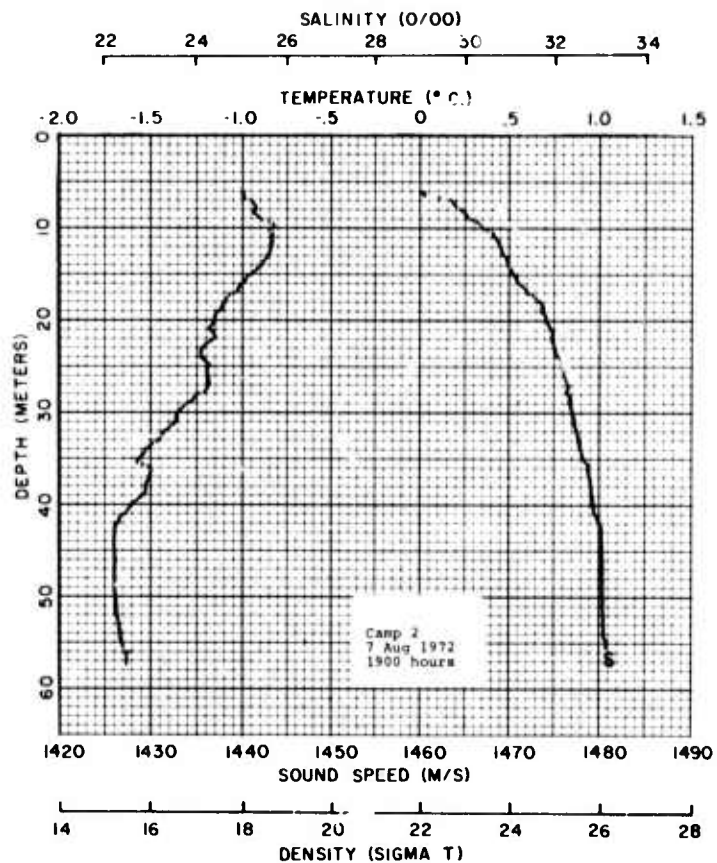
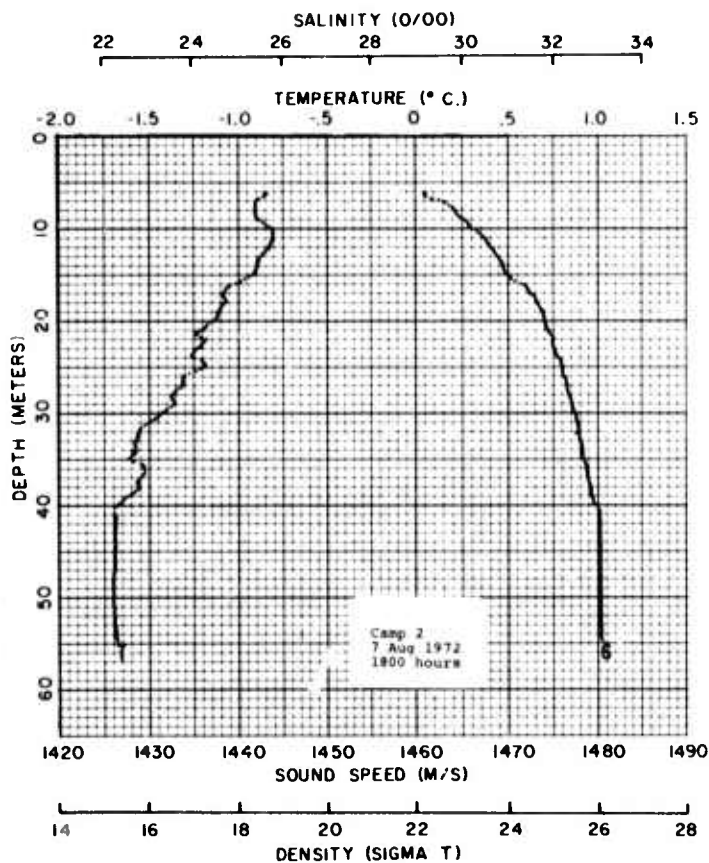
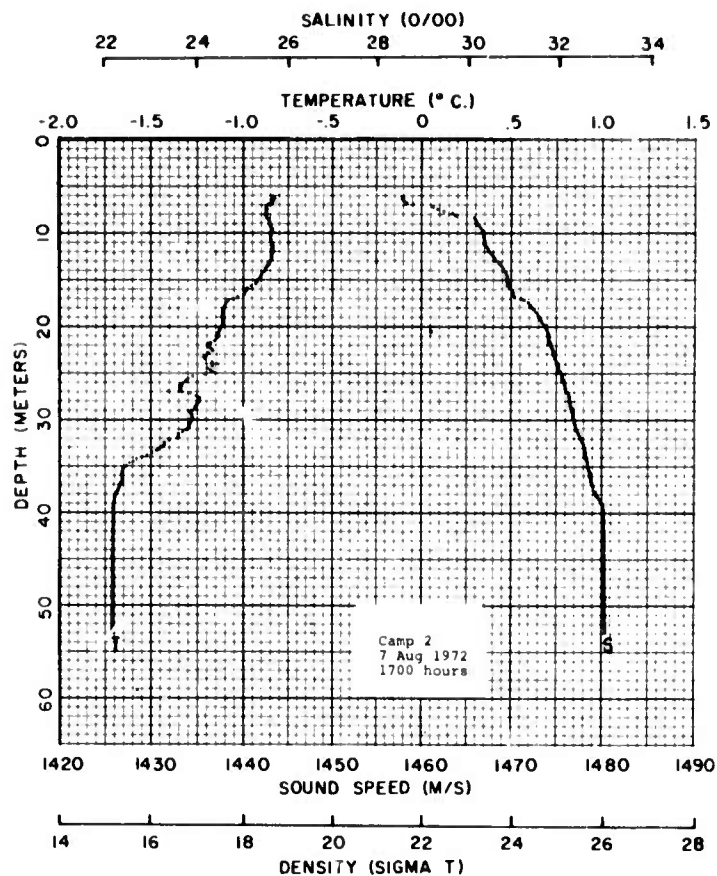
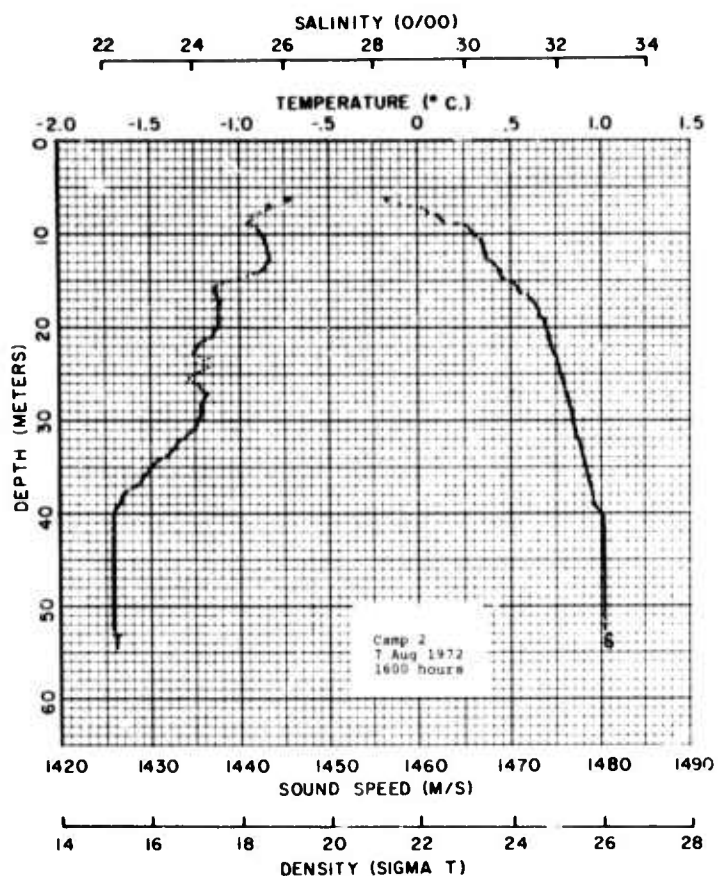


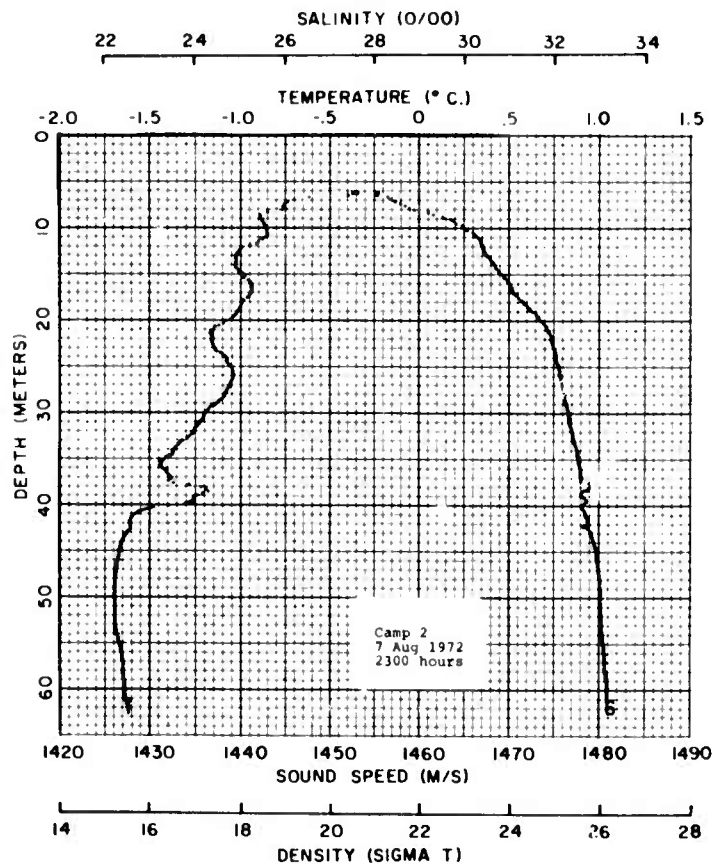
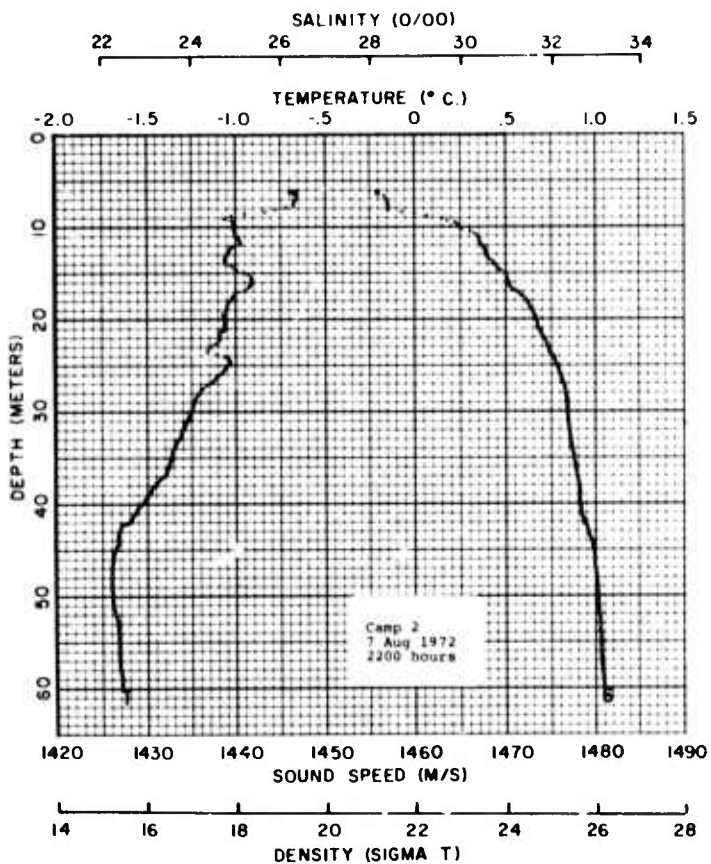
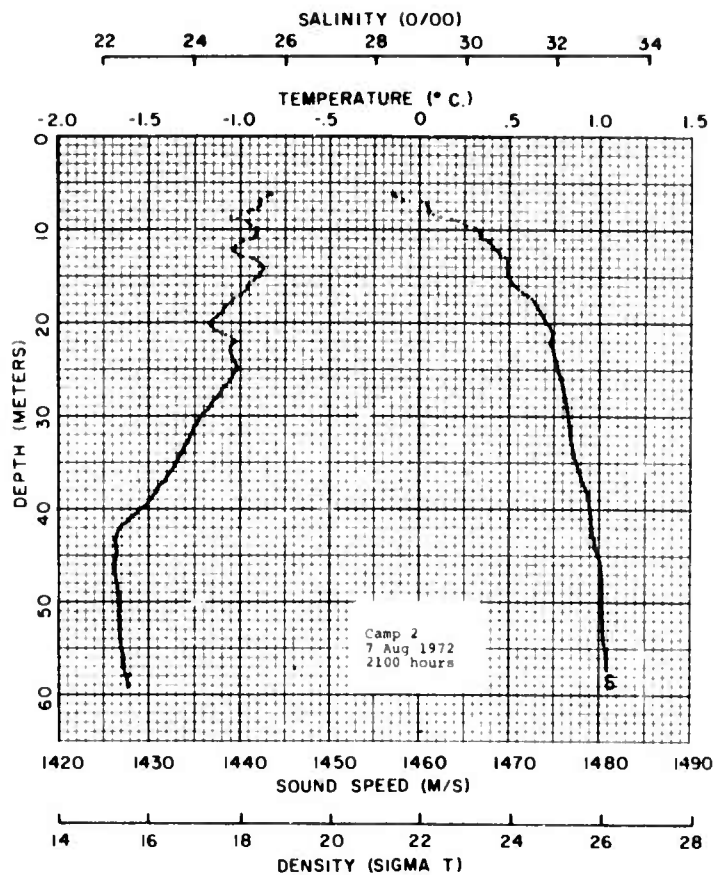
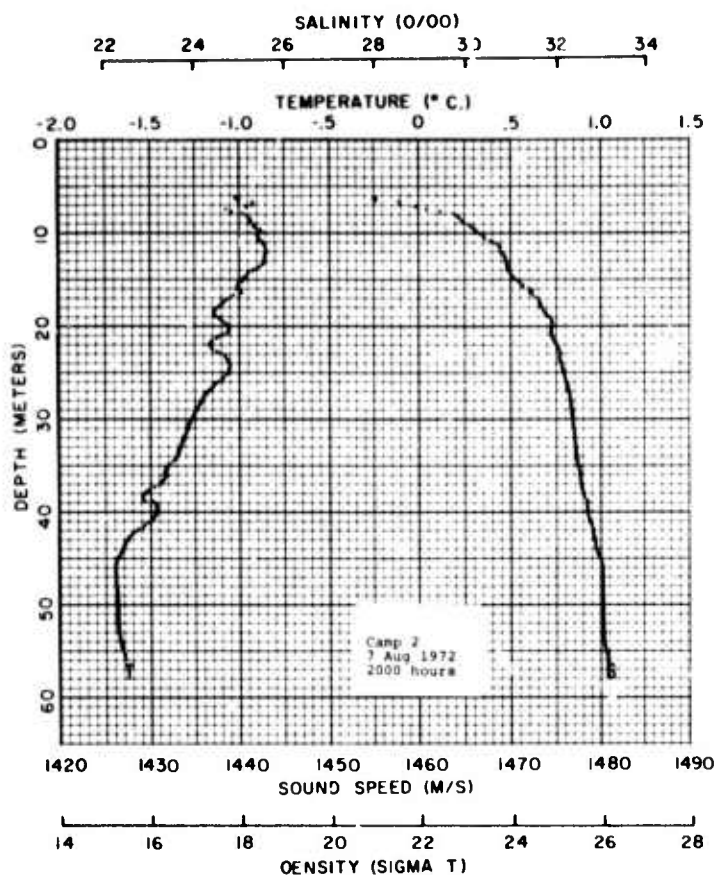


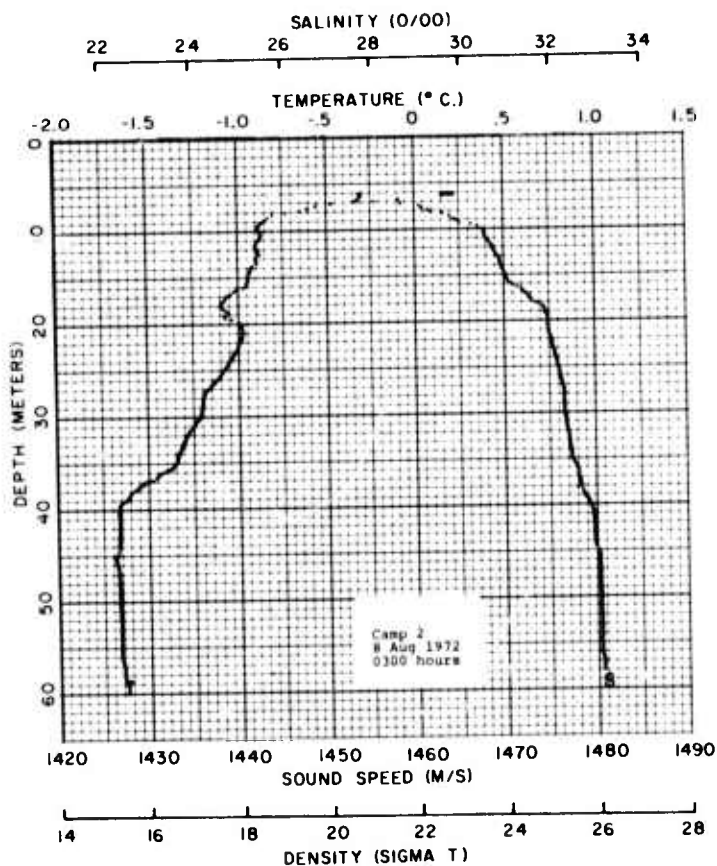
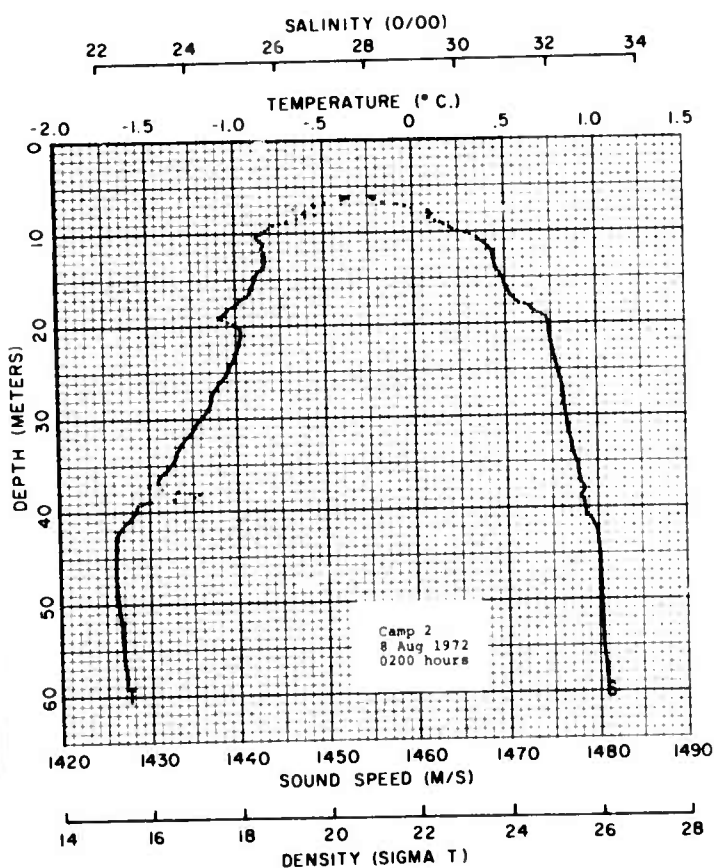
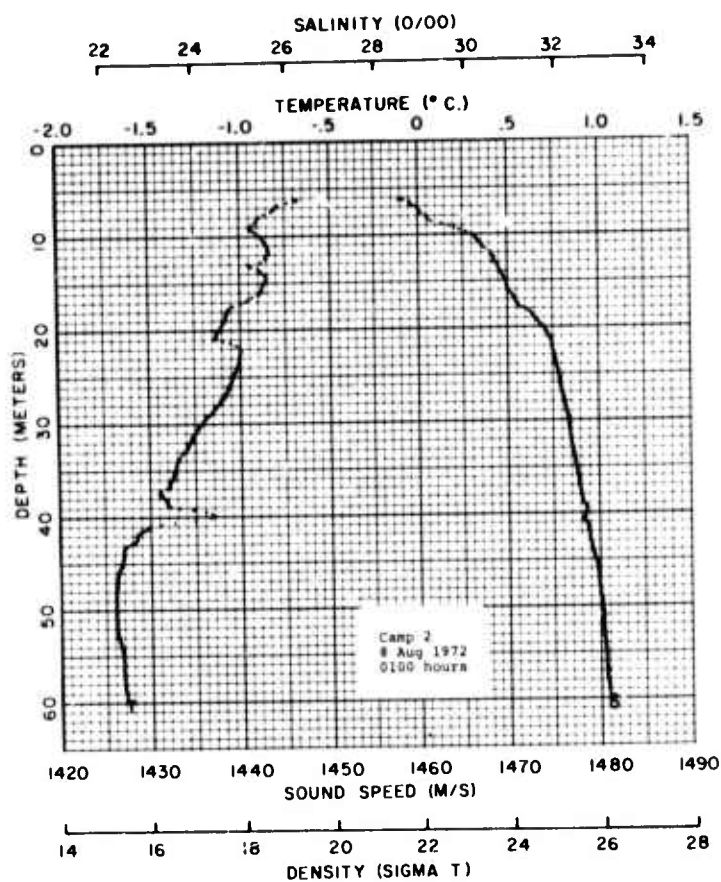
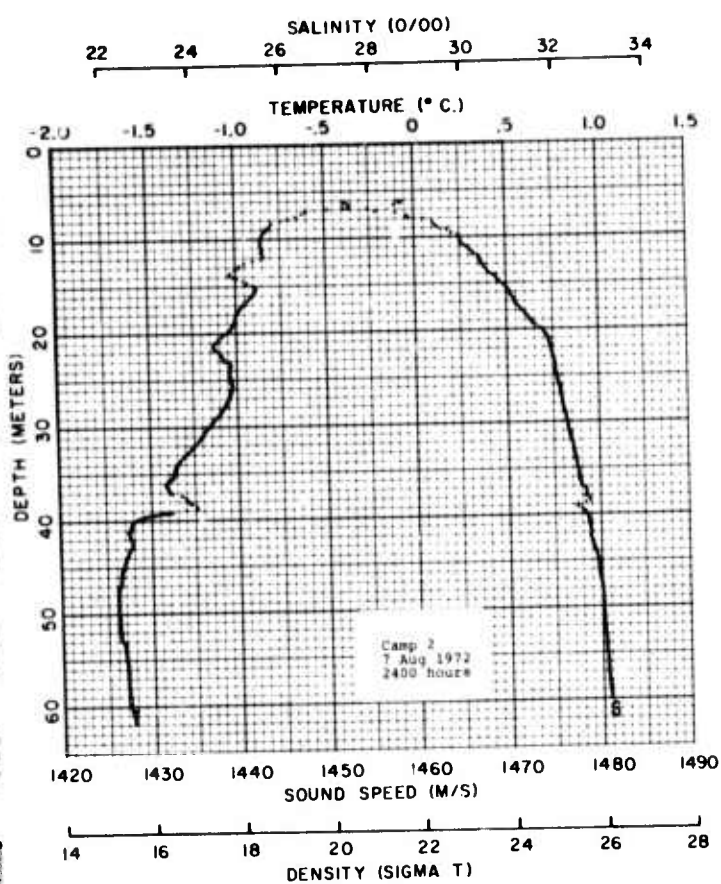


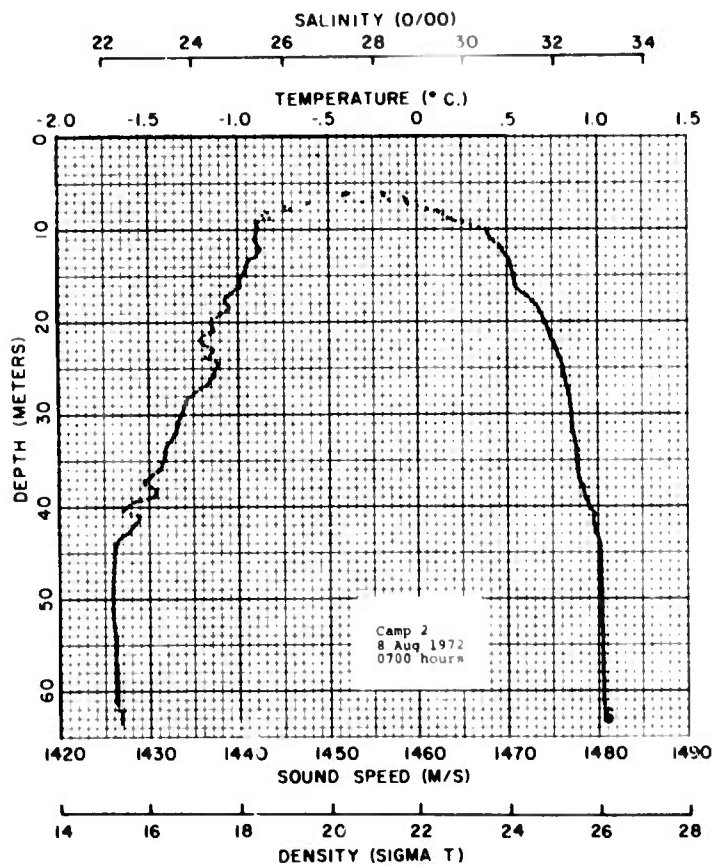
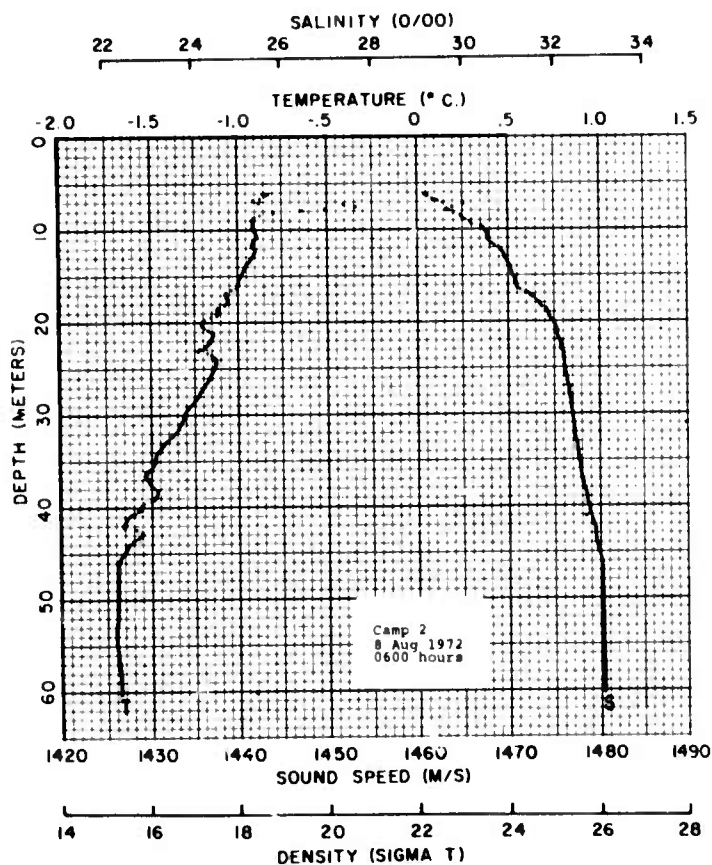
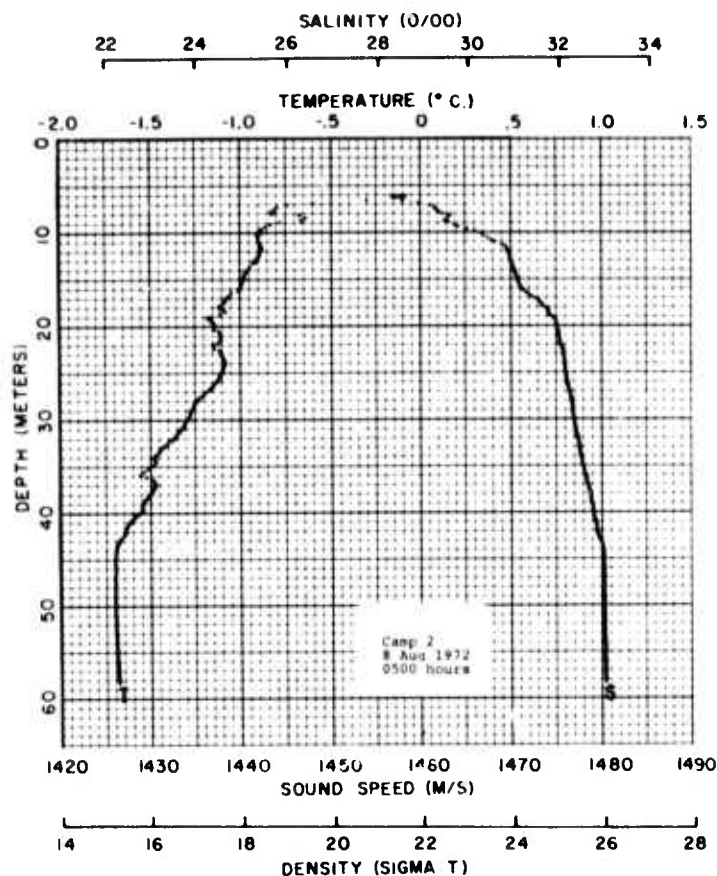
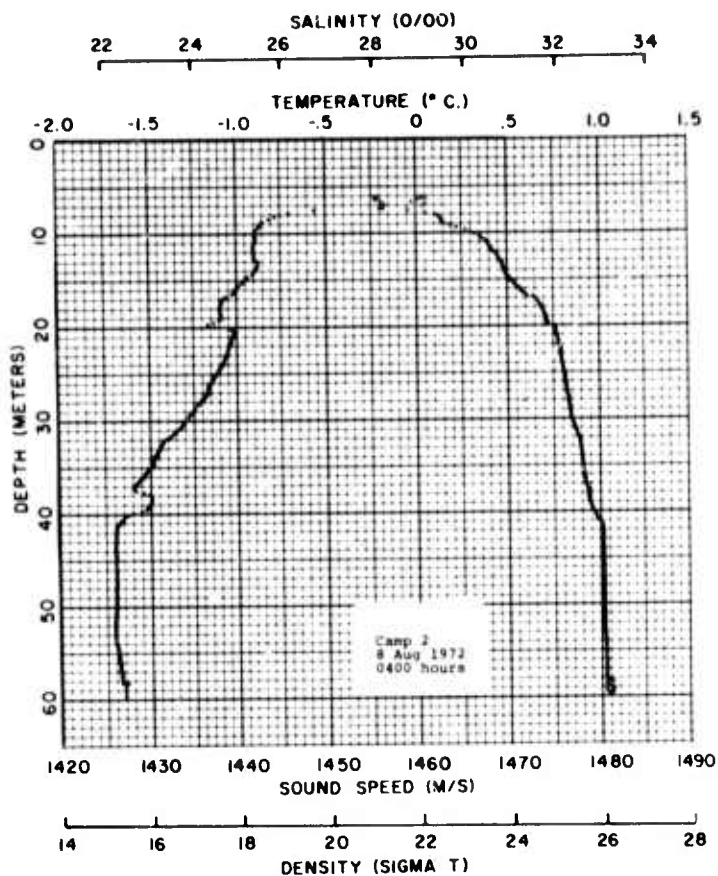


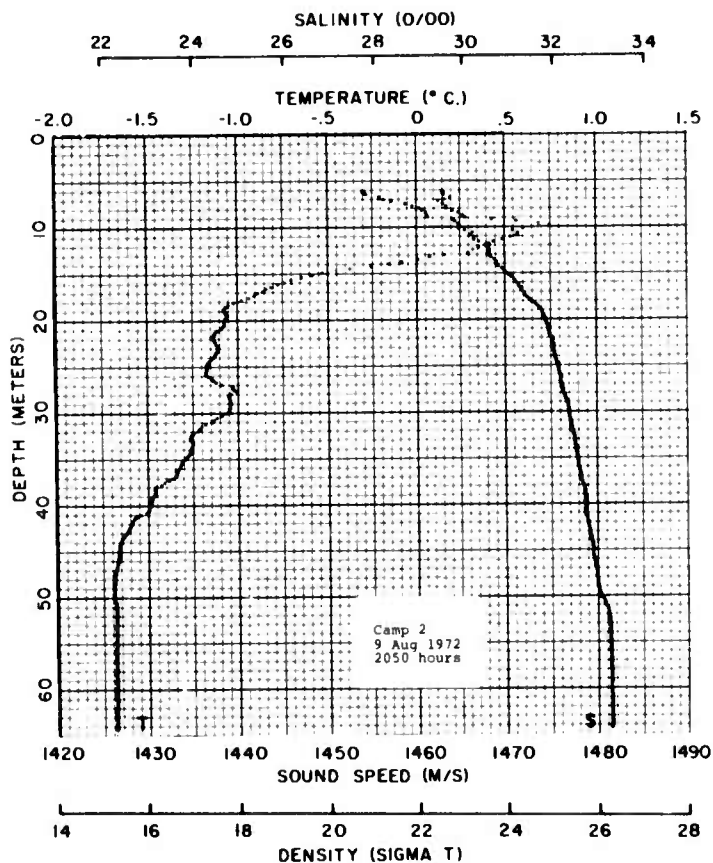
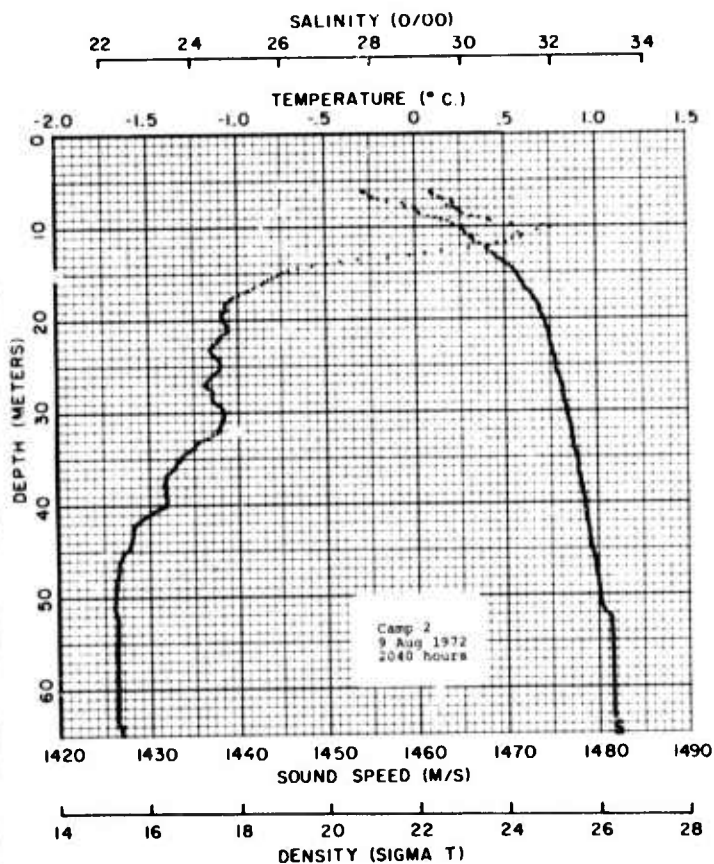
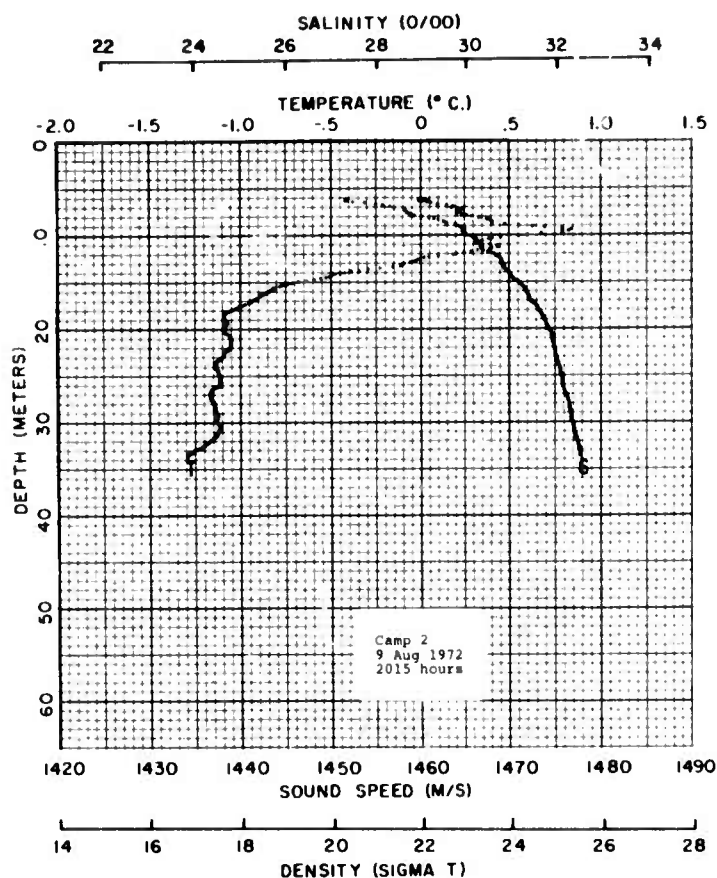
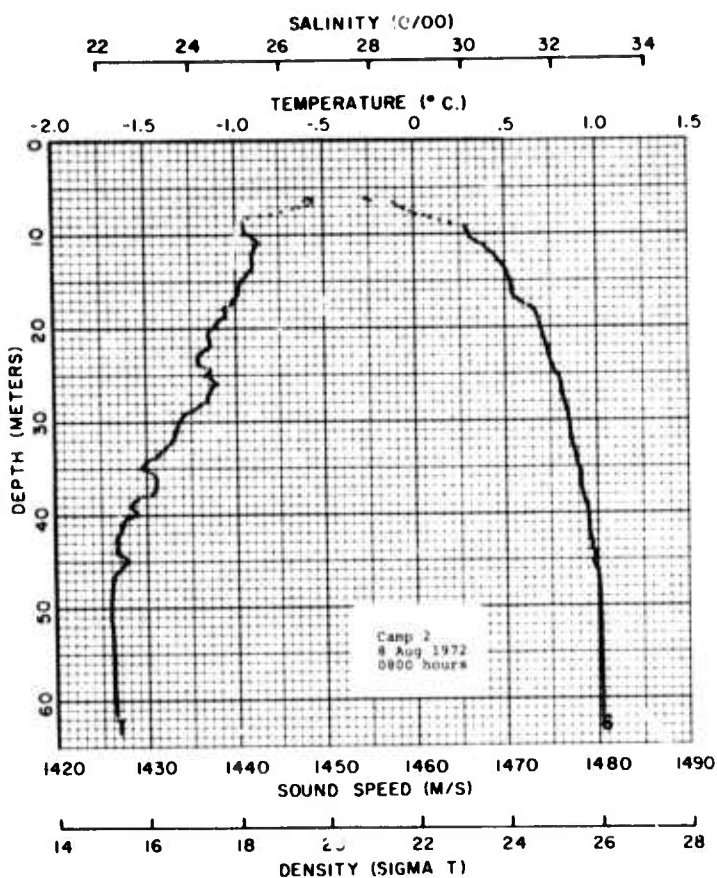


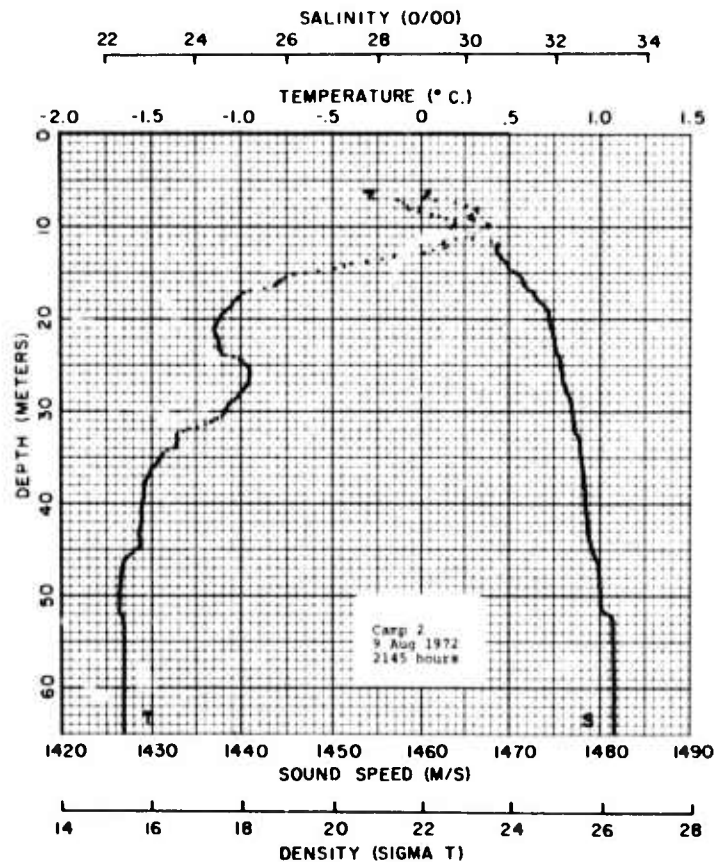
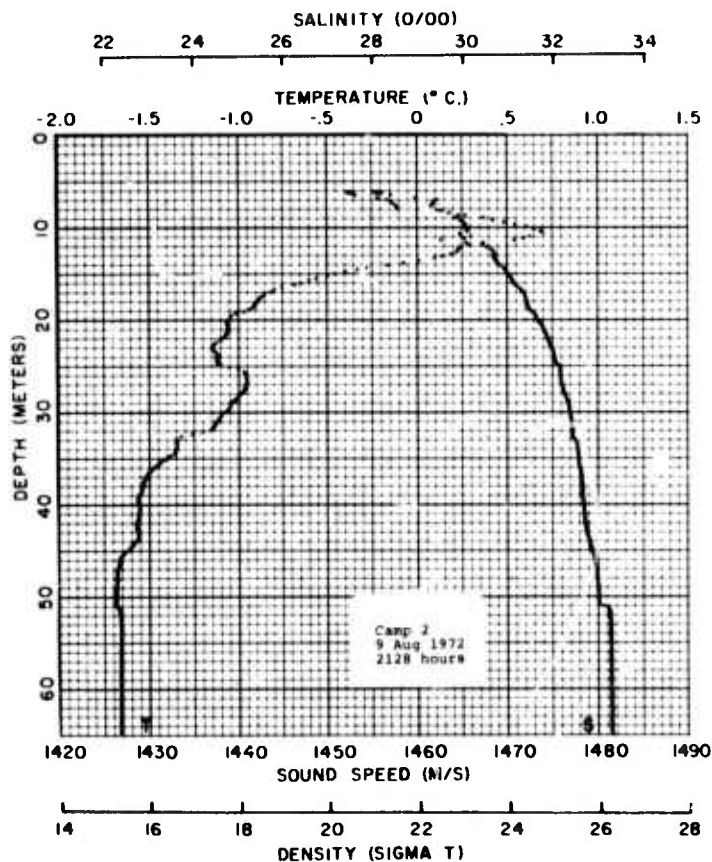
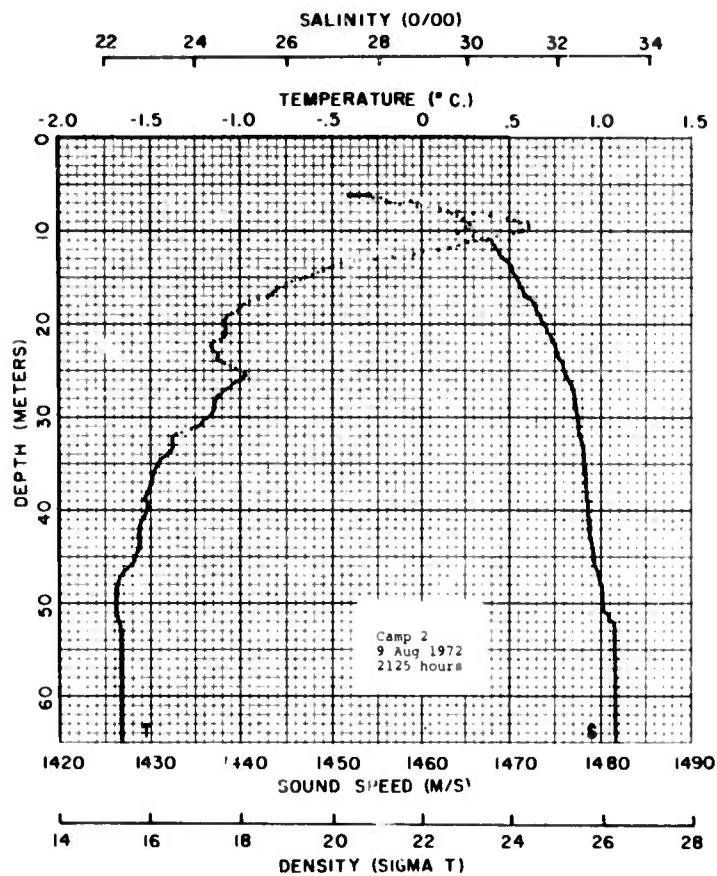
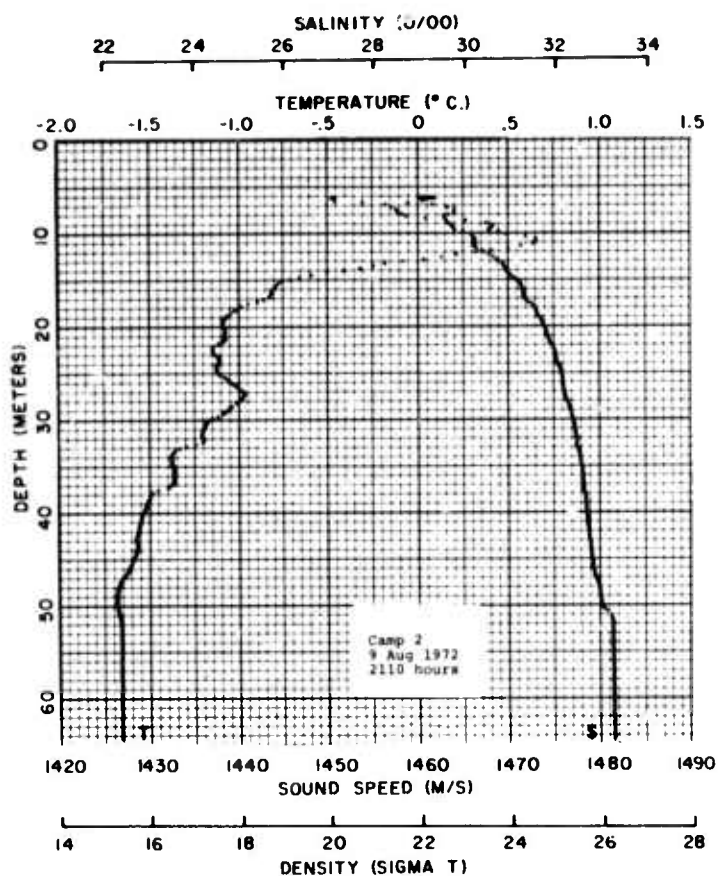


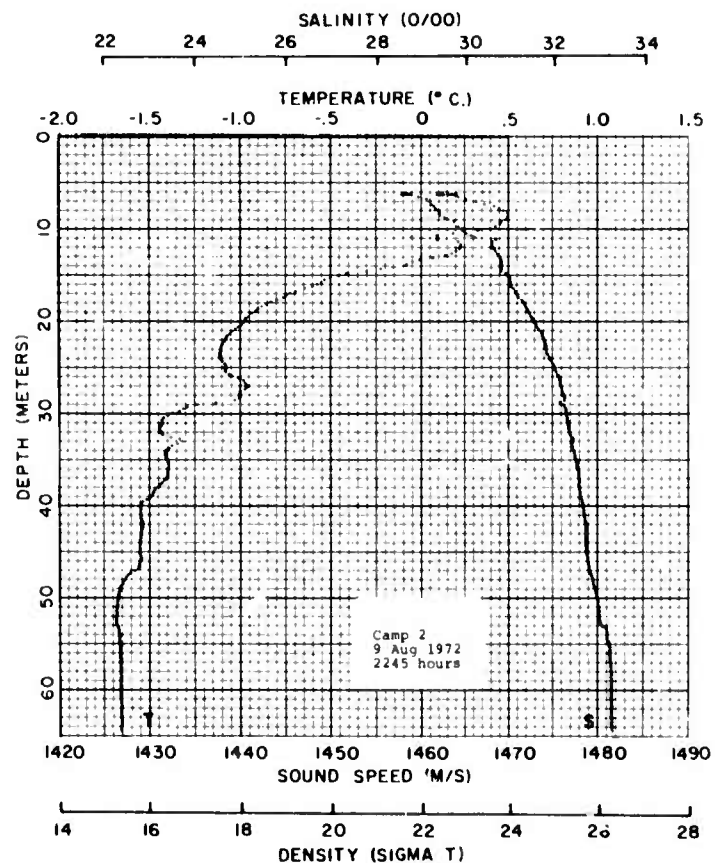
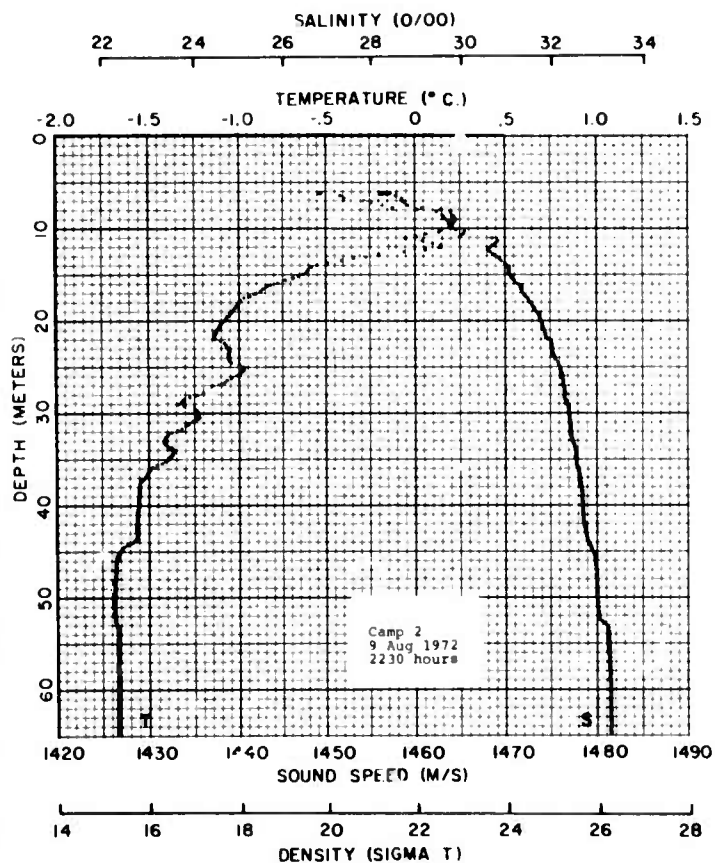
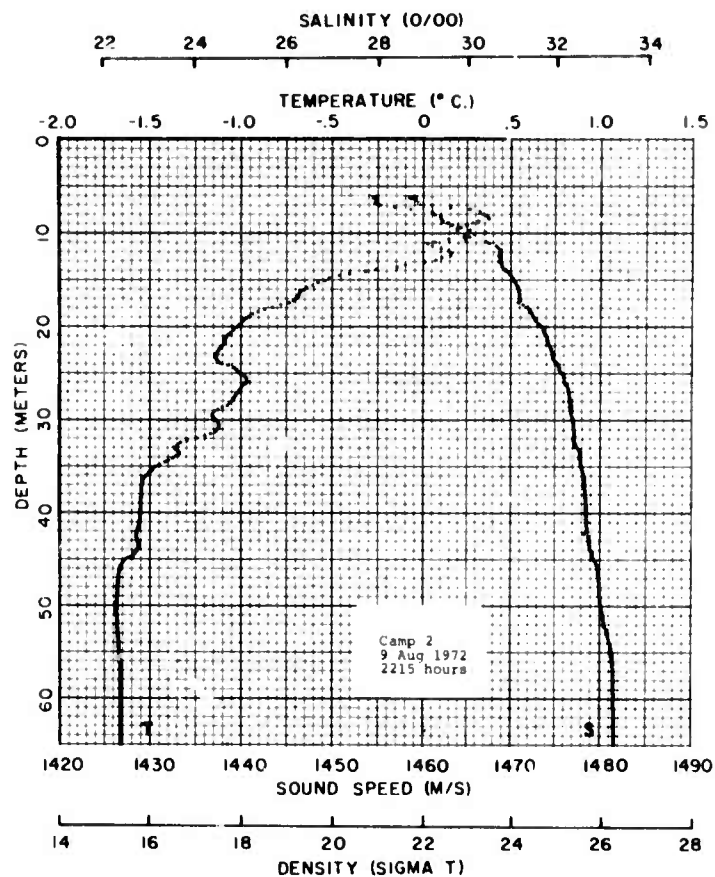
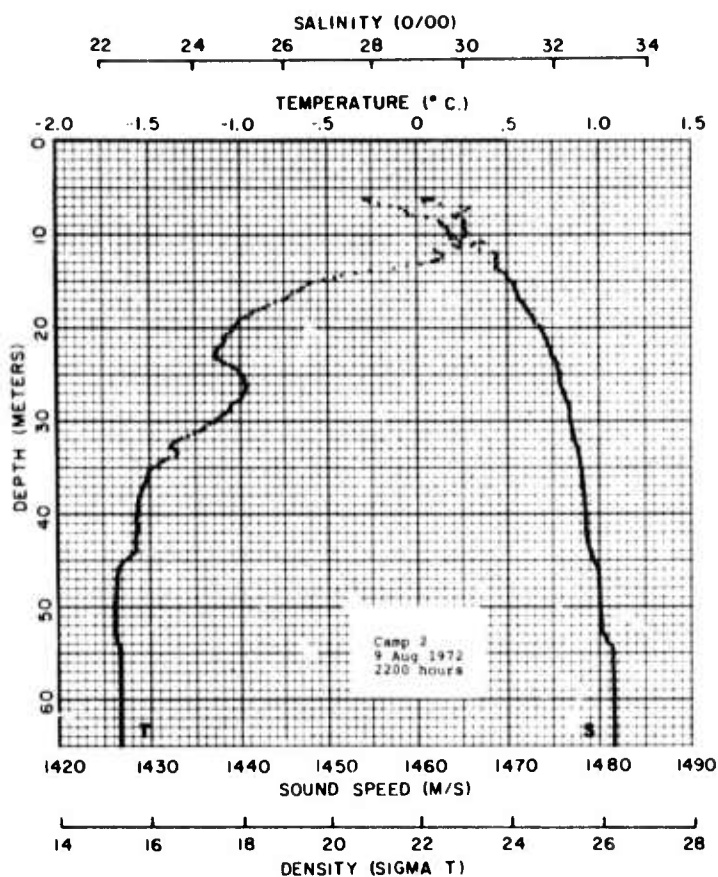


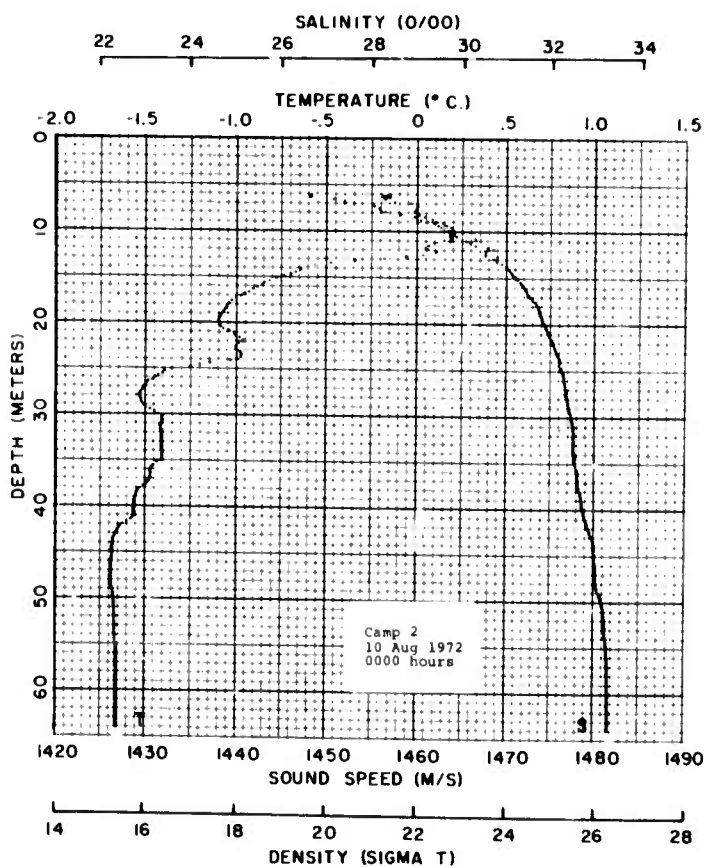
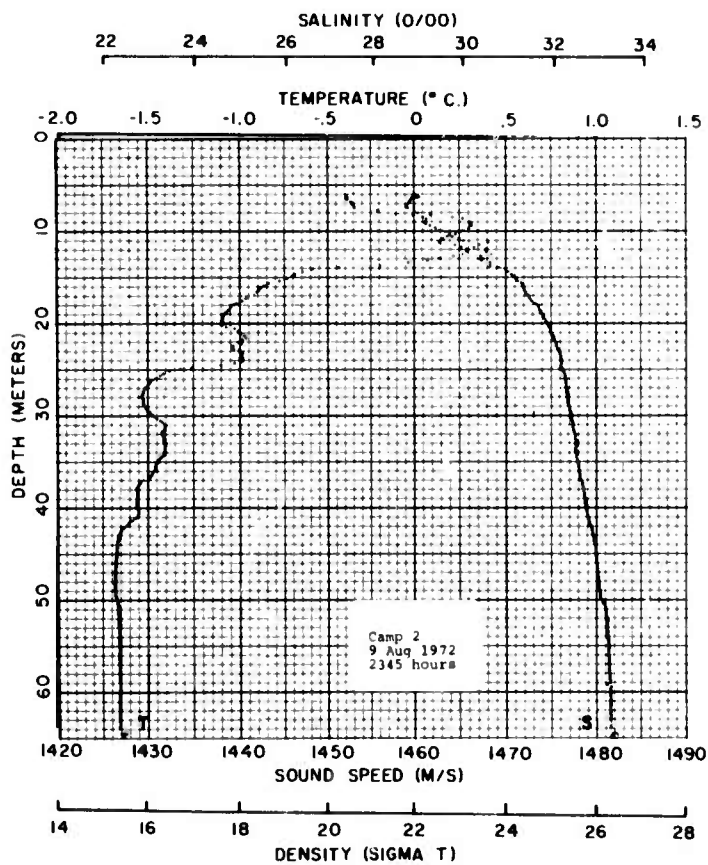
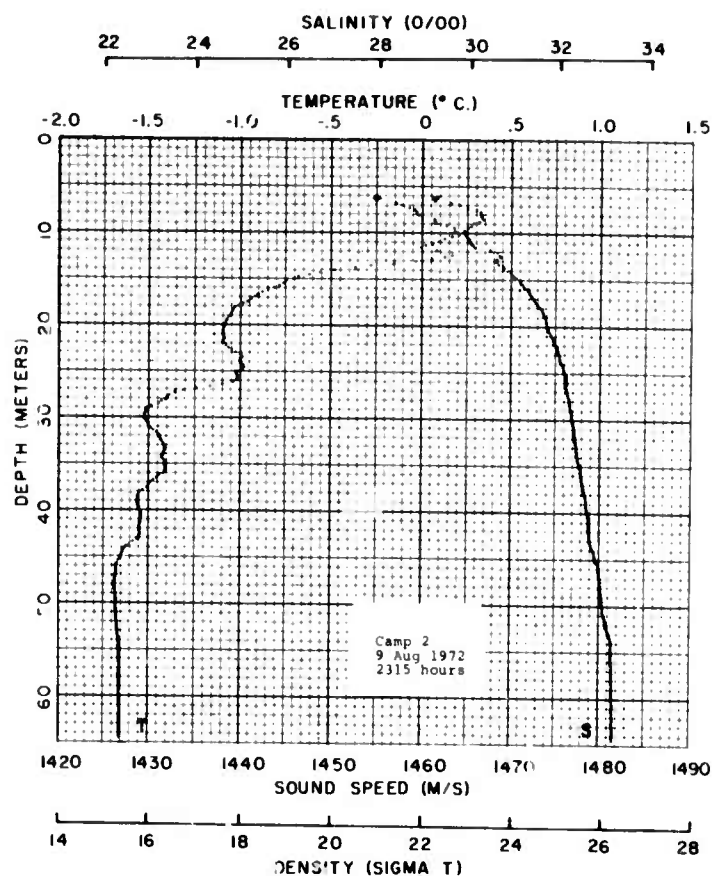
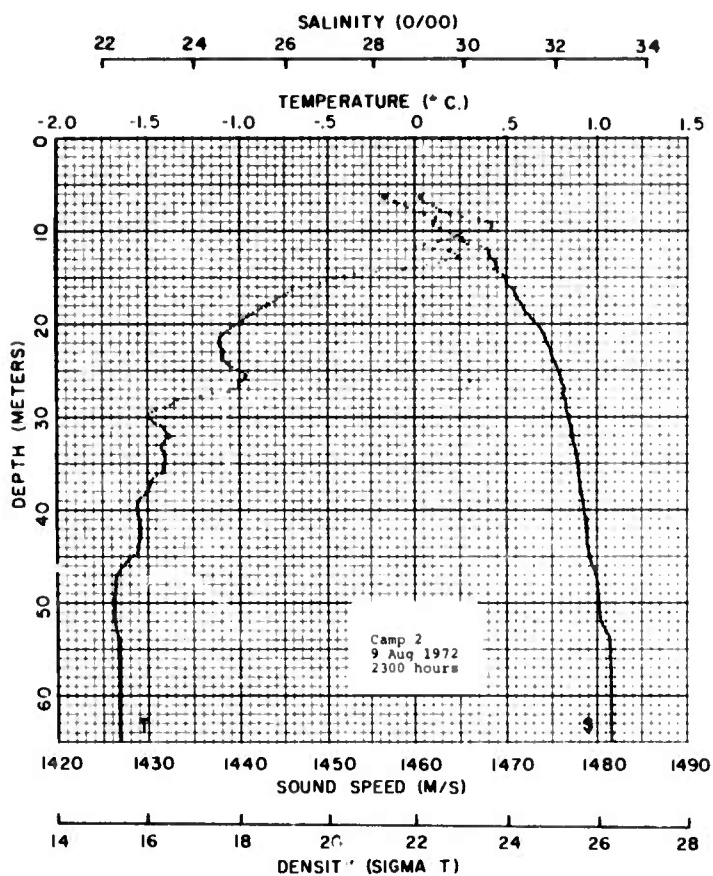


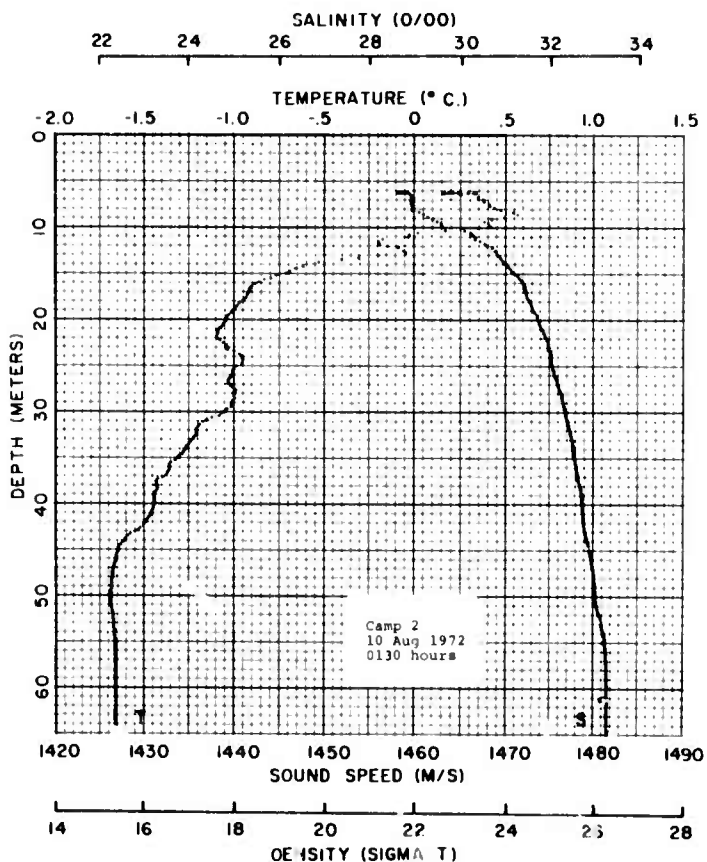
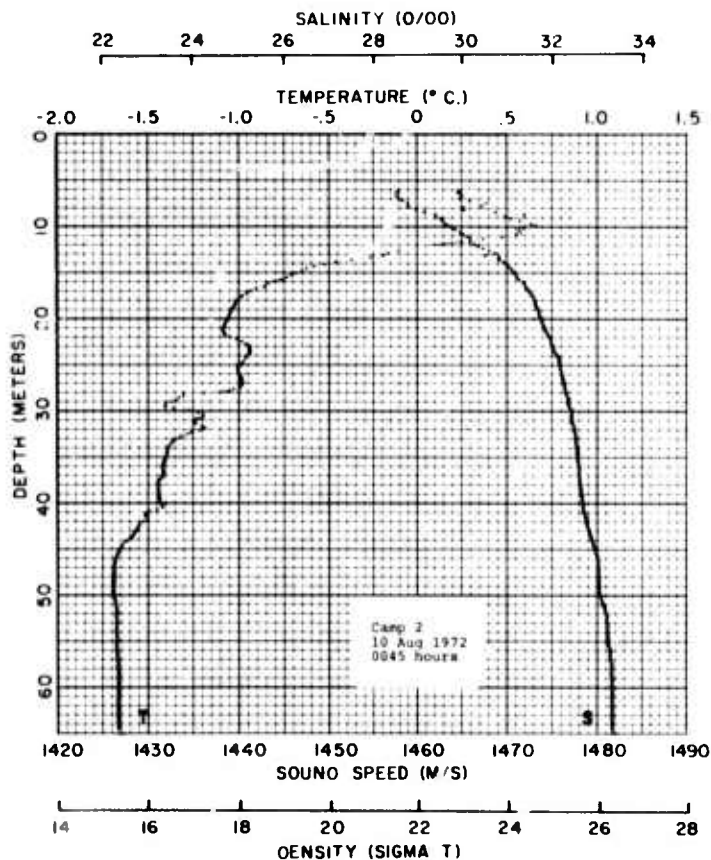
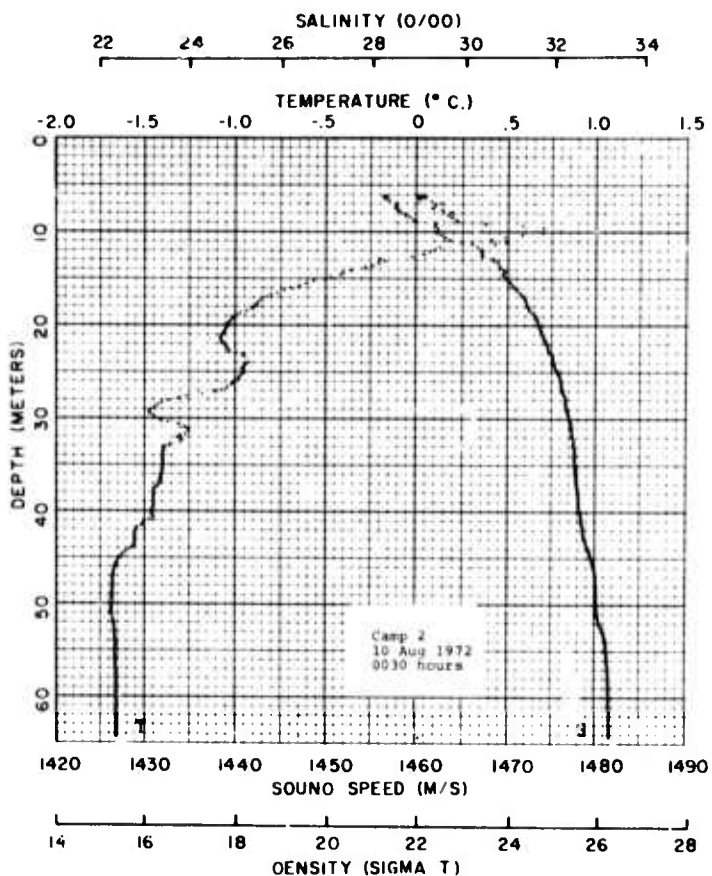
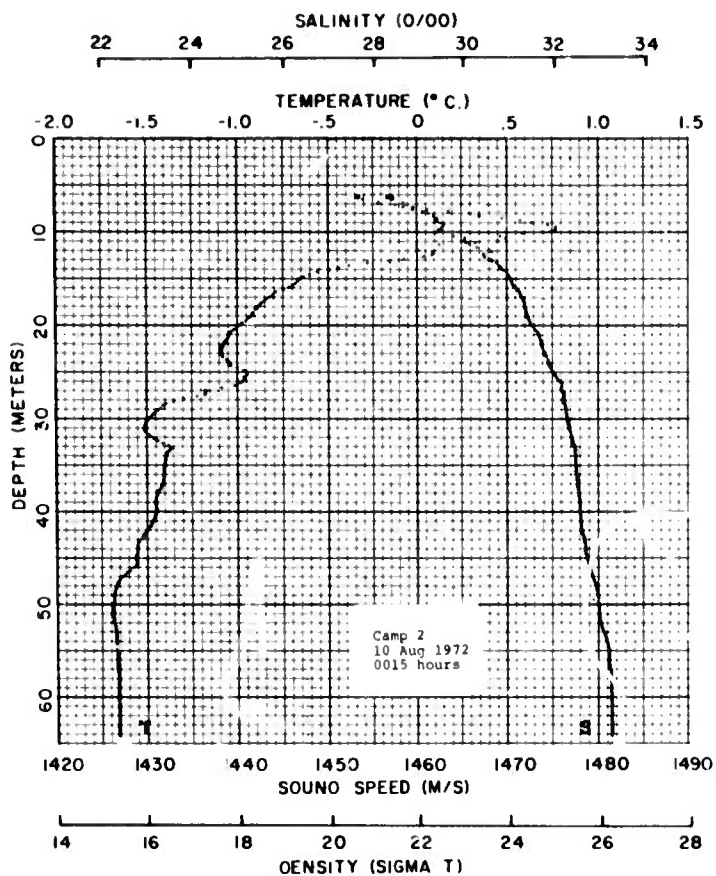


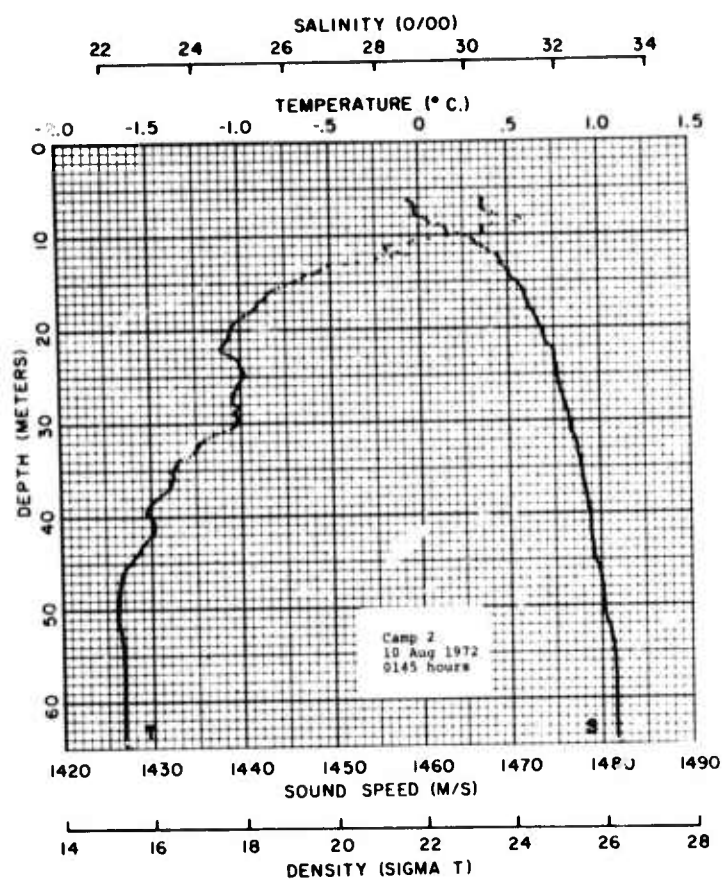












APPENDIX C

TEMPERATURE AND SOUND INTENSITY PROFILES AT CAMP 1 (at constant range)

An acoustic transducer, a depth probe and a temperature probe were combined and lowered over the edge of the floe to obtain temperature profiles and profiles of the acoustic signal received from a source at another location on the floe.

The times of the routine measurements taken at a range of 219 or 239 yards from a transmitter at a depth of 33 m are listed below.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>											
4 Aug							0700*	0800	0900*	1000*	1100	1200
	1300	1400	1500*	1600*	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200*	2300*	2400
5 Aug	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200
	1300*	1400	1500*	1600*	1700*	1800	1900	2000	2130	2200	2300	2401
6 Aug	0100	0200	0300	0410	0500	0600	0700	0800*	0900*	1000*	1100	1200
	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400
7 Aug	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200
	1300*	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2310	2400
8 Aug	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700	0800	See 15 min series			
				1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400
9 Aug	0100					0600	0700	0800	See 15 min series			
				1600	1700	1800	1900*					

Another series at range 179 yd and source depth 30 m was taken during the latter part of the floe occupancy.

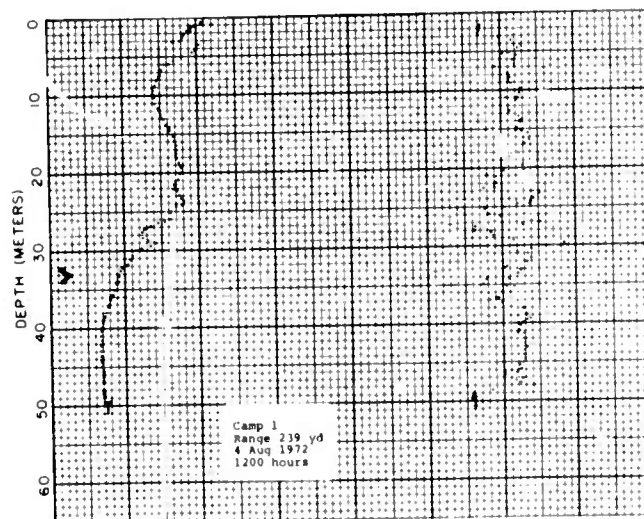
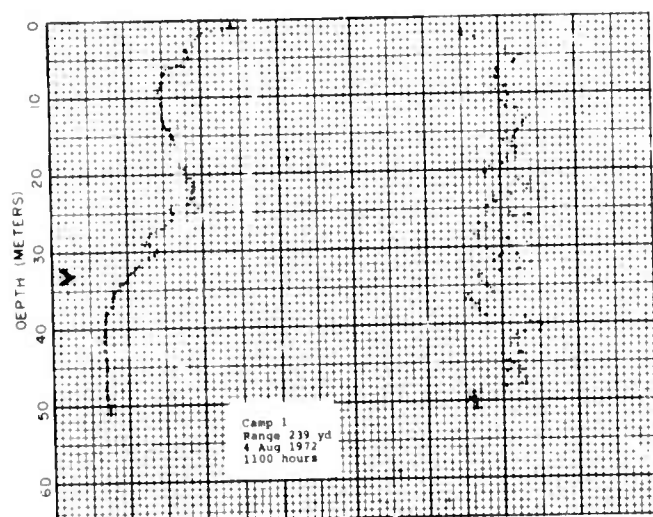
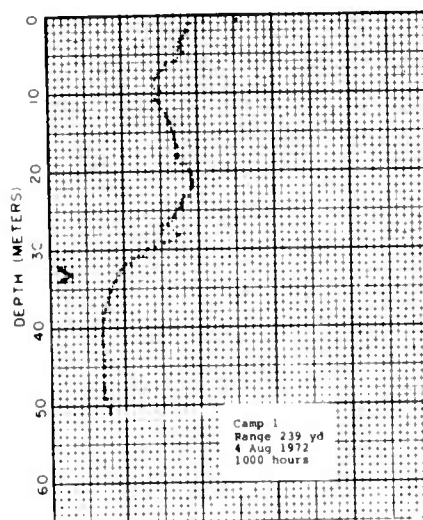
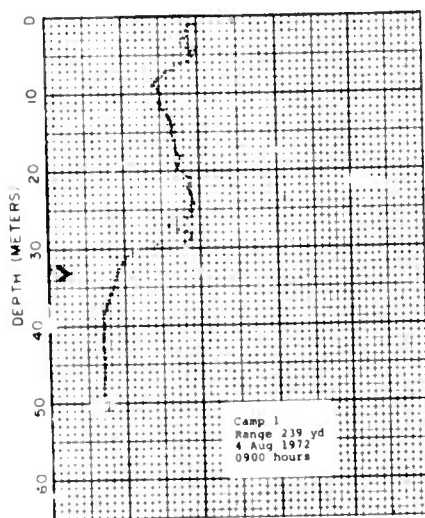
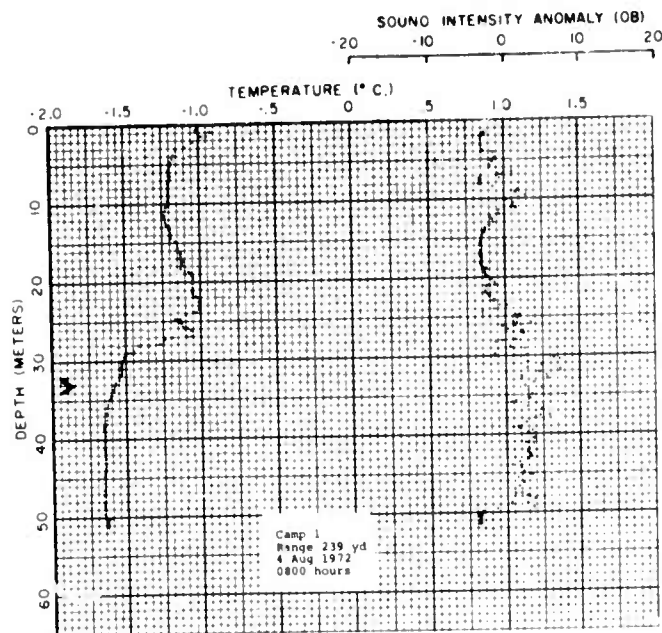
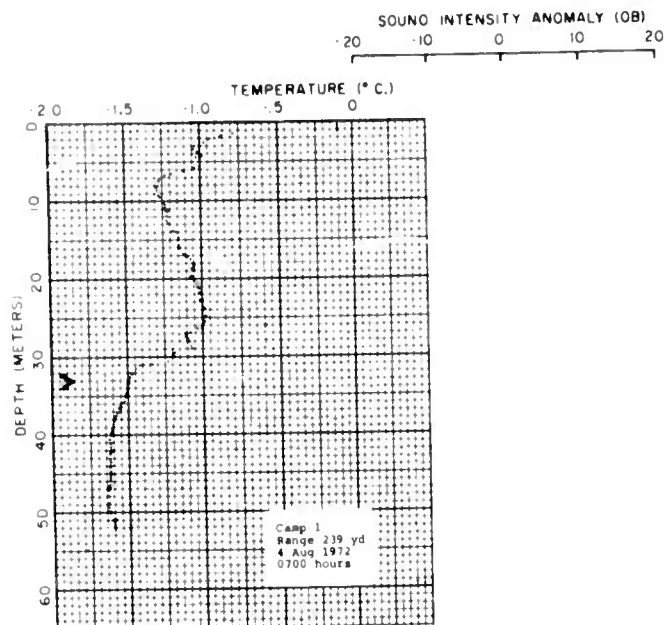
<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>											
10 Aug	1435 [†]	1500	1530	1600	1737 [†]	1805 [†]	1830 [†]	1935 [†]	2000 [†]			
	2030 [†]	2100 [†]	2200 [†]	2300 [†]	2400 [†]							
11 Aug	0100 [†]	0200*	0300*	0400*	0500*	0600*	0700*	0800*	0900 [†]	1000 [†]		

*The intensity recording system failed. Only the temperature profile is shown.

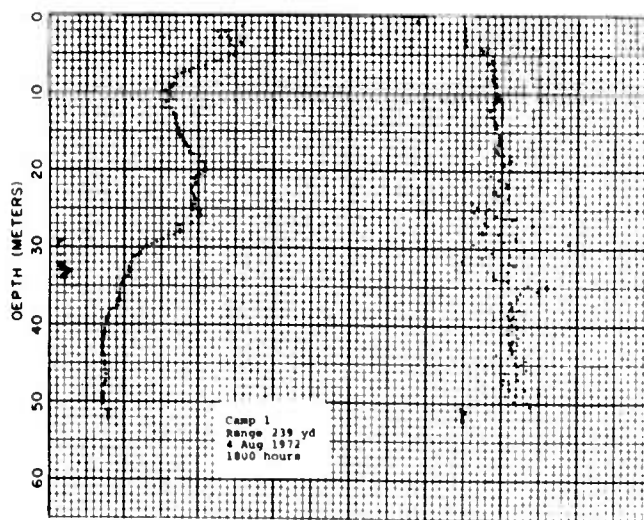
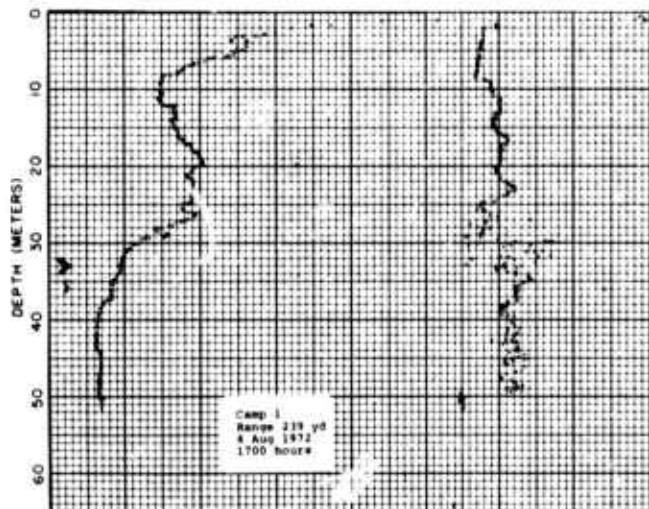
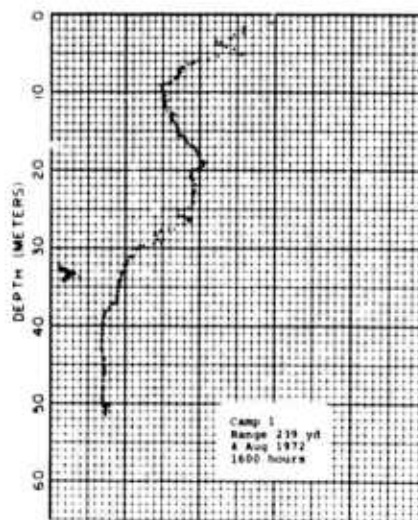
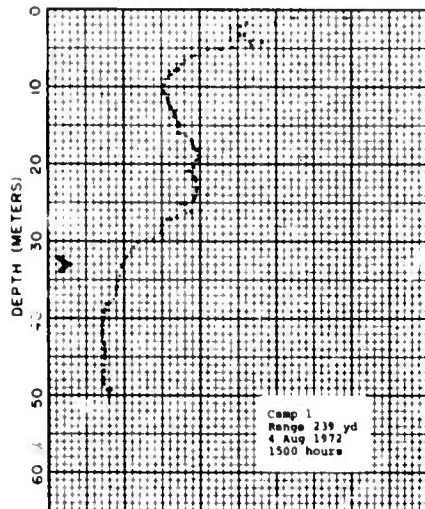
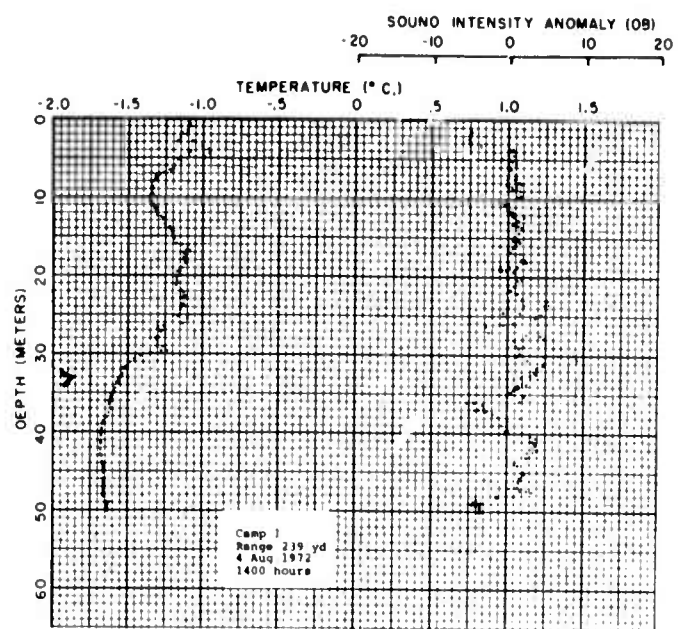
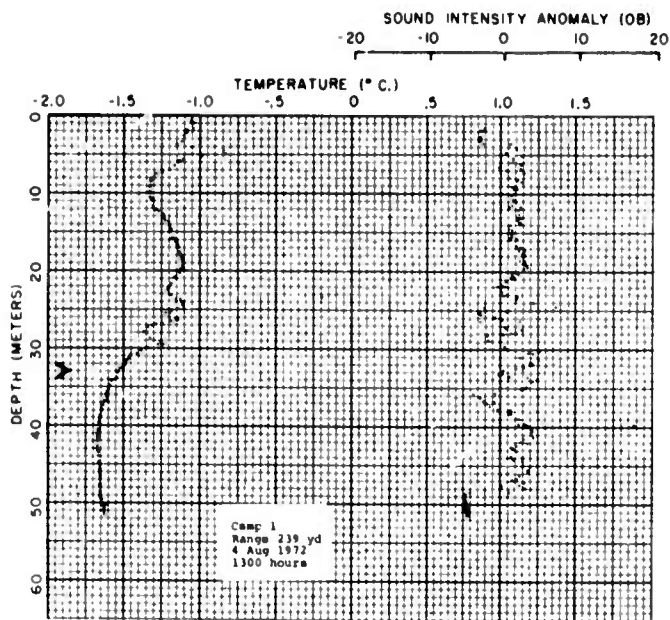
[†]Measurements were made as the transducer was lowered and when it was raised. Both plots are included.

A few series of temperature profiles were taken at Camp 1.

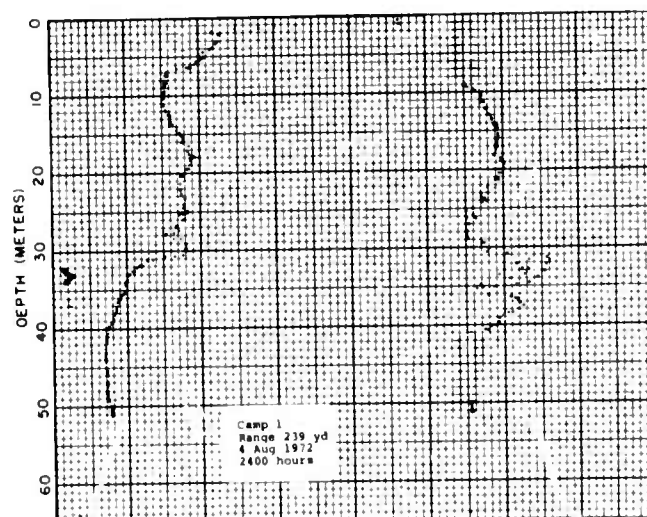
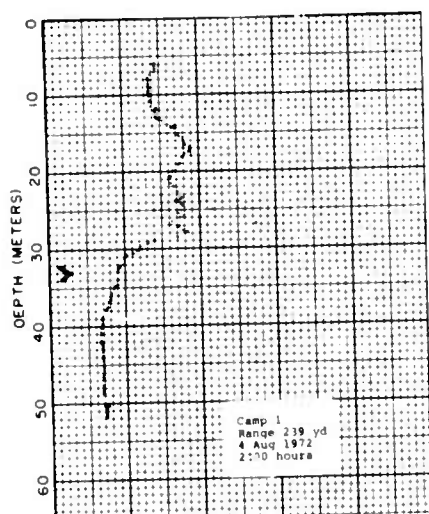
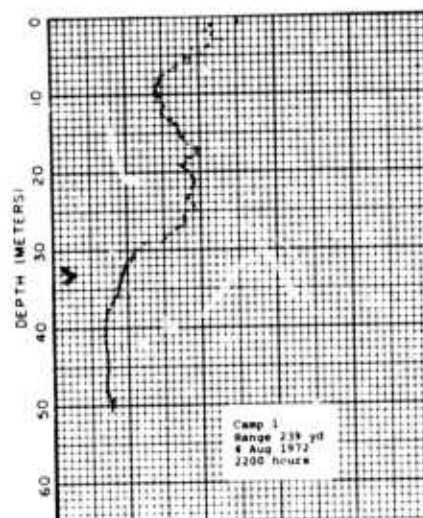
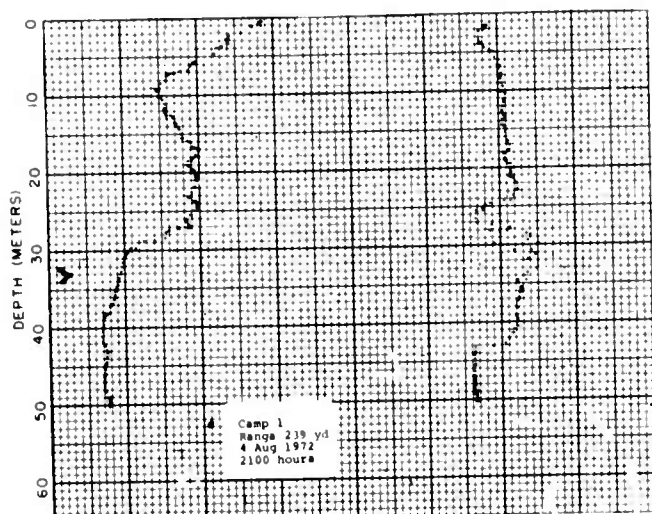
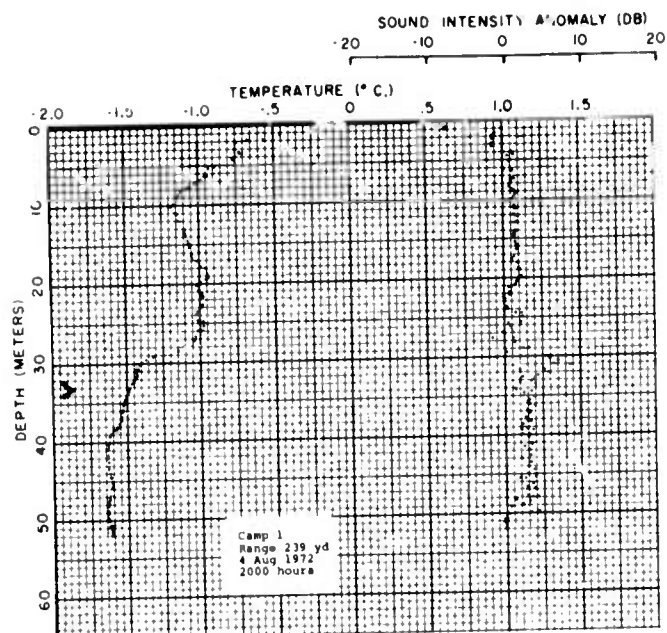
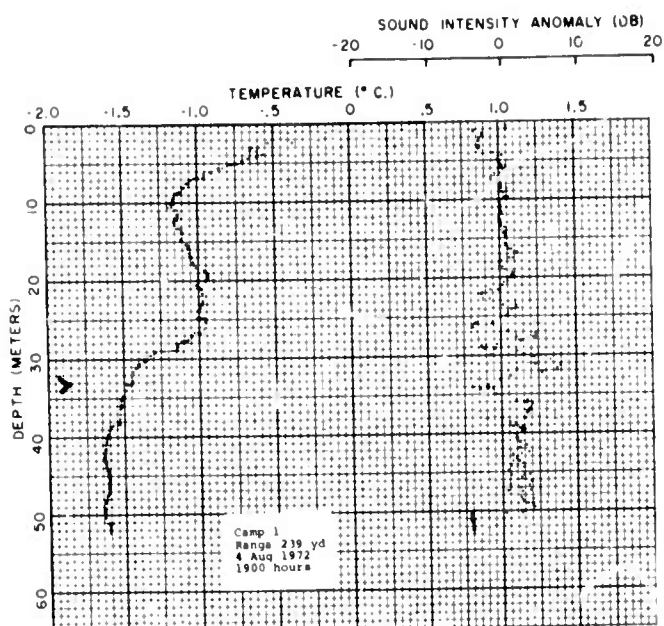
<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>
2 Aug	1010-1350
2-3 Aug	1430-1105
3 Aug	1400-1845
3-4 Aug	2100-0600



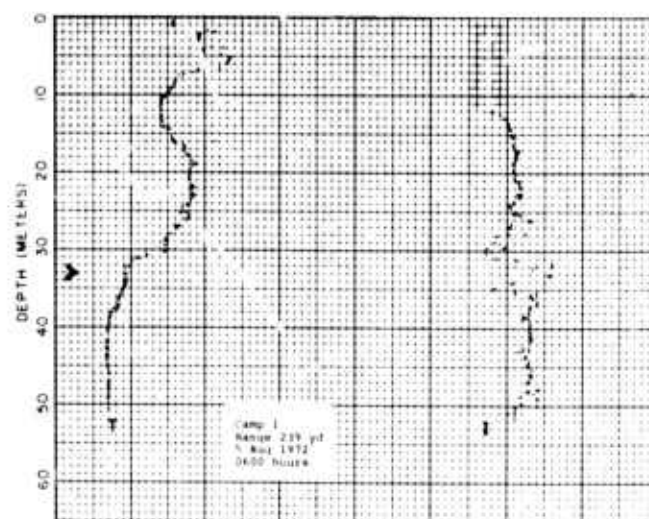
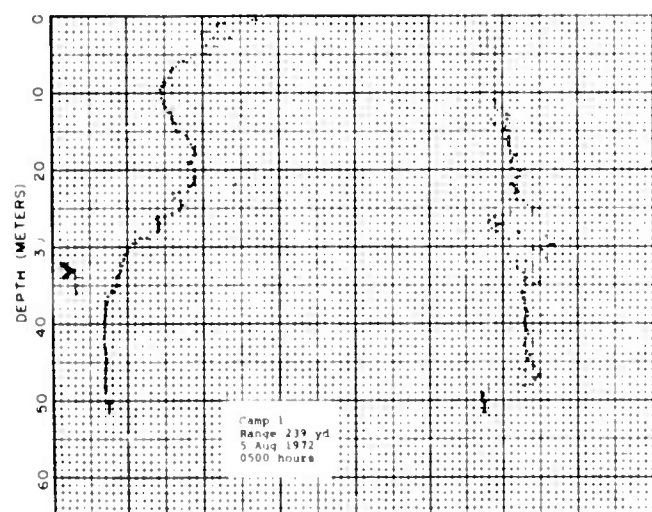
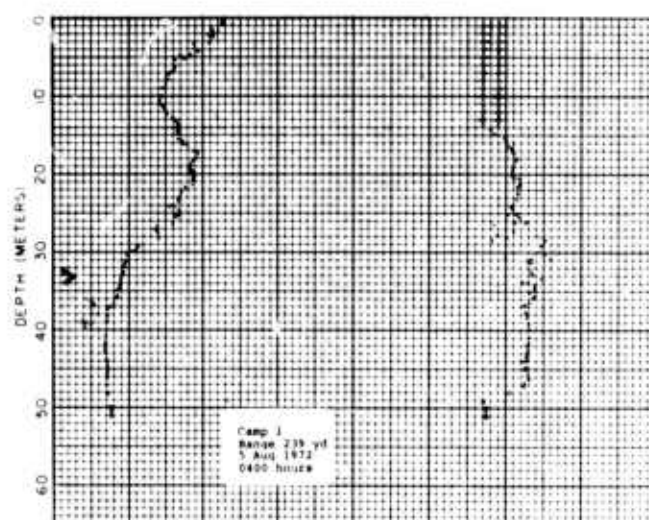
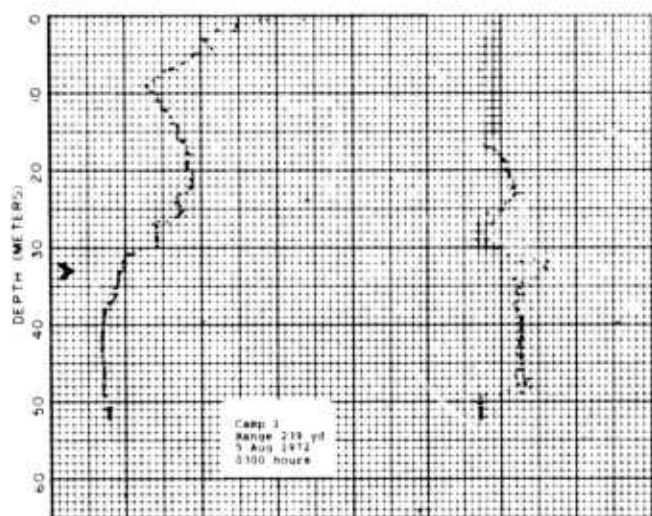
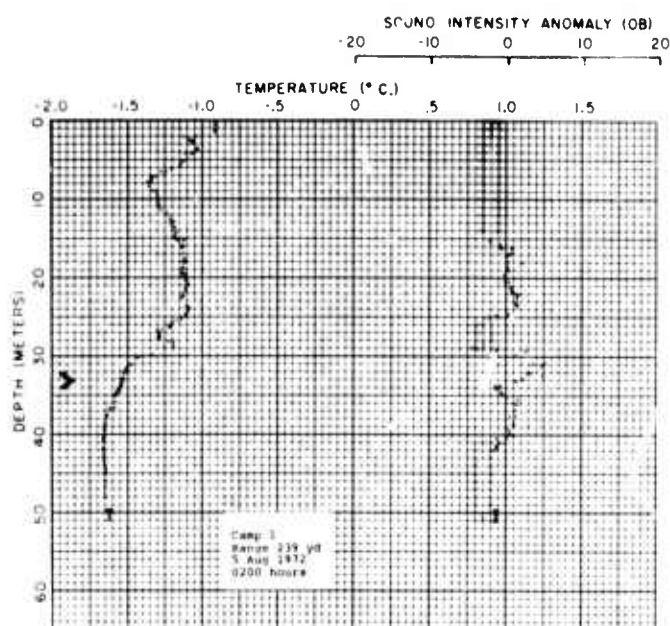
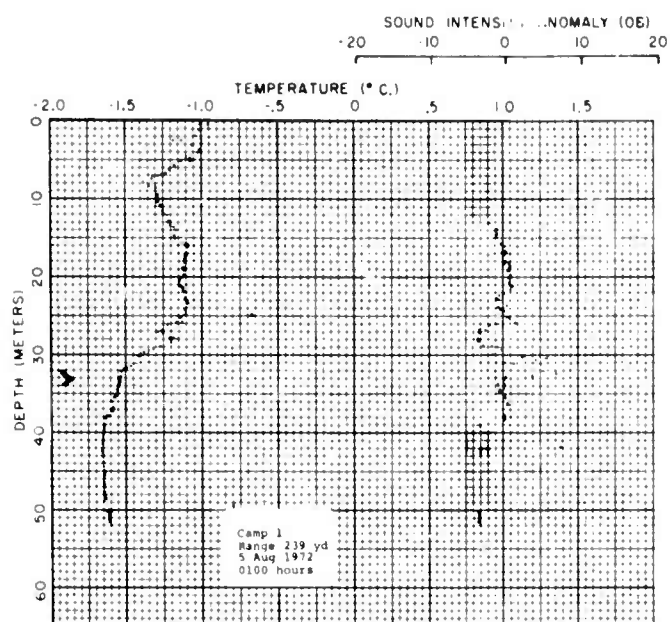
> • TRANSMITTER DEPTH



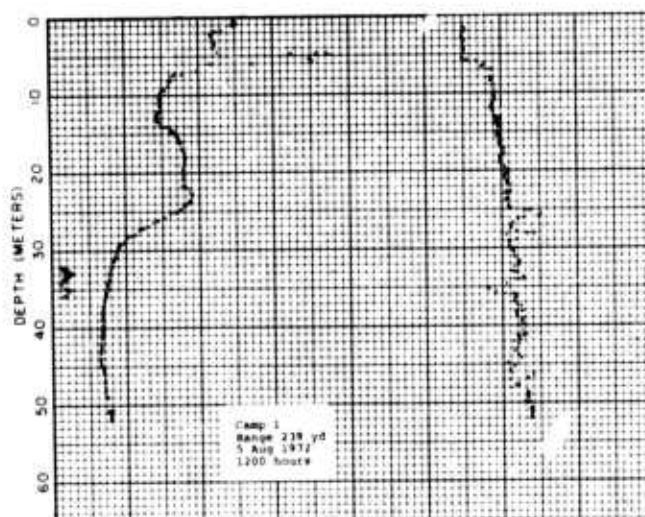
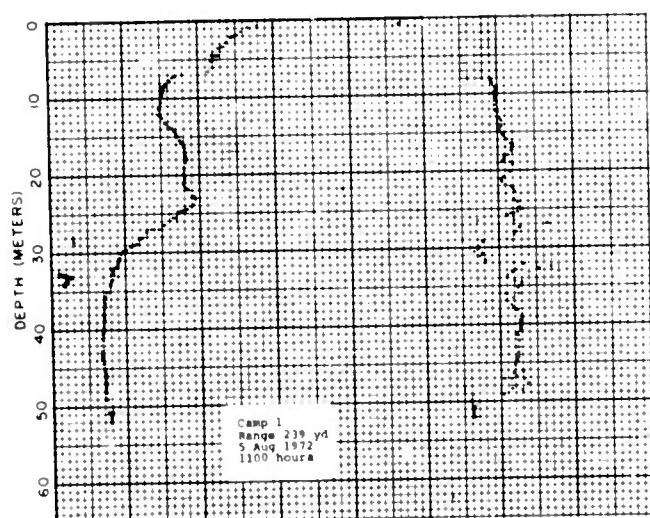
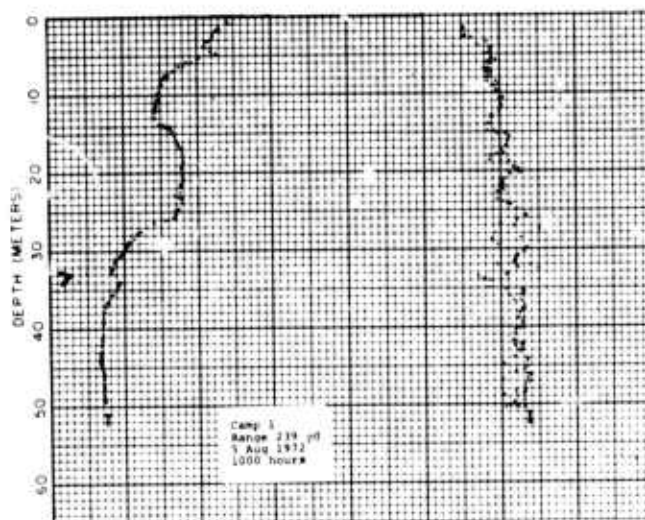
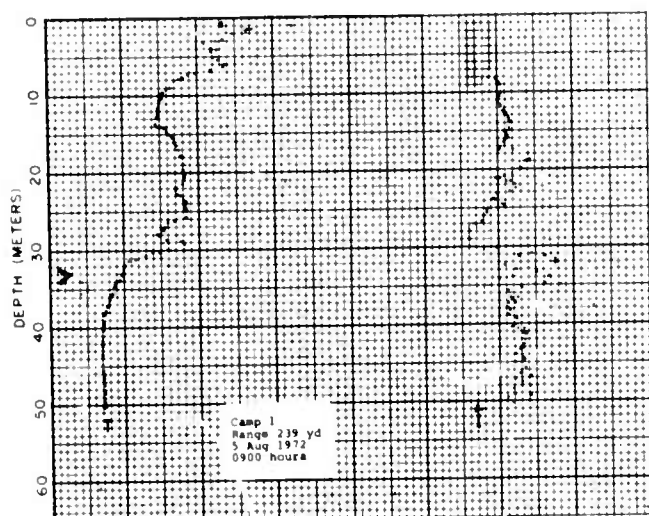
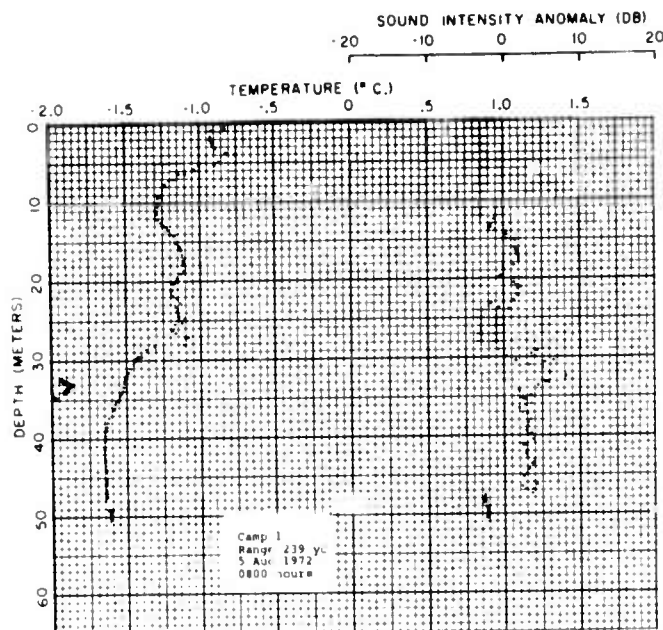
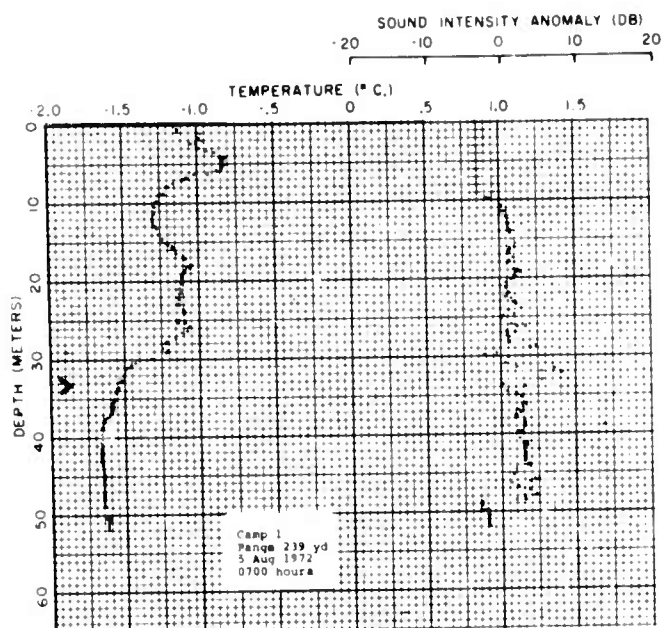
> • TRANSMITTER DEPTH



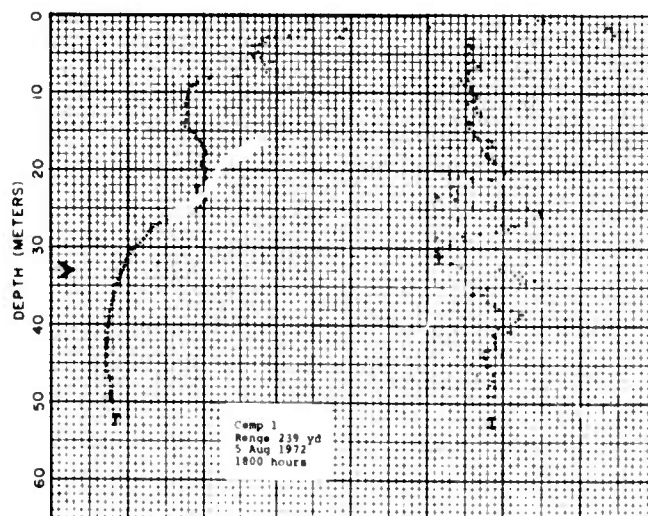
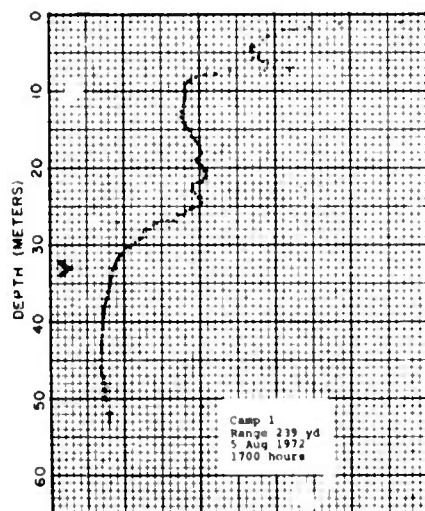
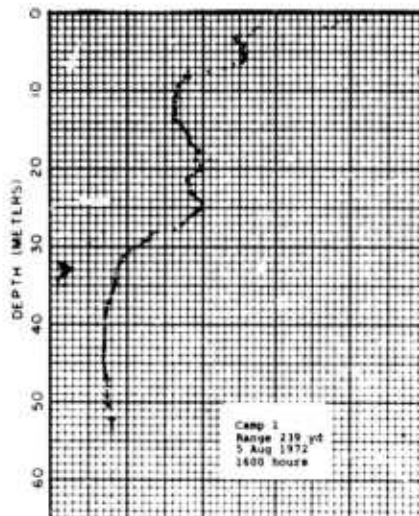
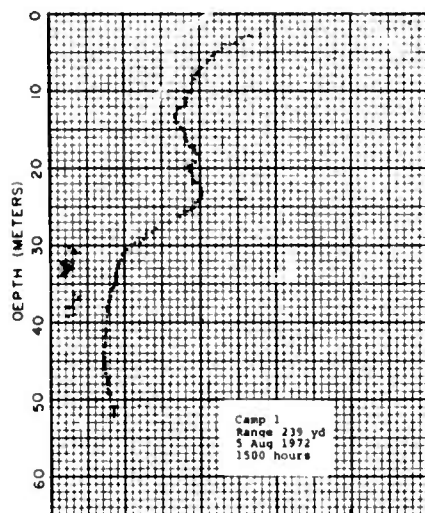
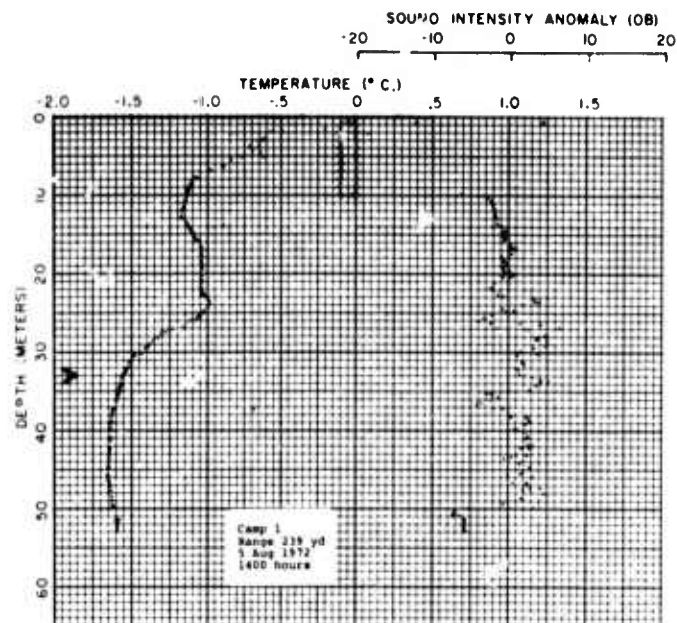
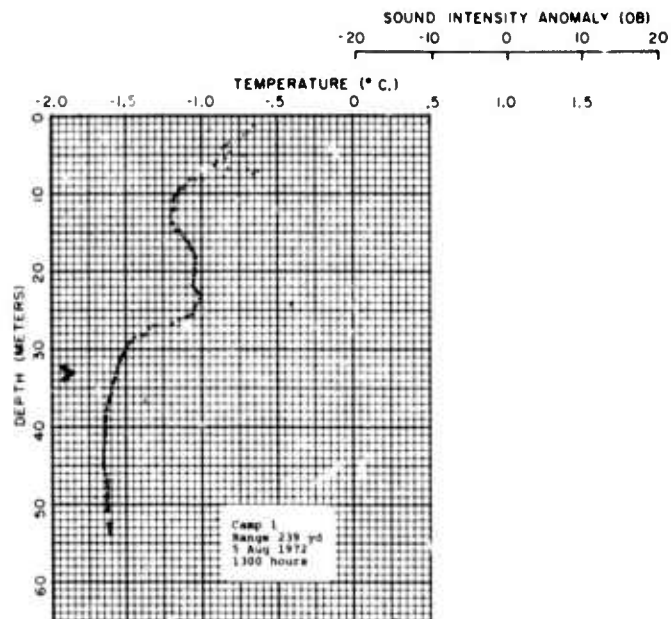
> • TRANSMITTER DEPTH



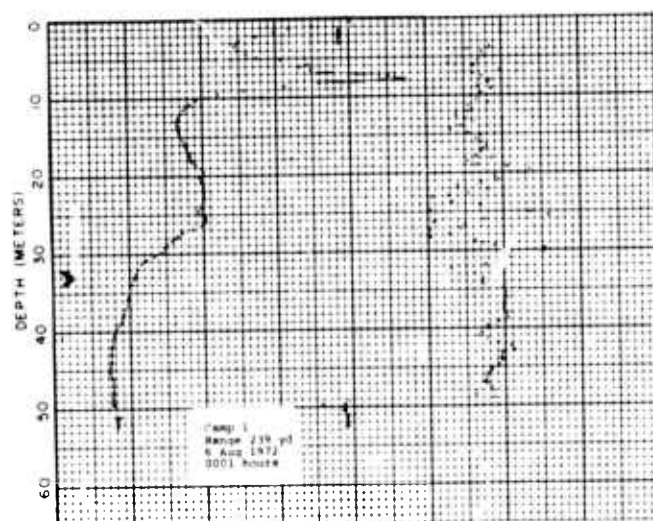
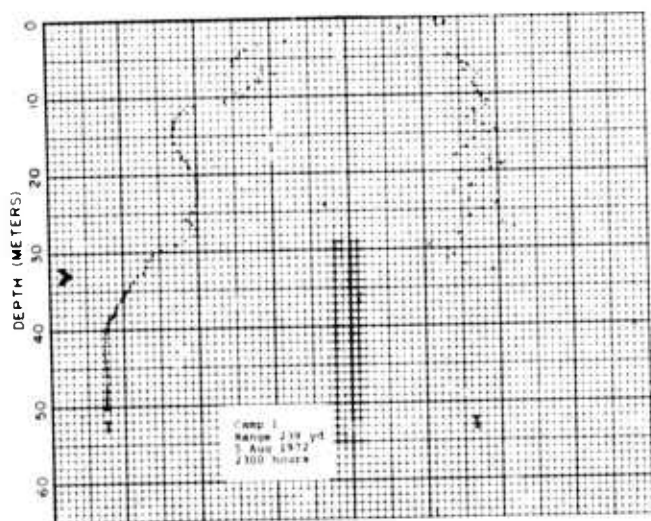
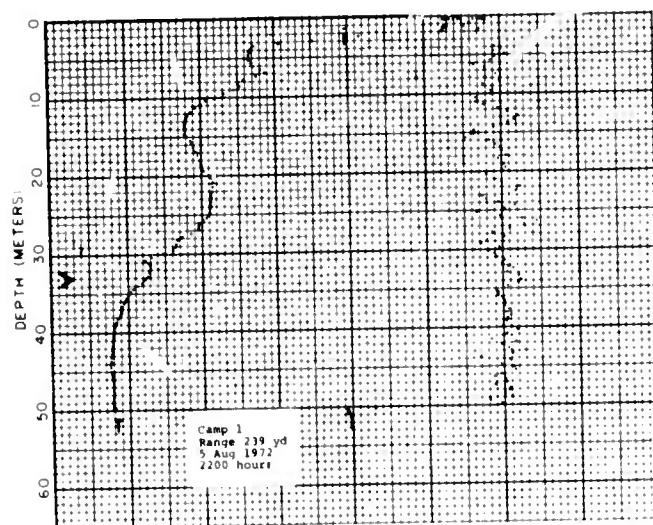
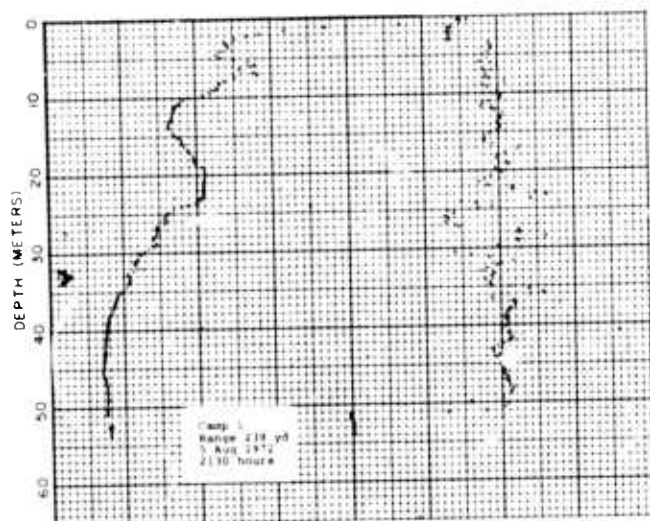
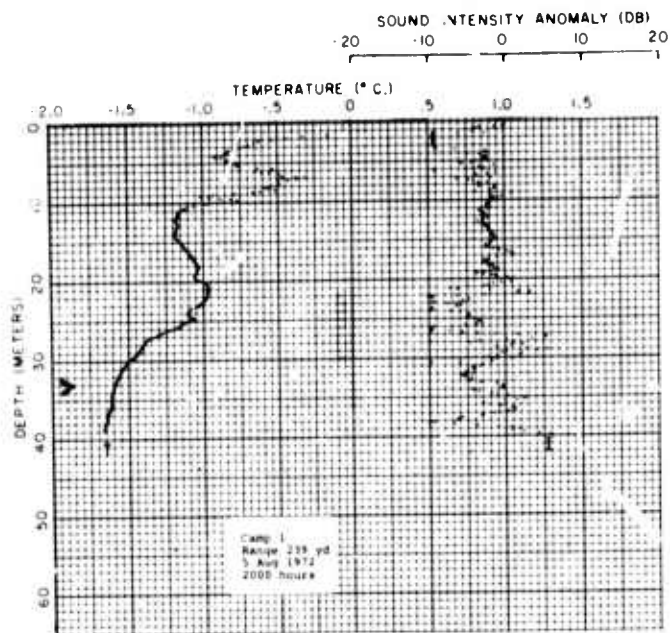
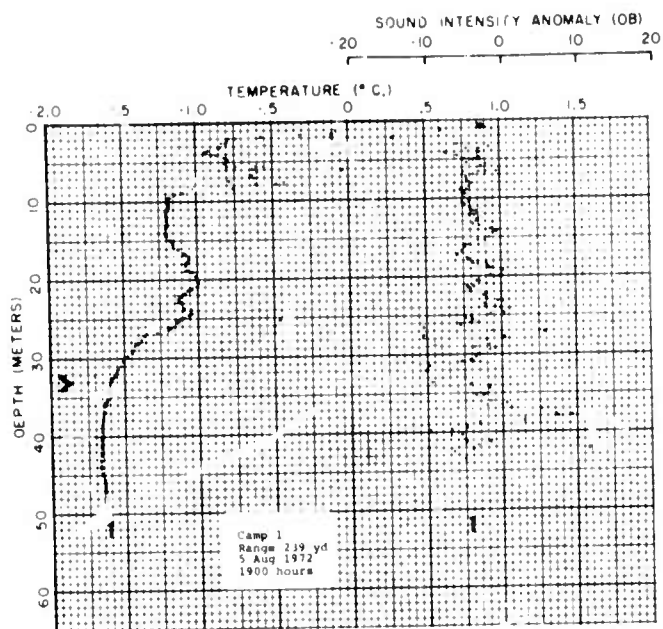
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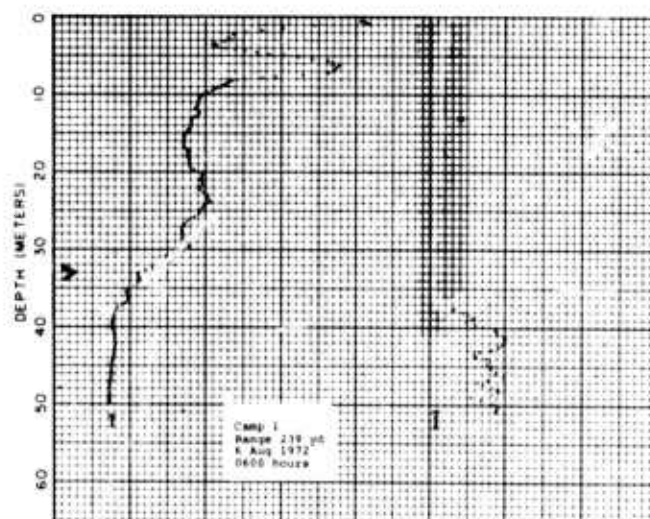
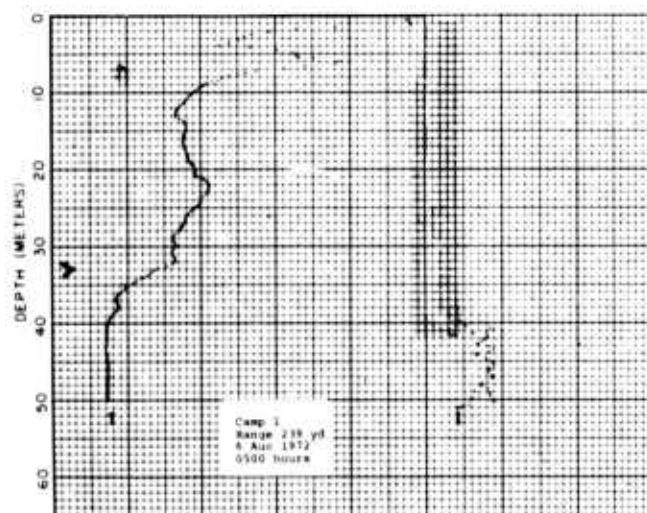
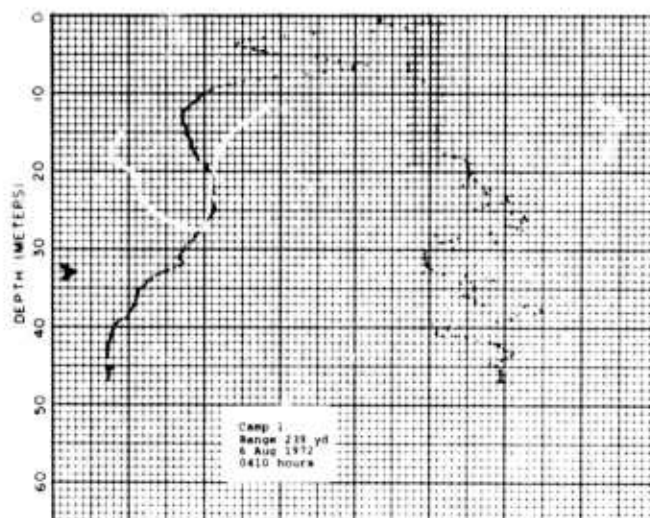
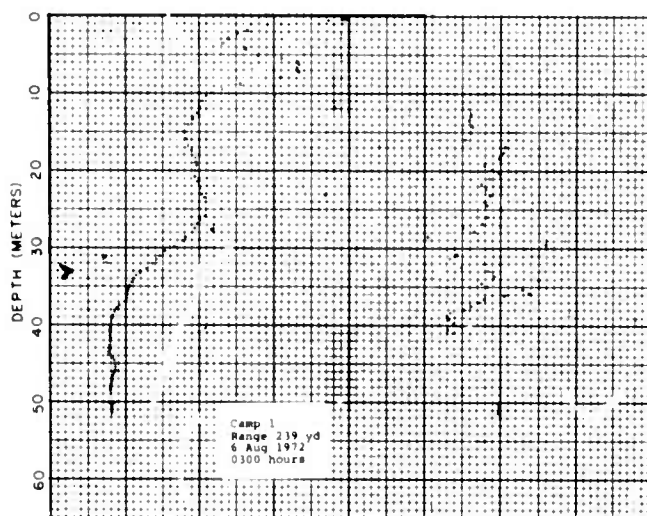
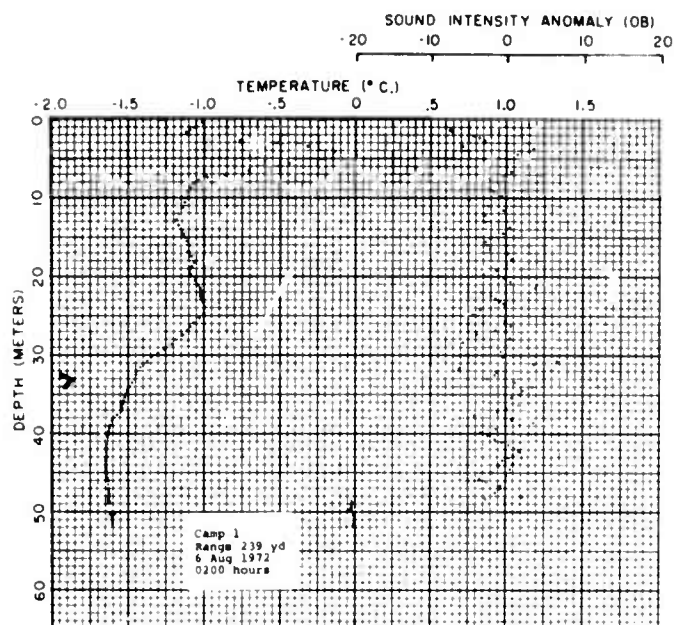
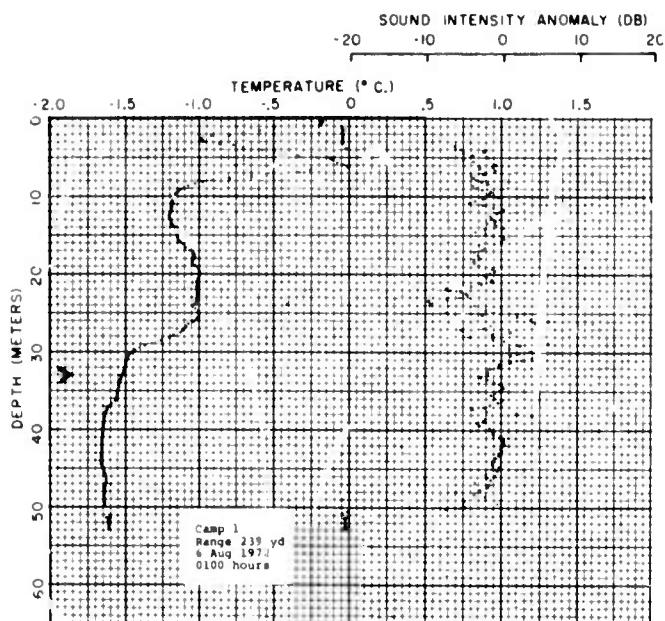
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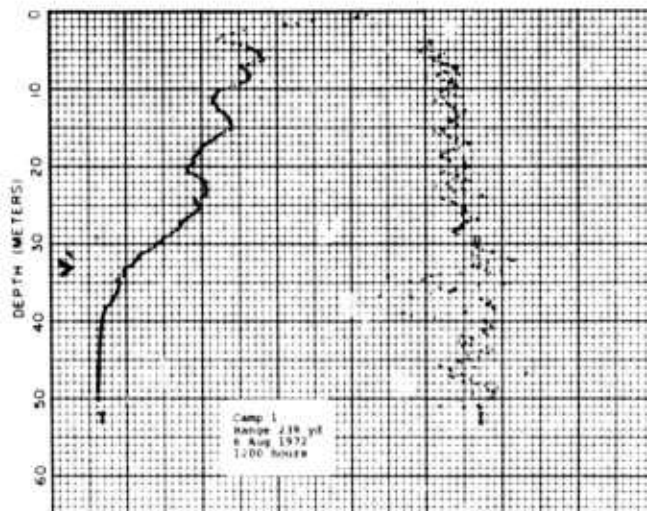
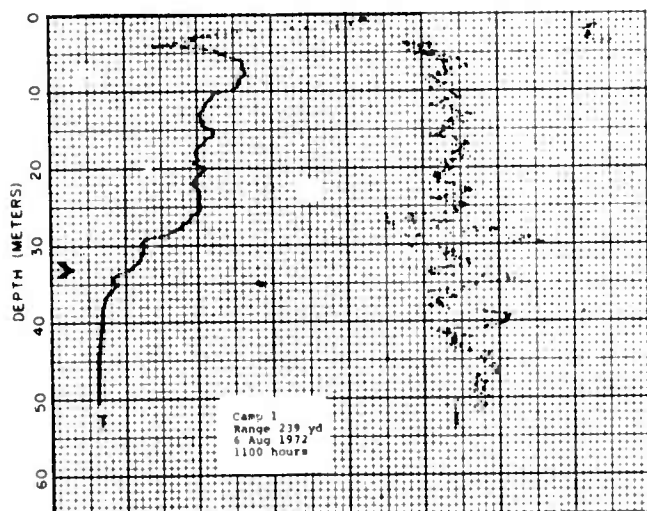
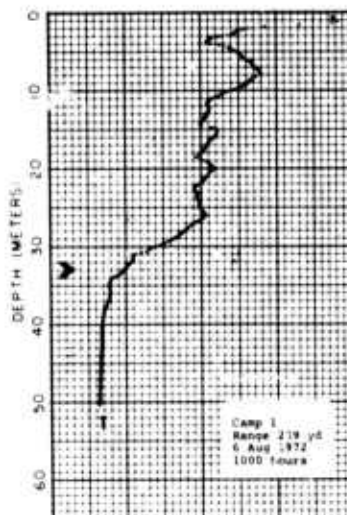
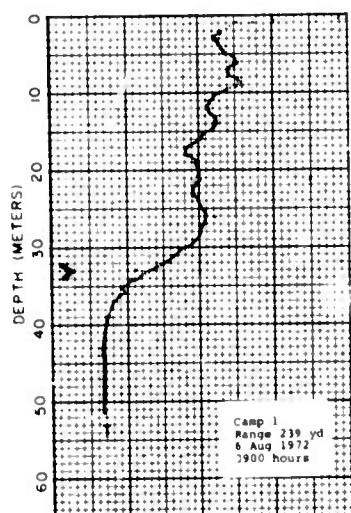
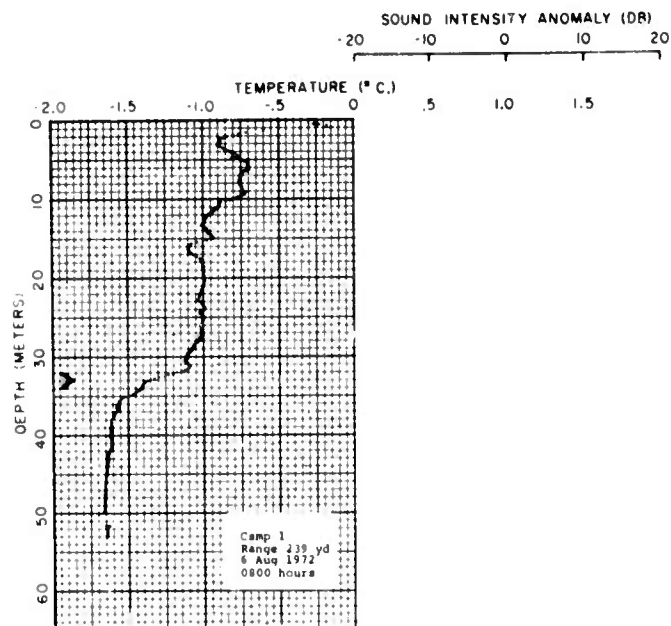
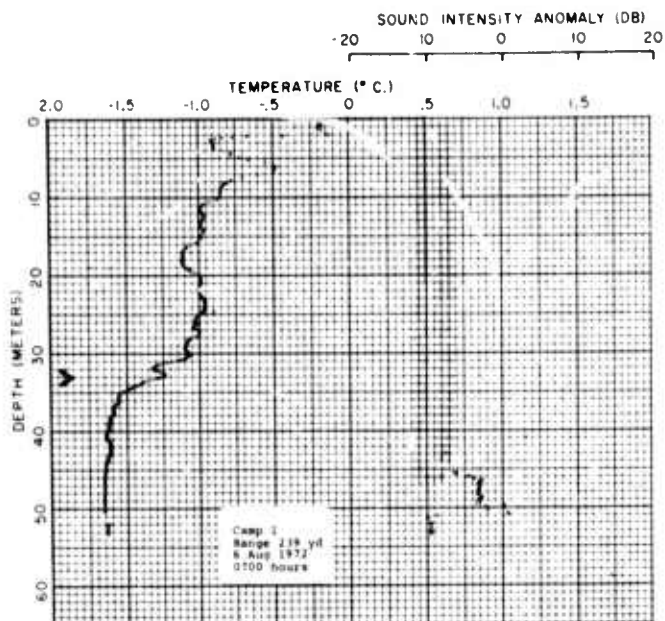
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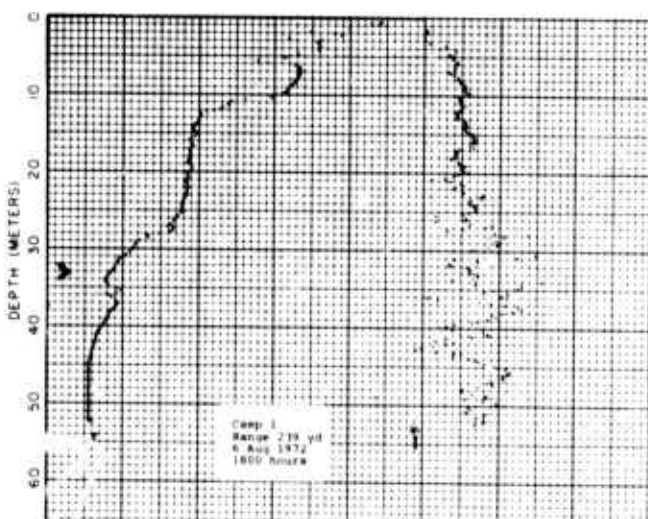
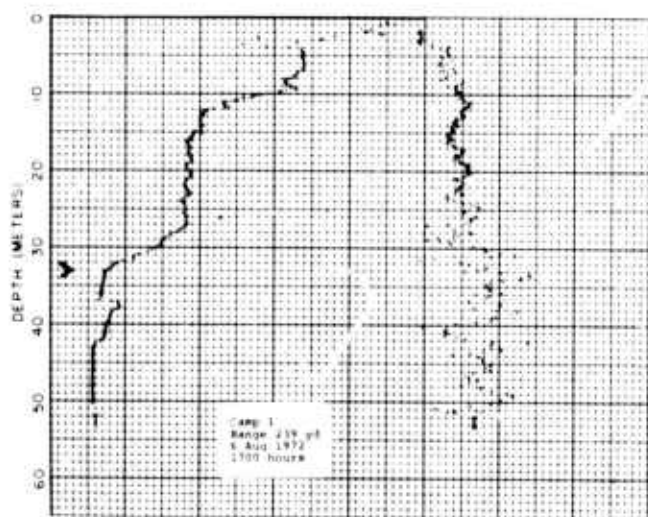
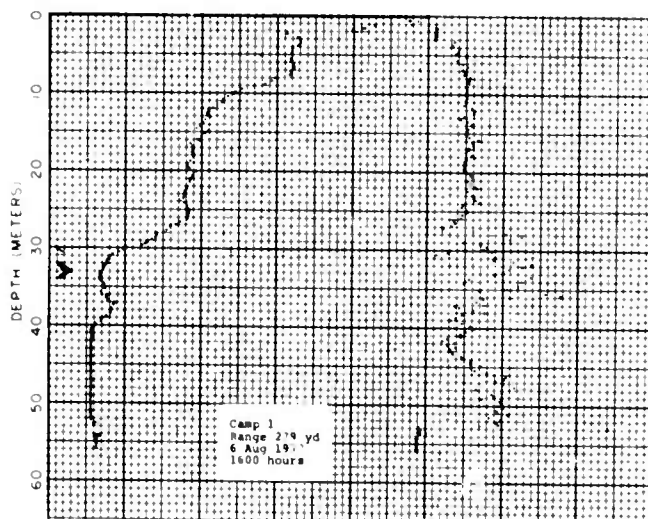
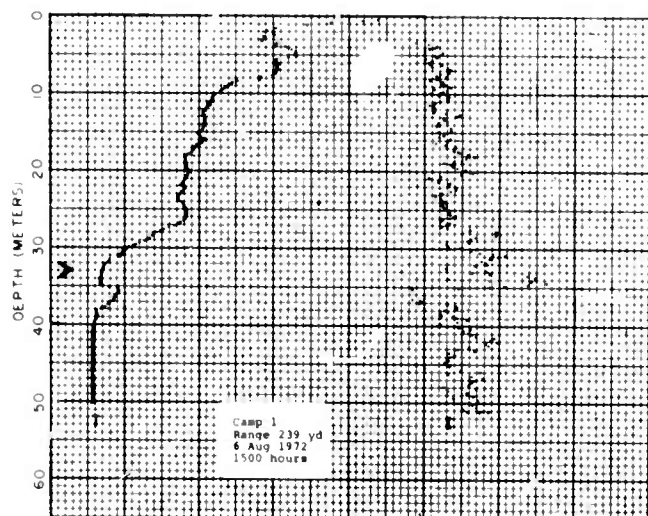
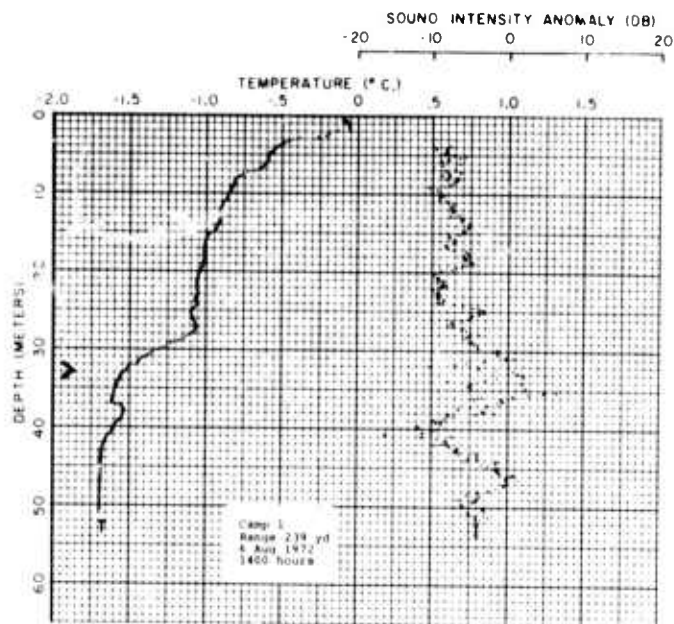
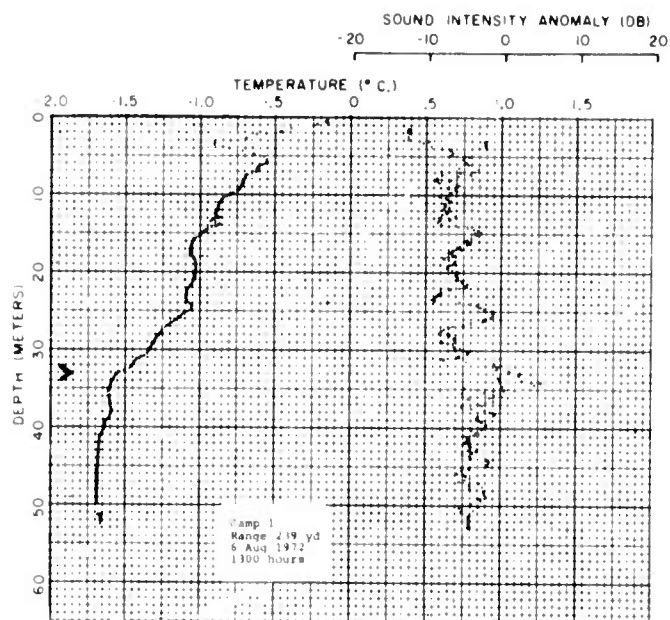
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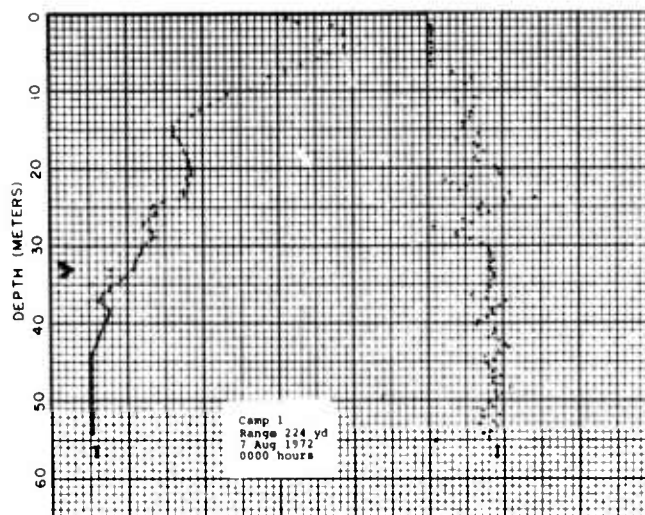
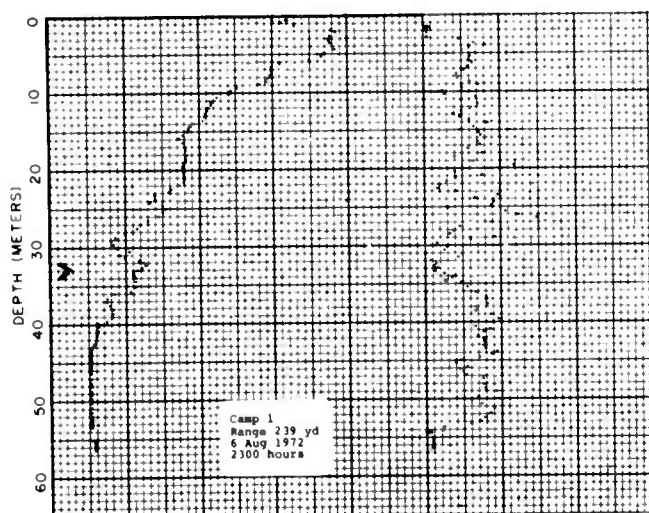
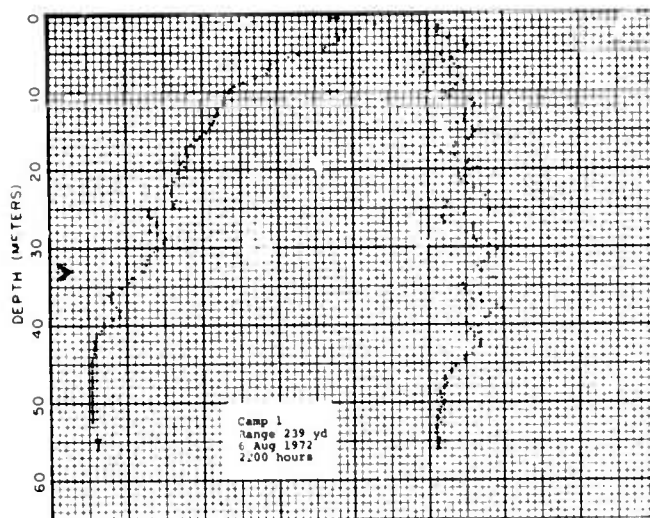
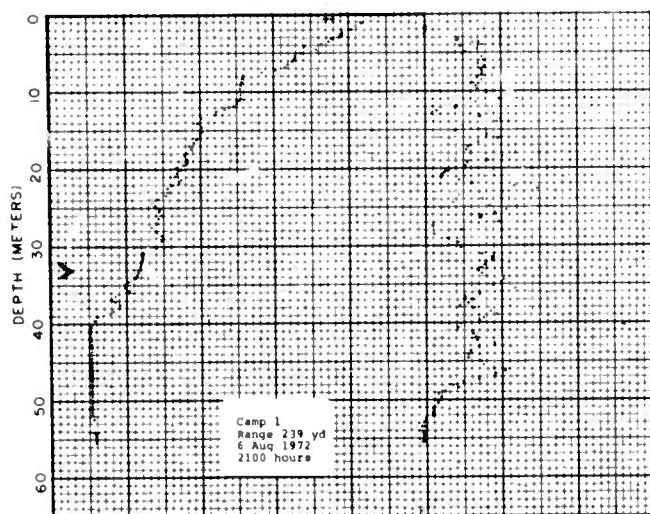
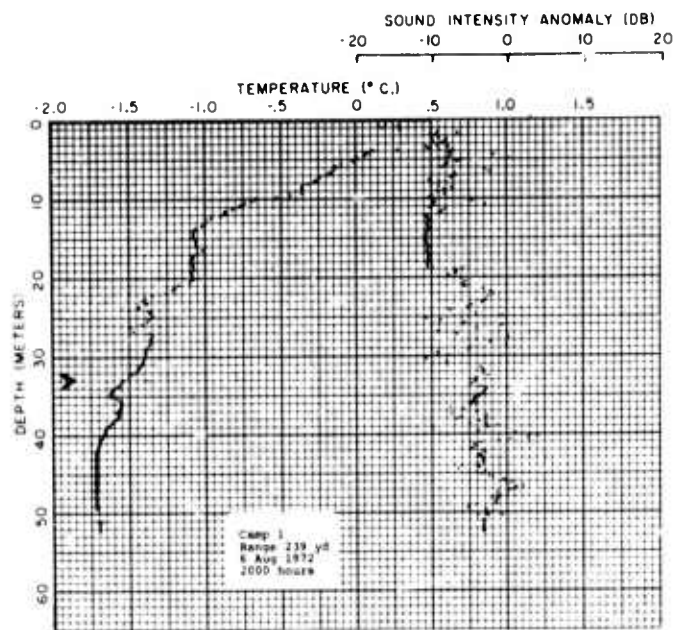
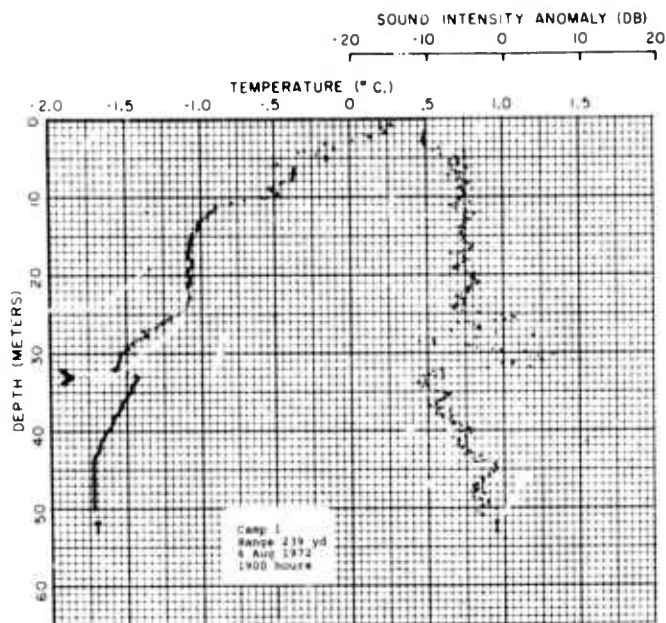
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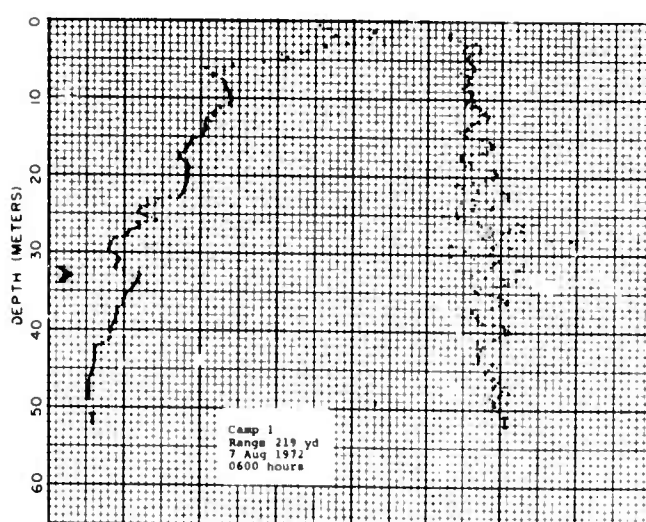
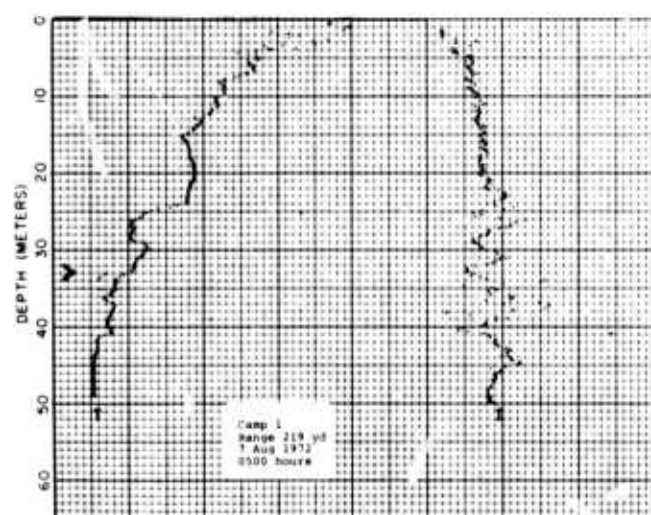
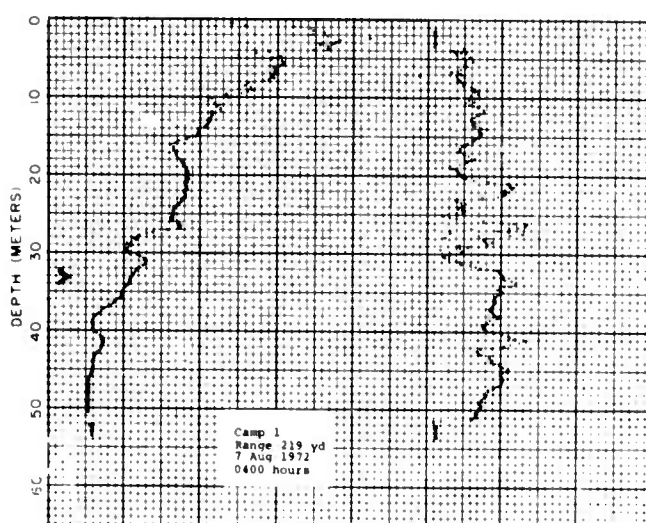
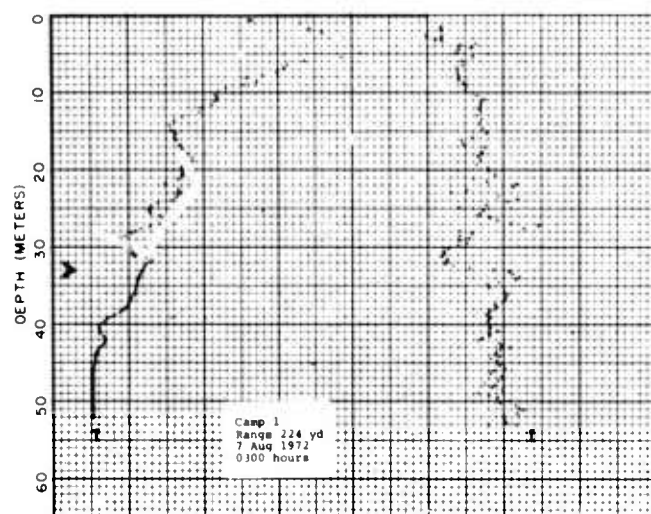
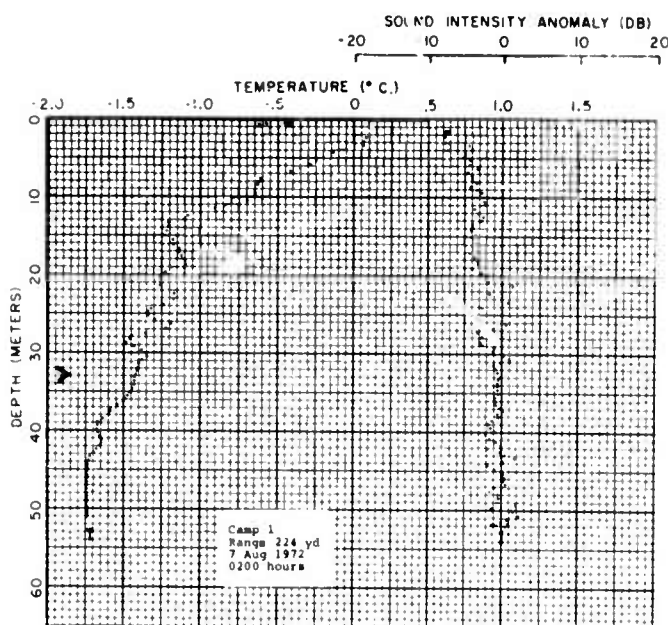
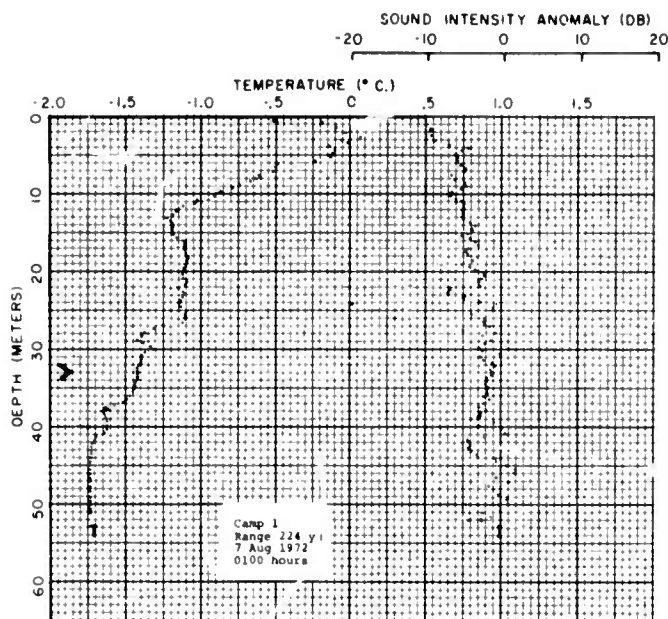
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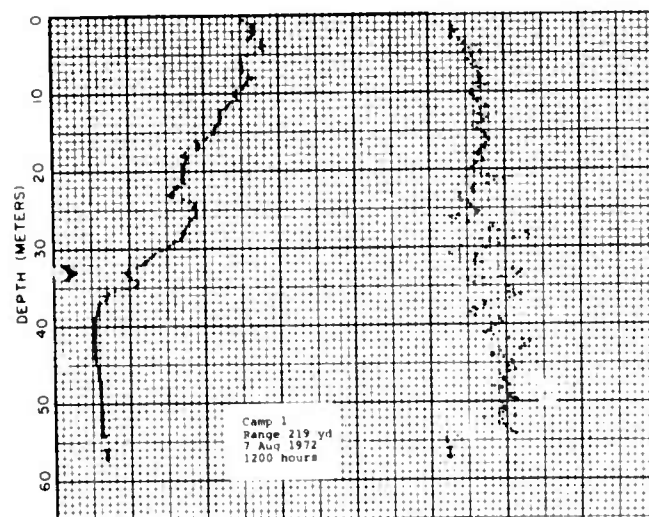
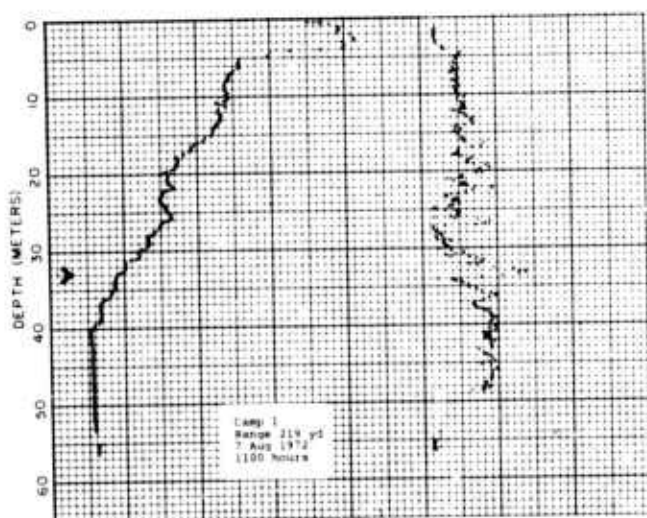
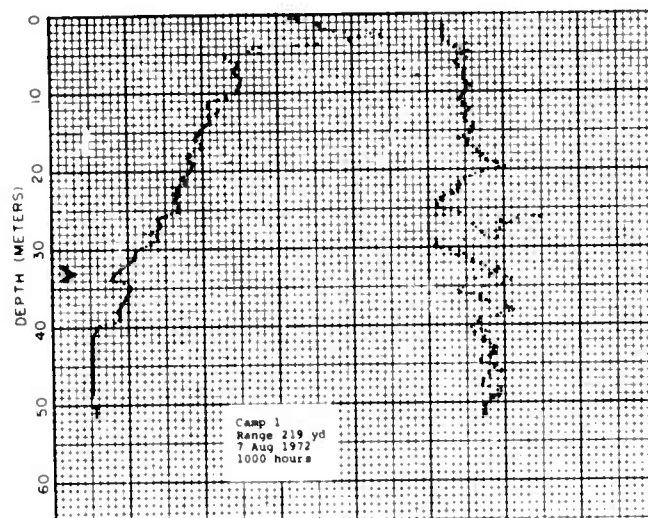
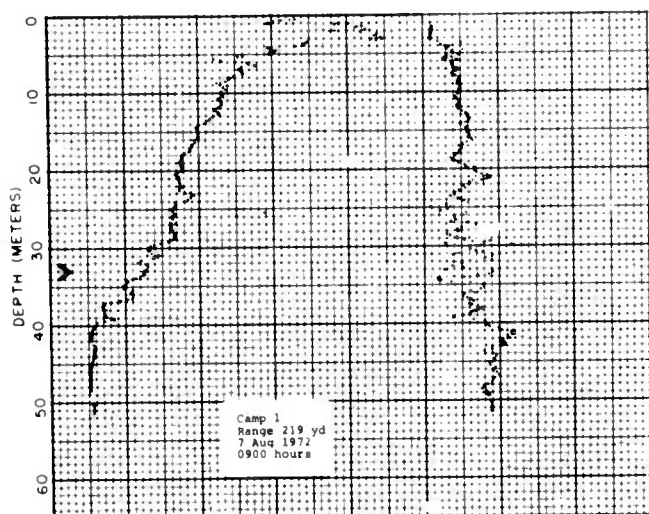
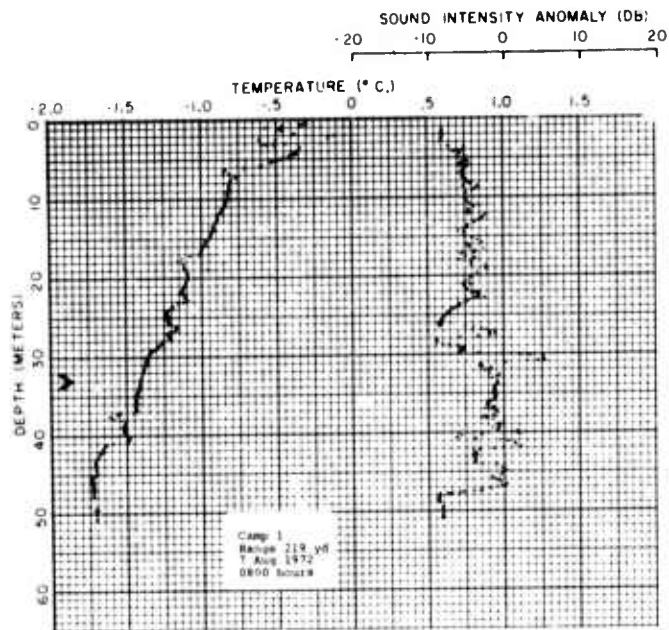
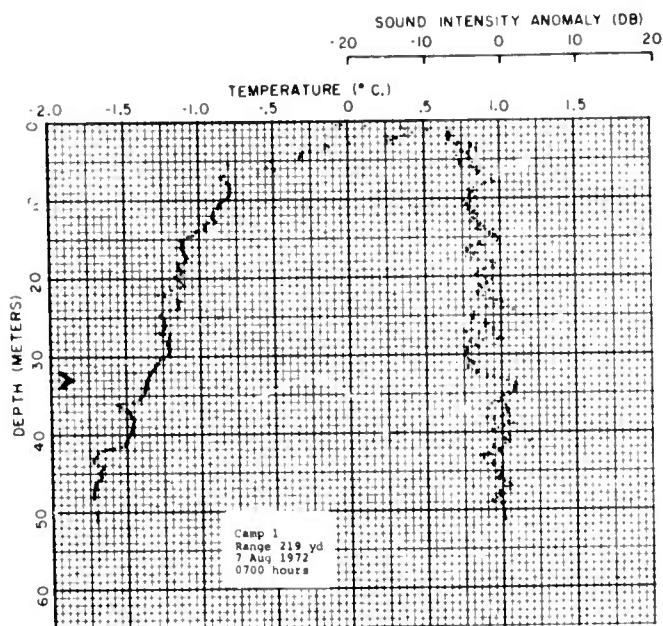
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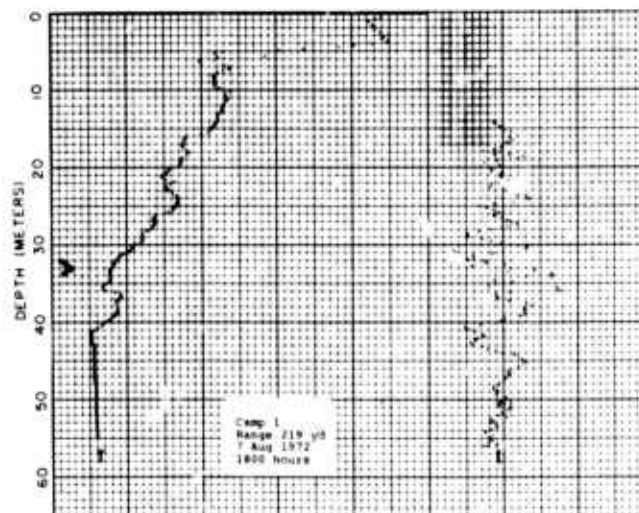
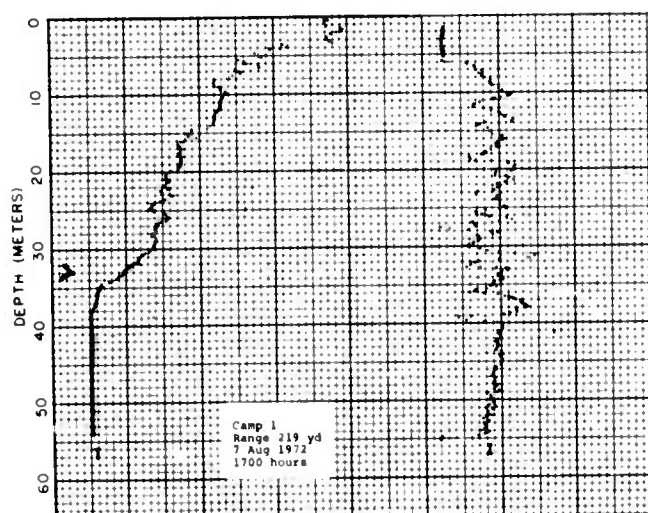
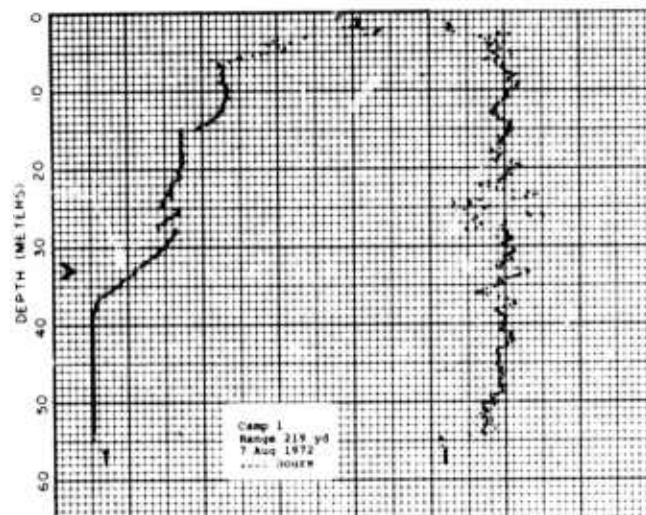
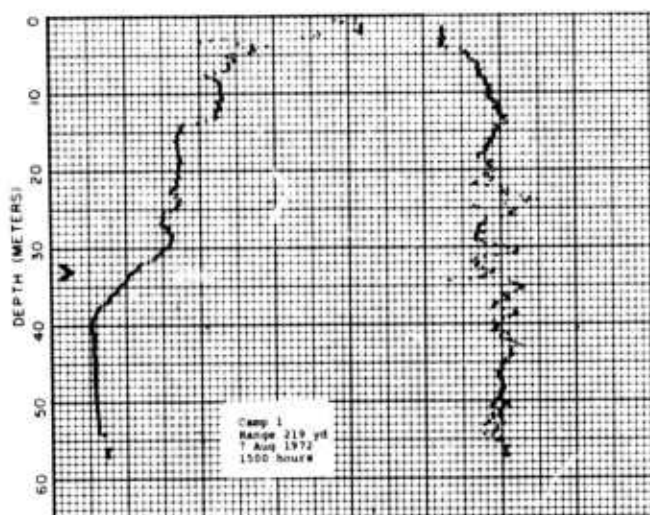
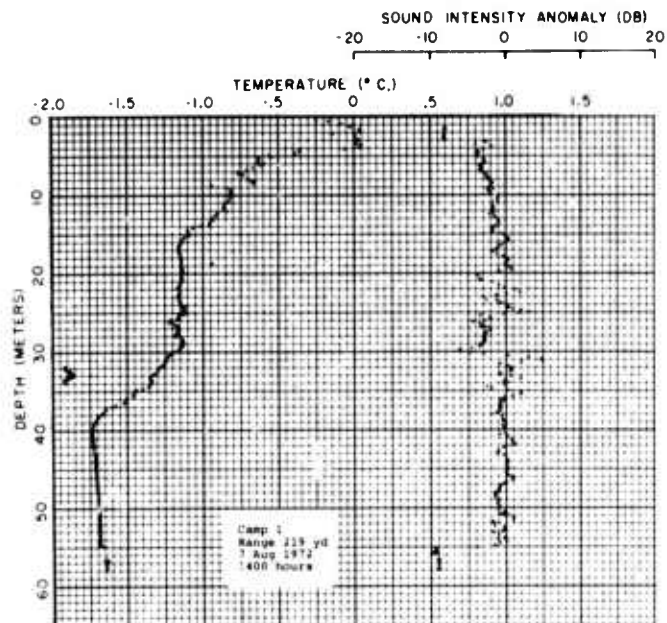
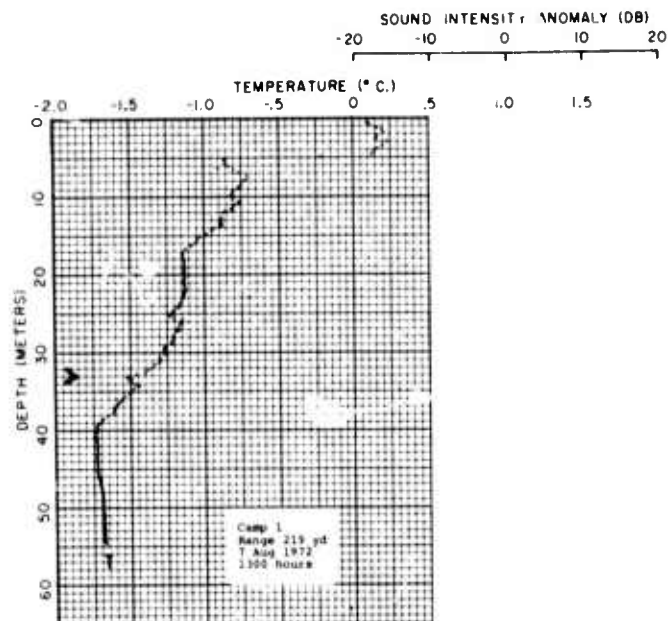
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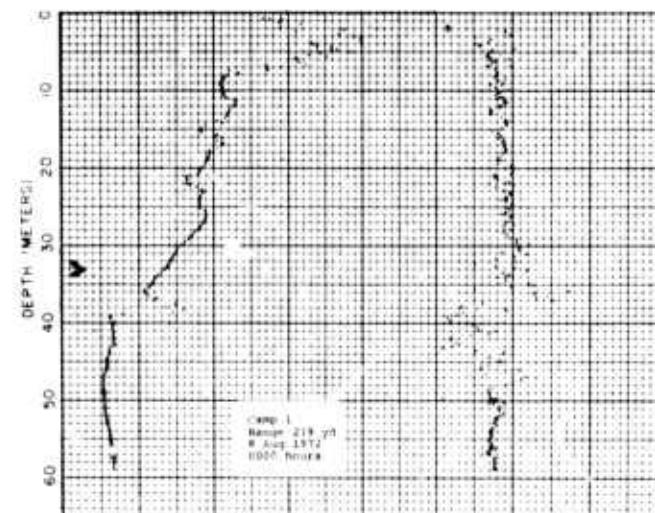
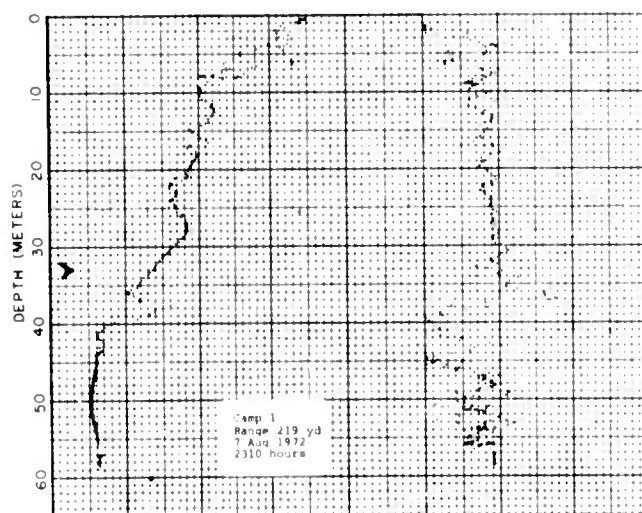
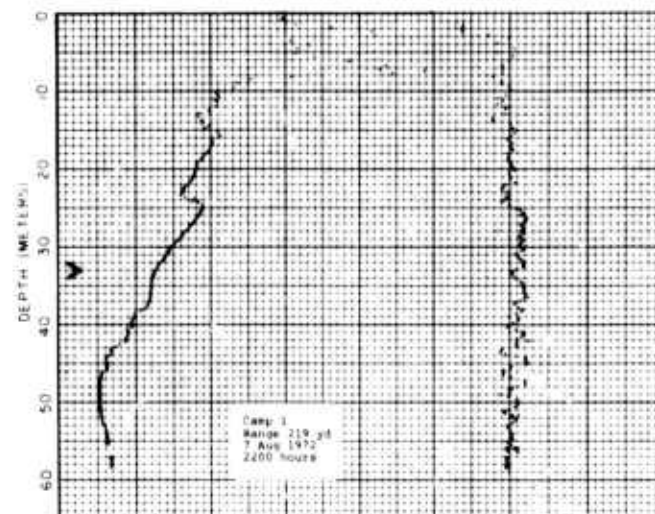
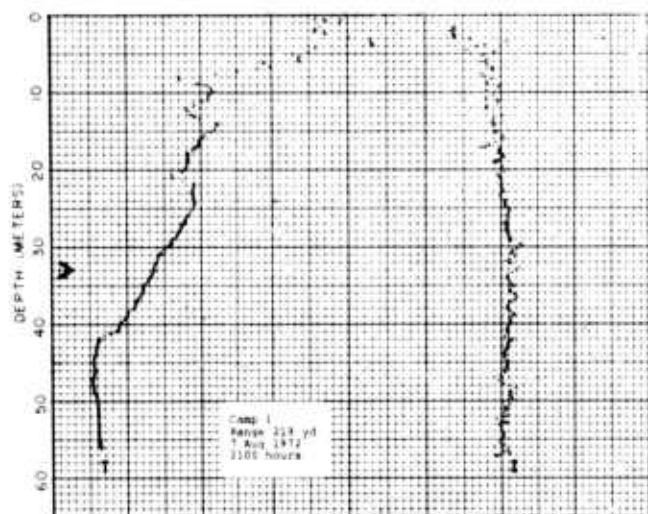
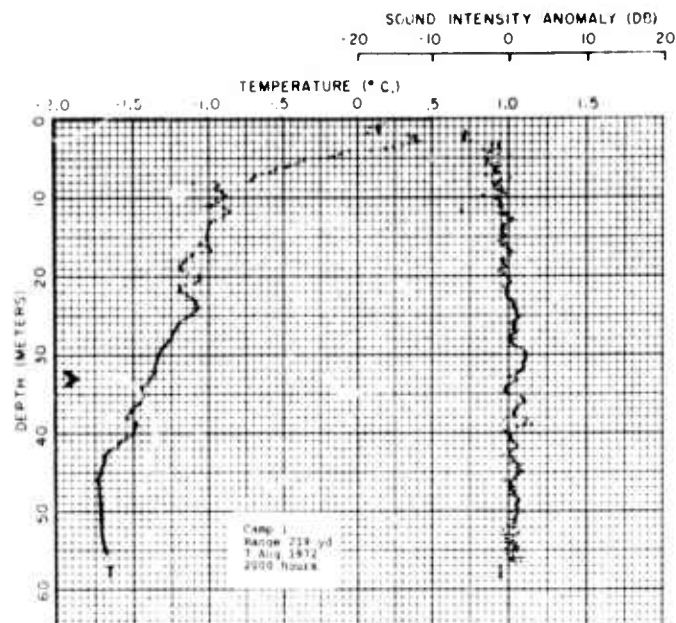
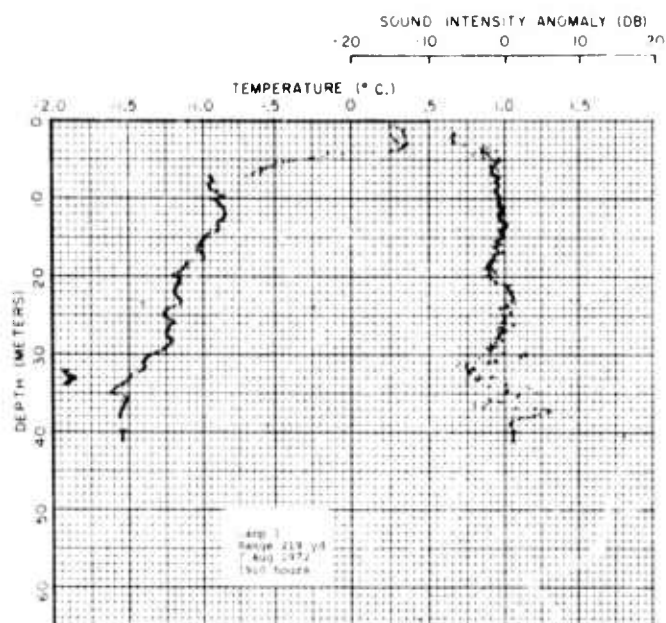
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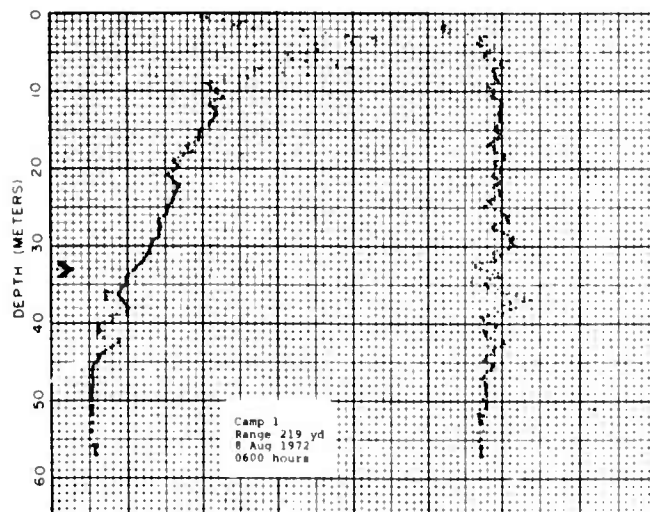
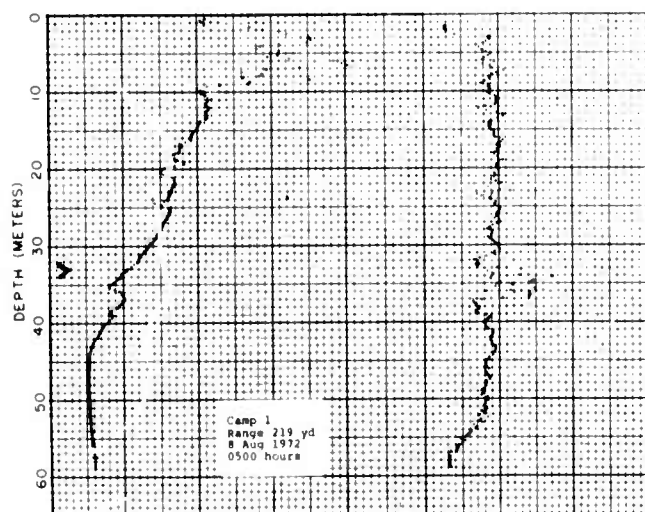
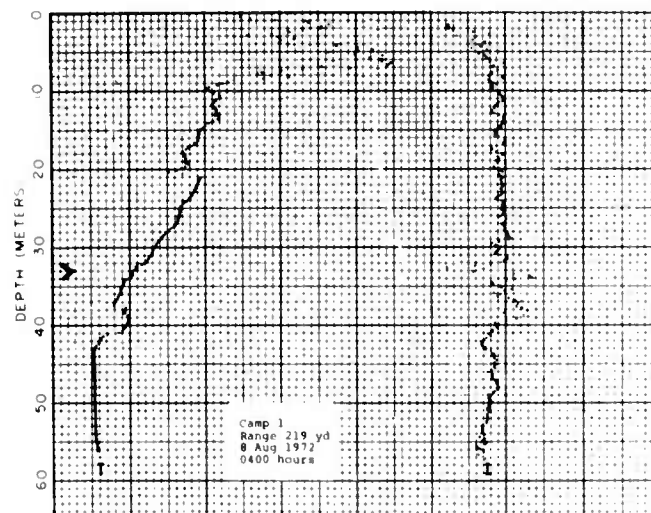
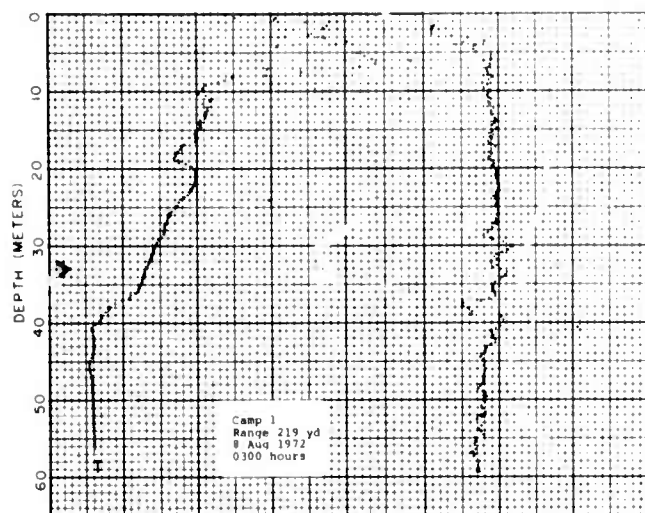
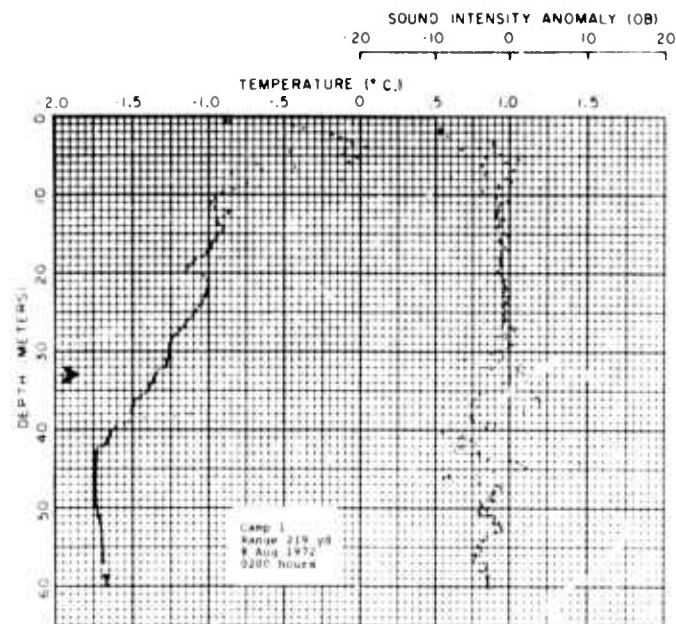
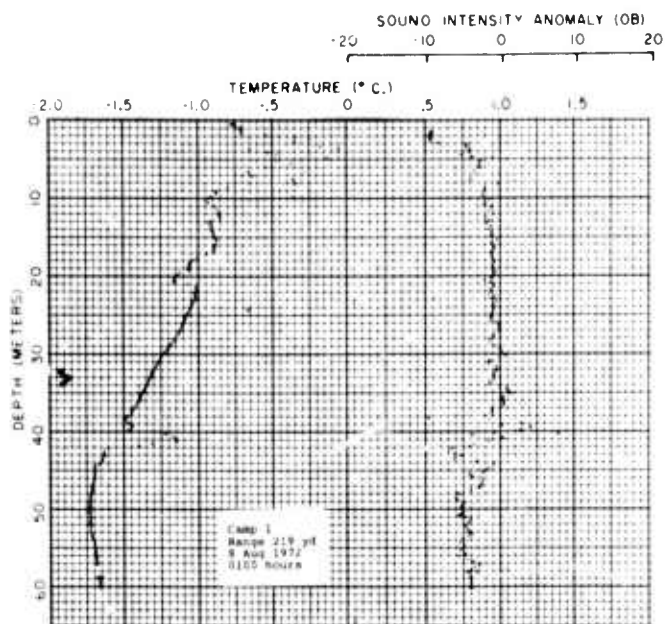
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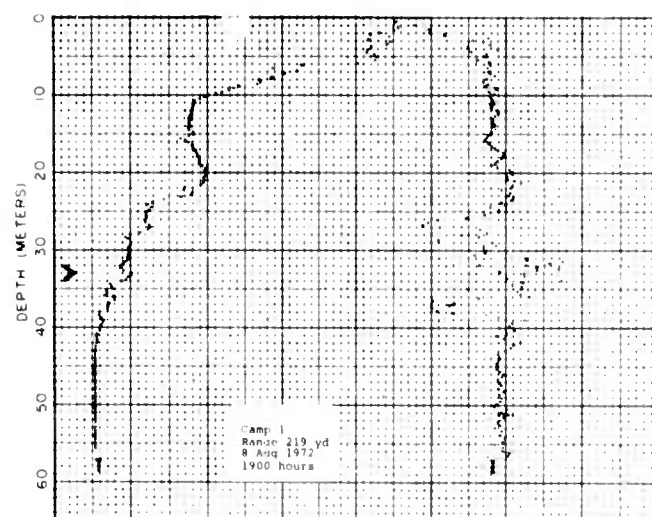
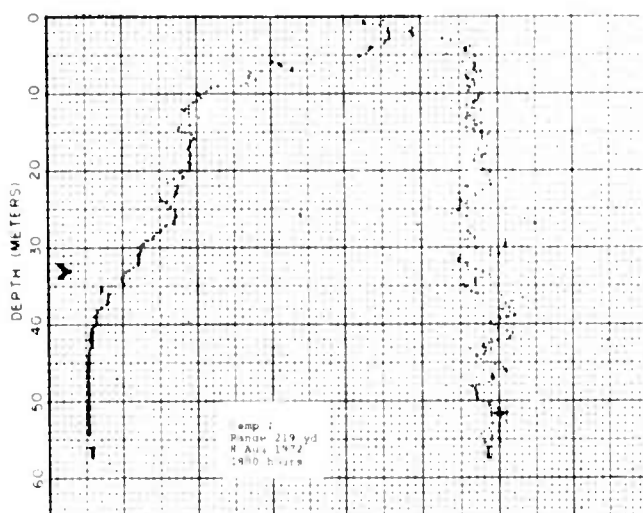
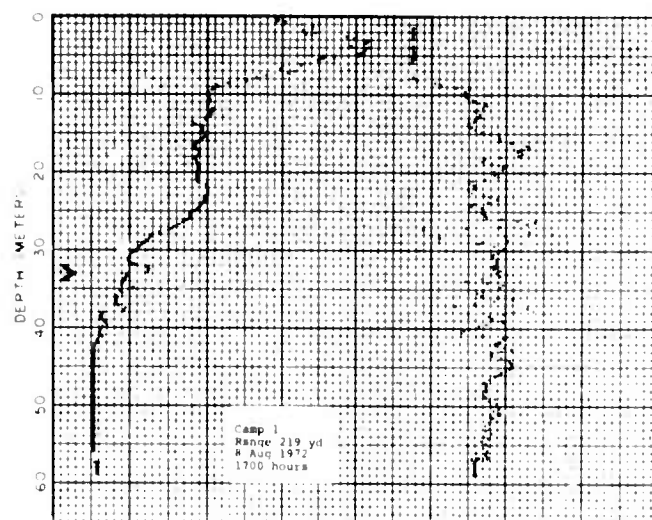
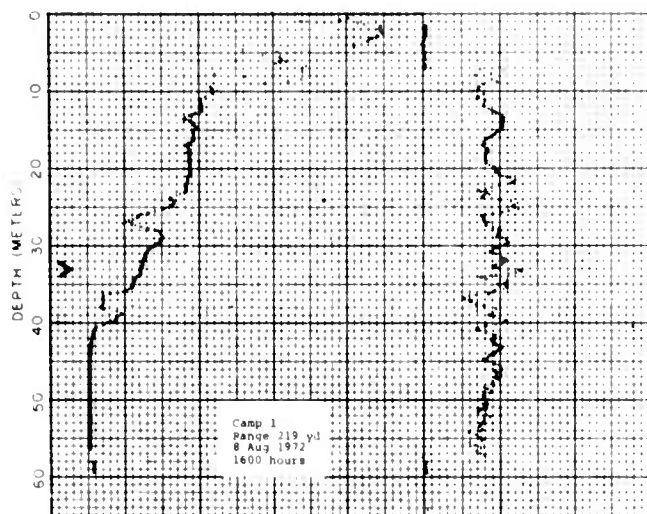
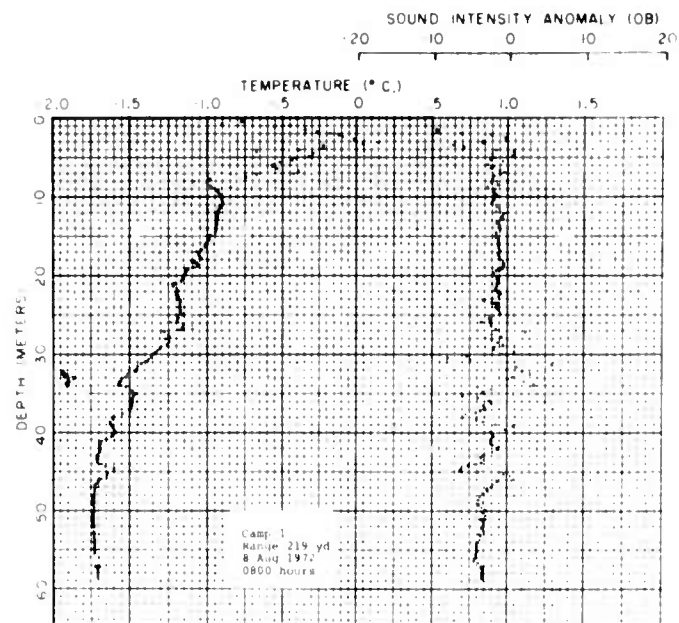
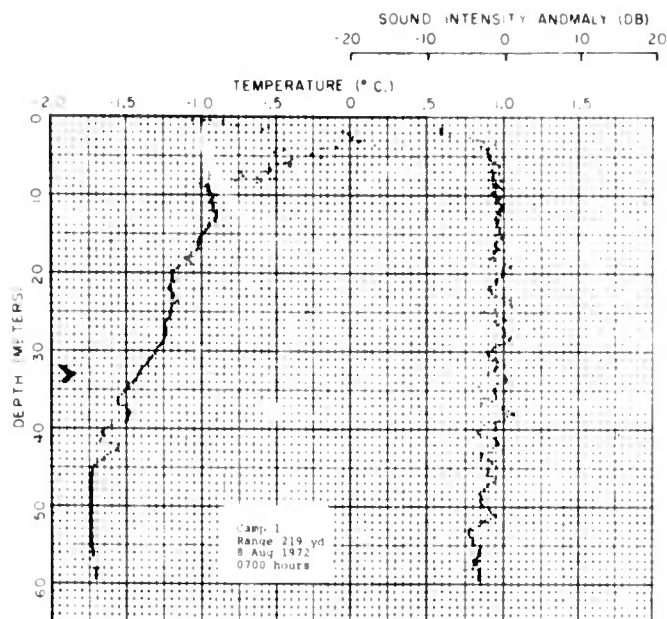
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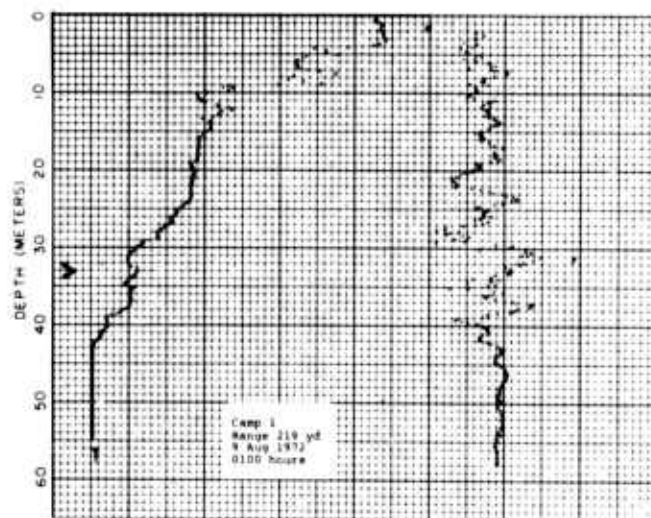
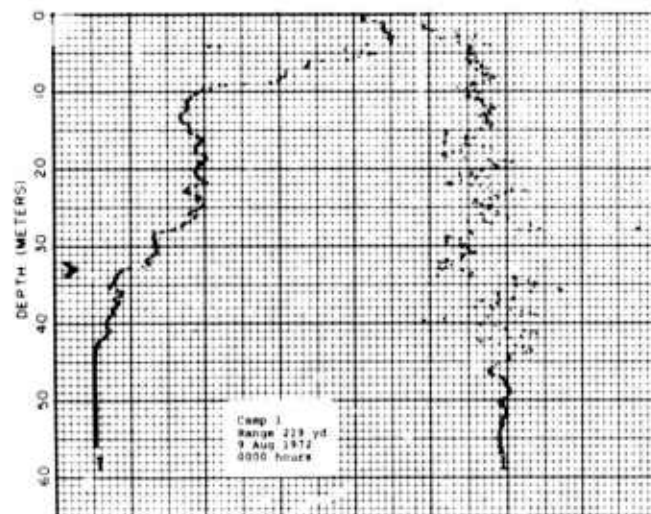
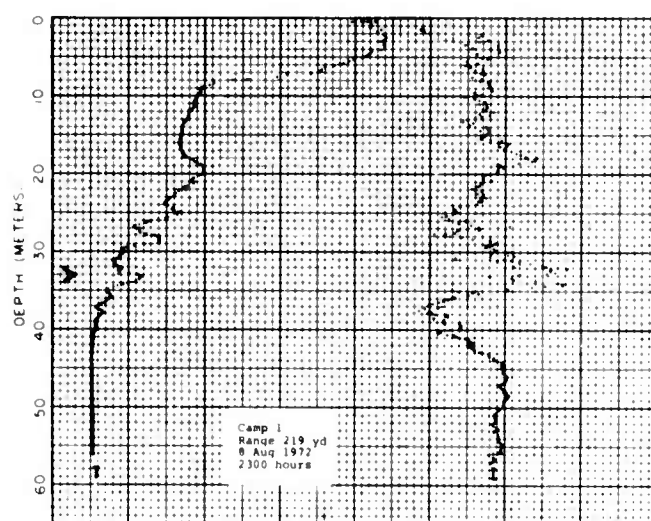
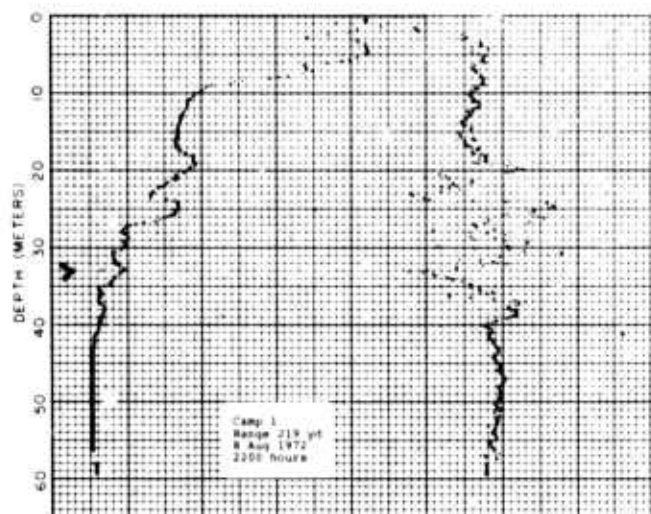
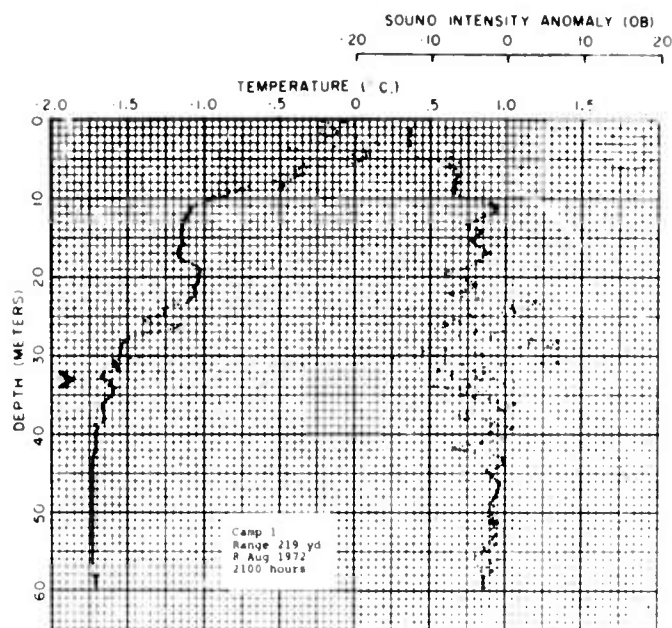
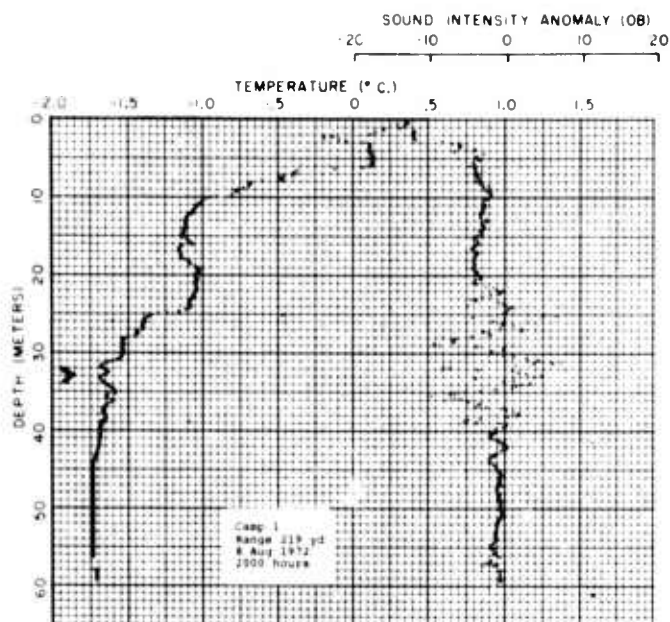
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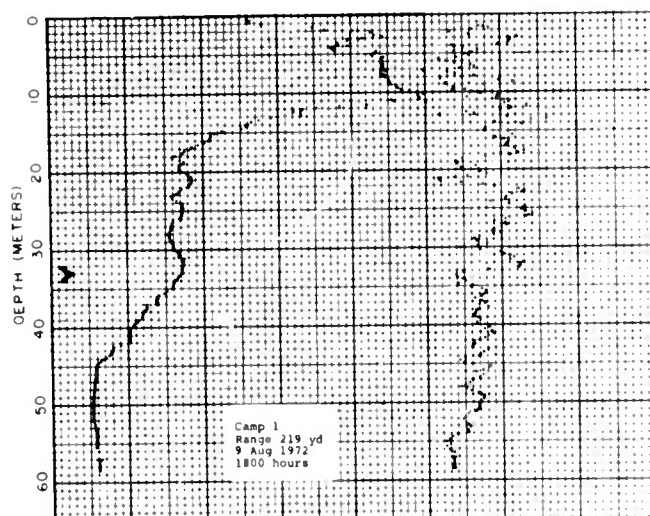
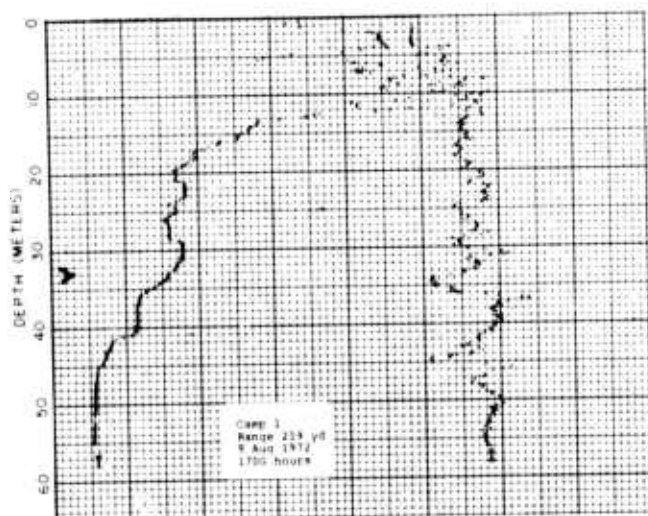
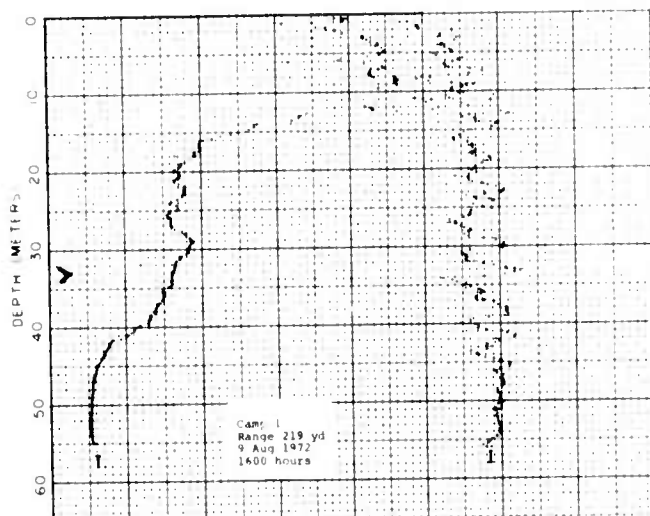
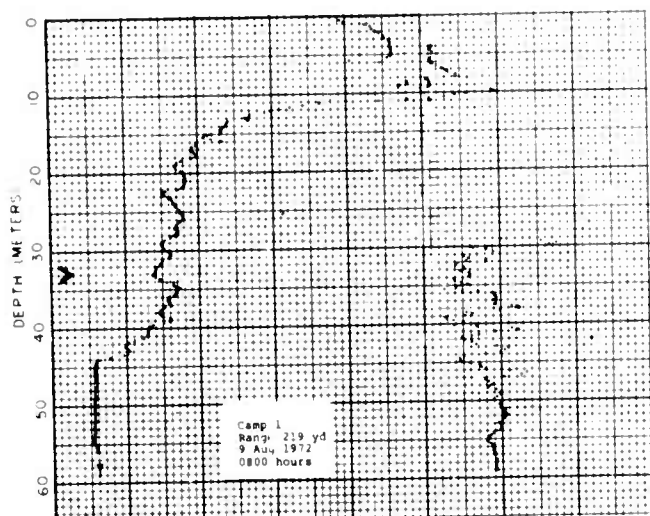
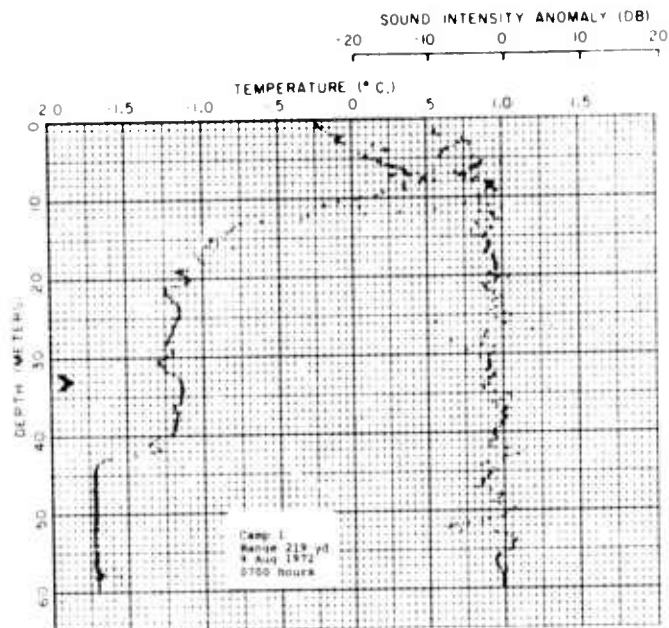
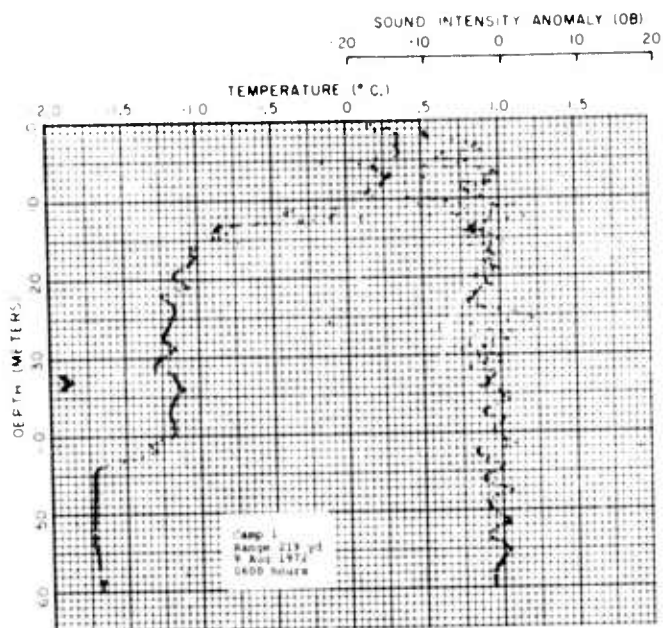
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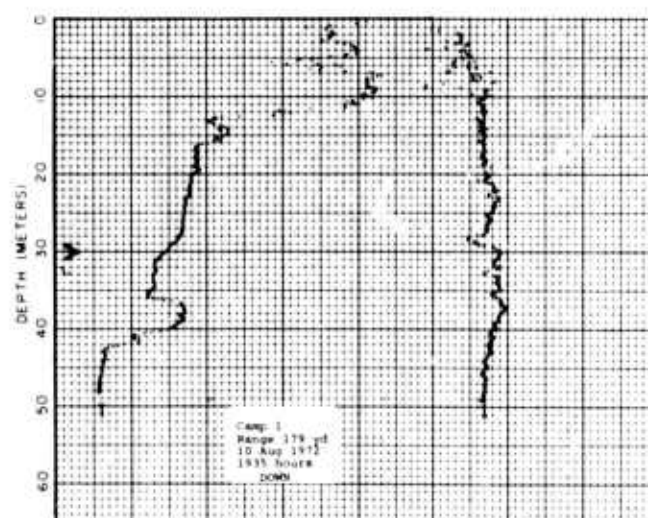
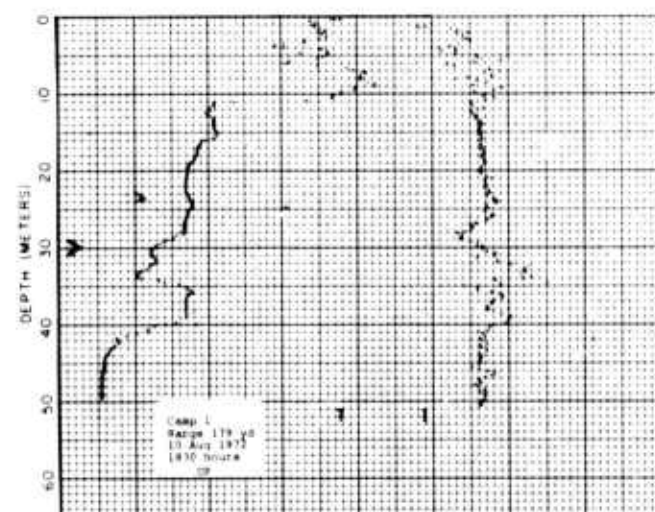
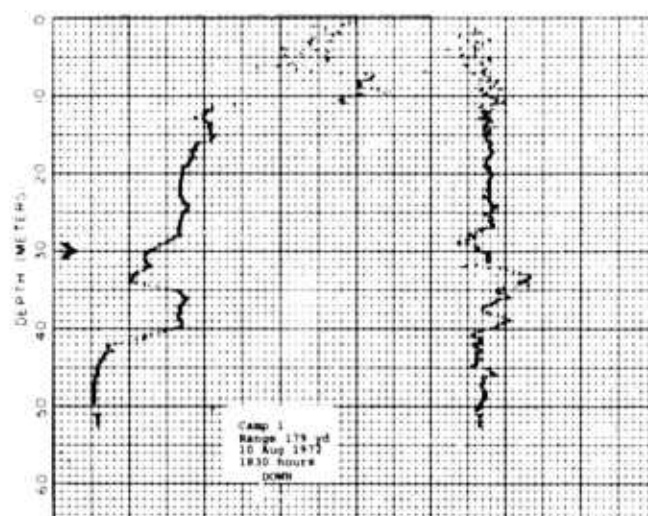
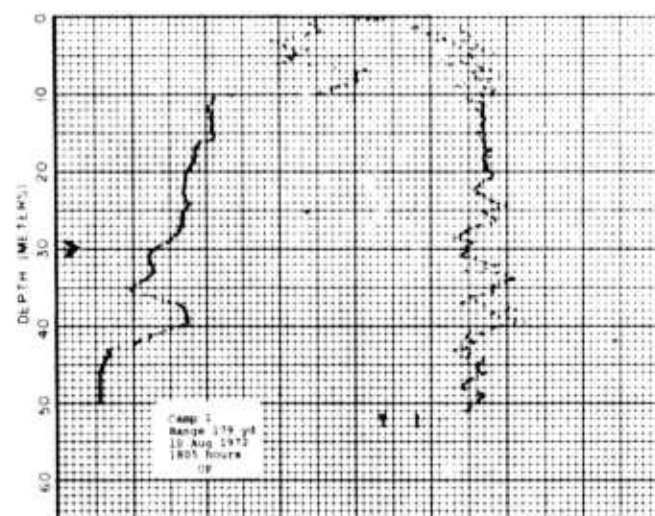
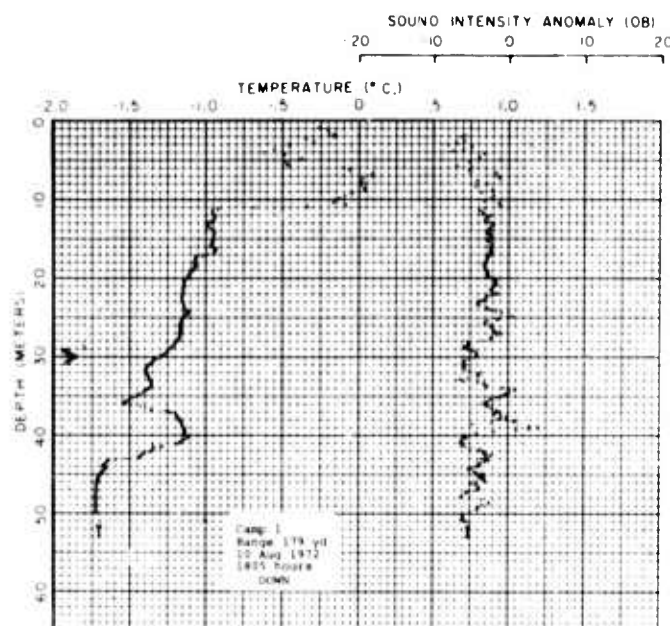
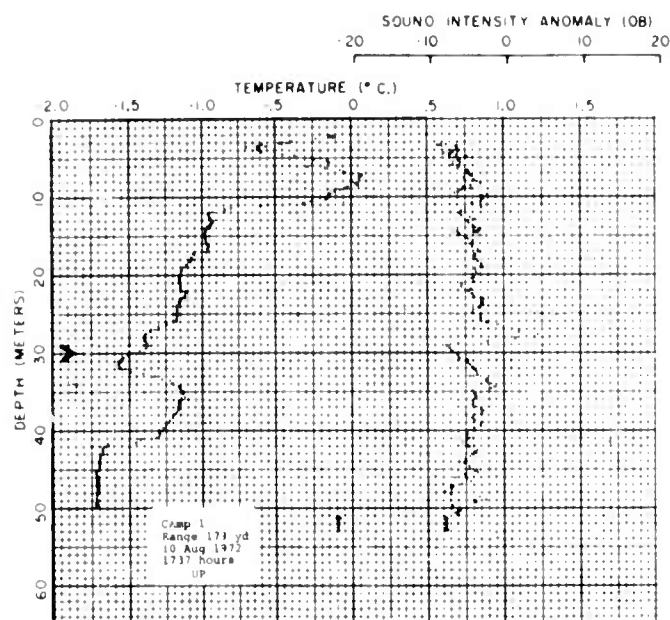
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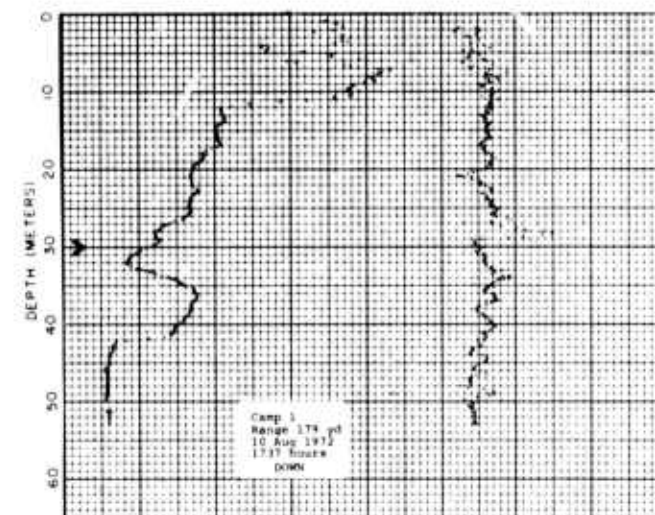
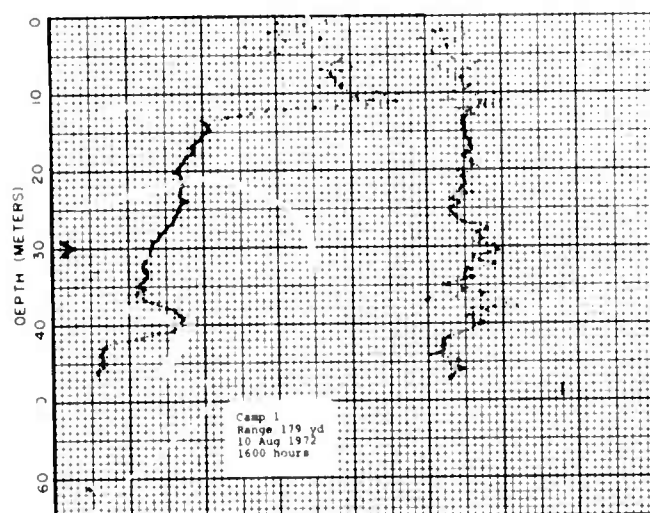
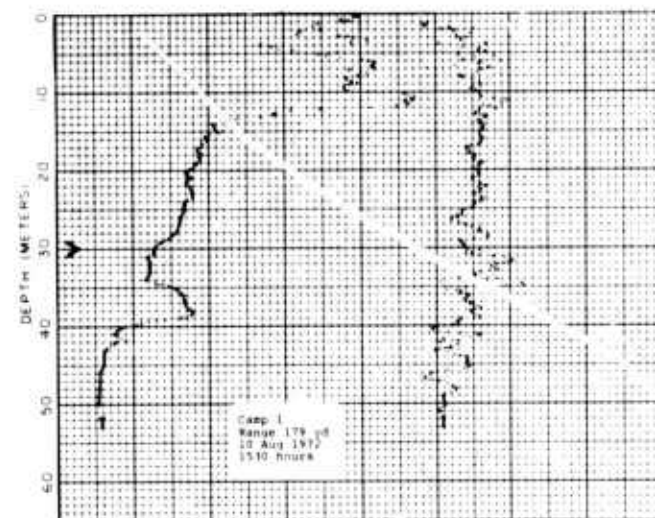
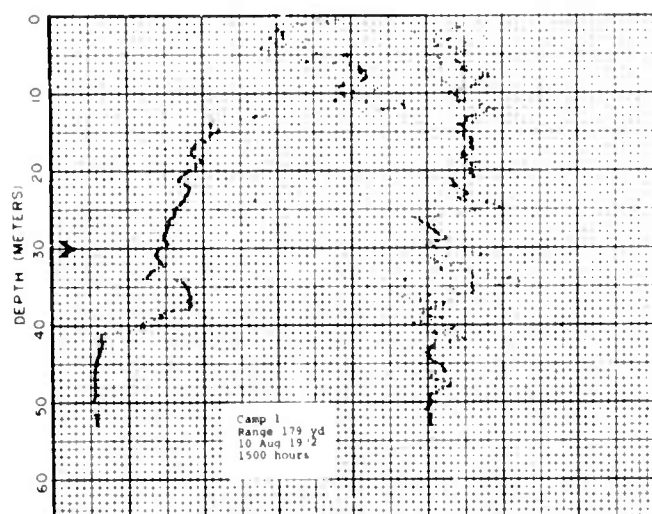
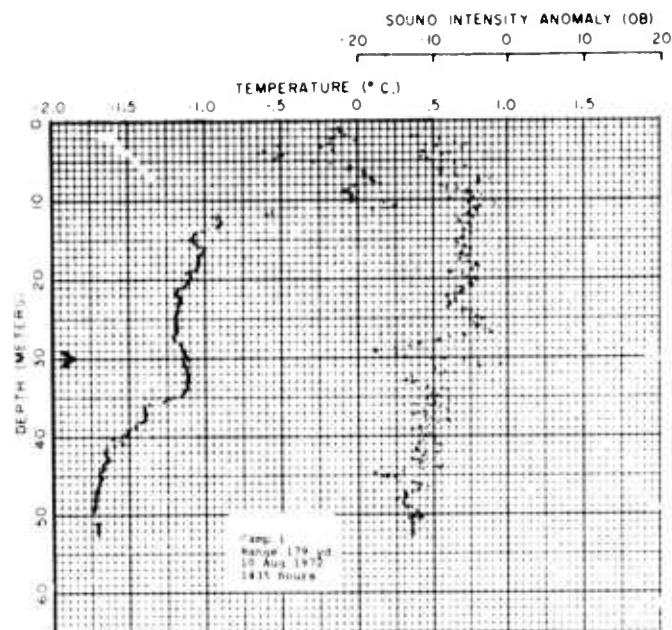
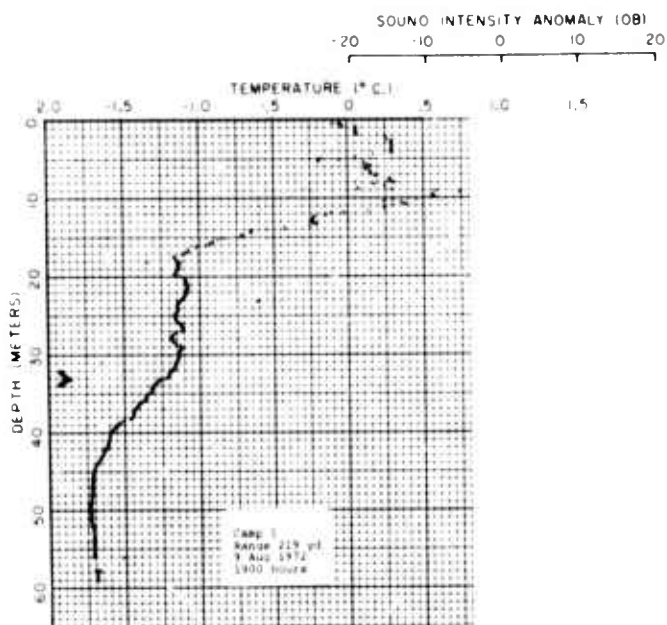
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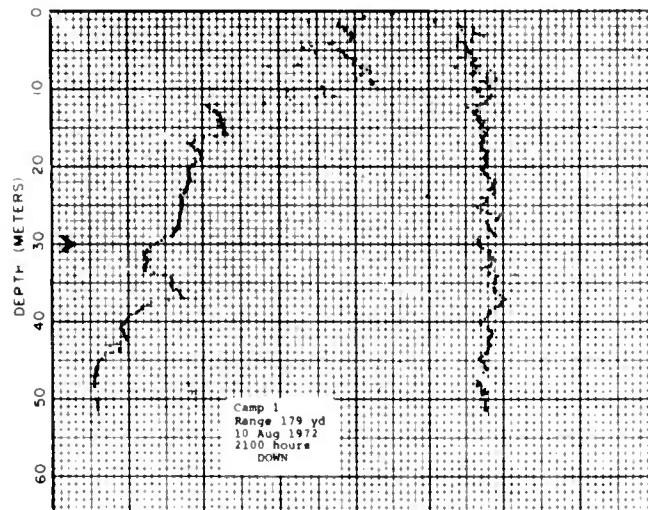
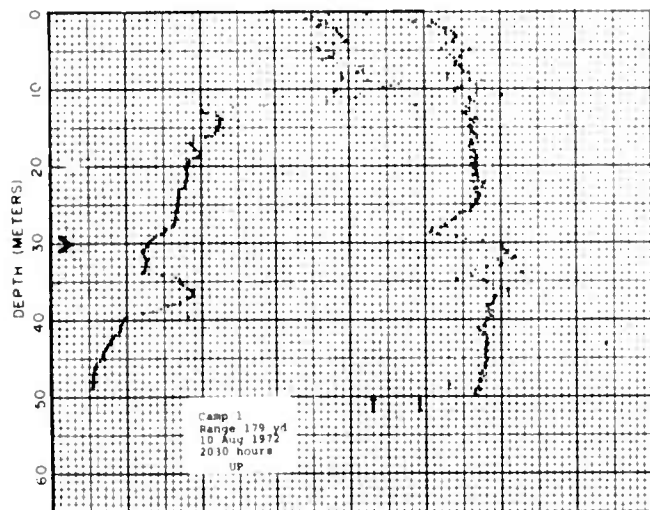
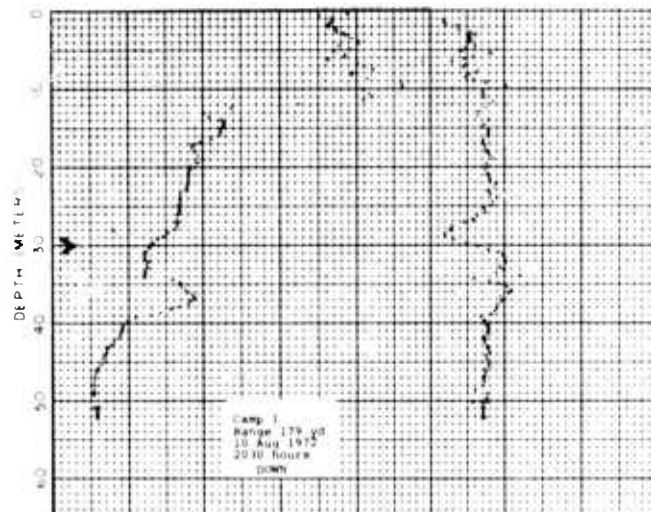
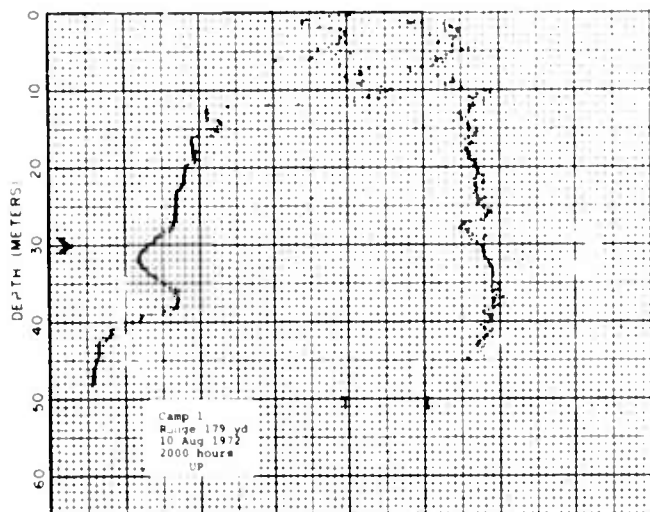
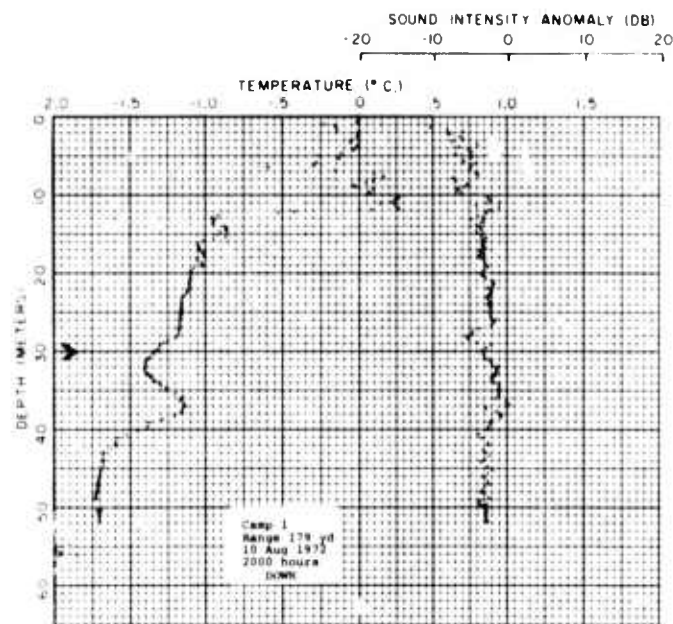
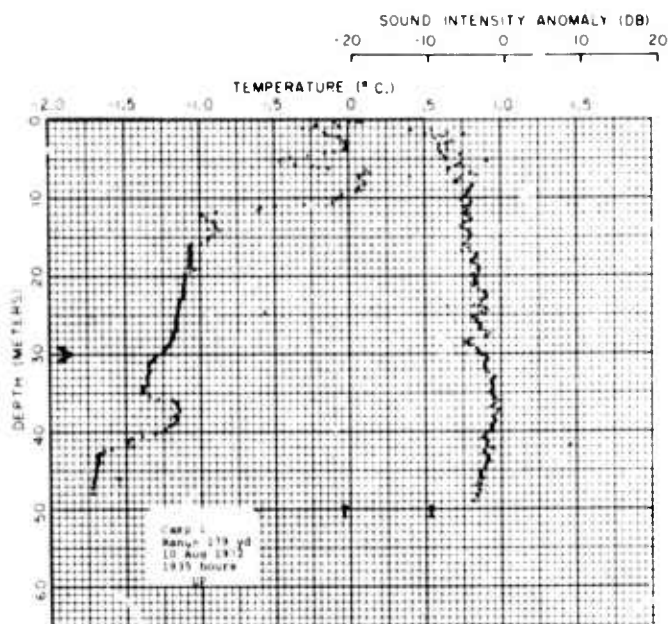
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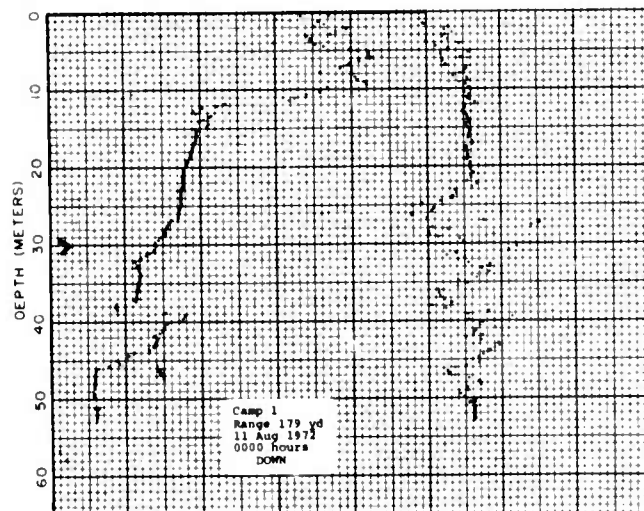
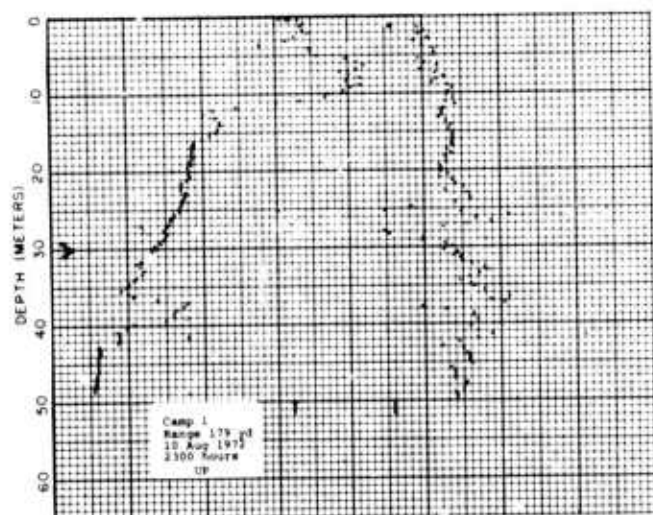
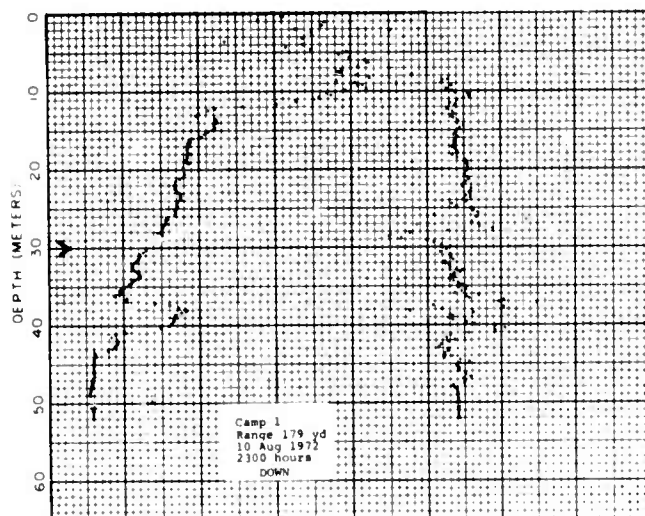
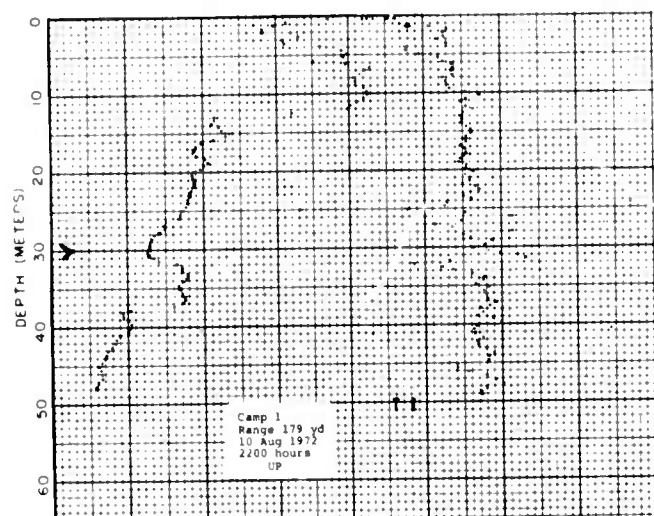
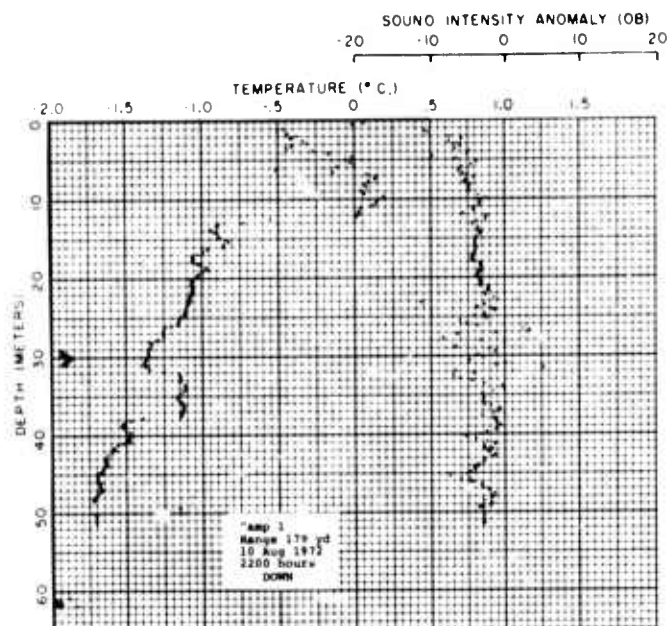
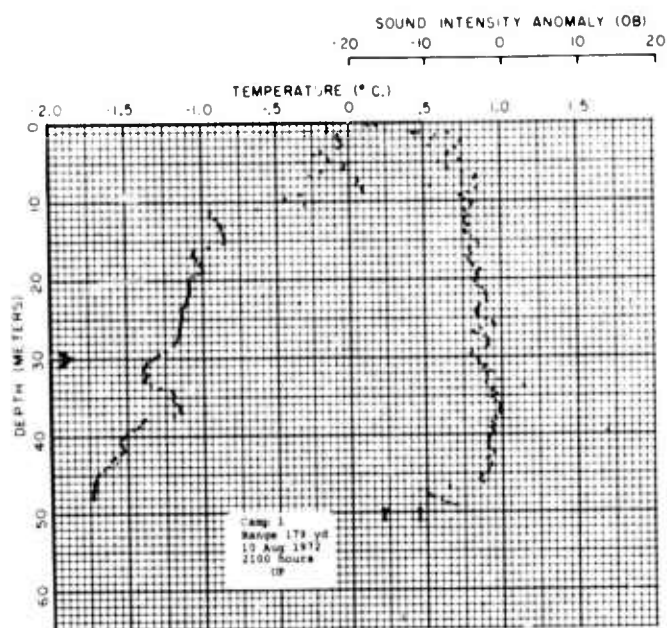
• • TRANSMITTER DEPTH



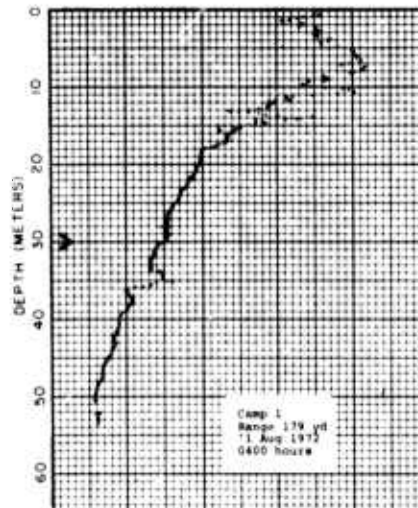
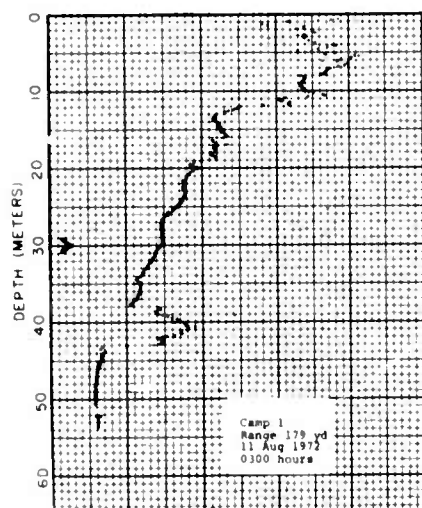
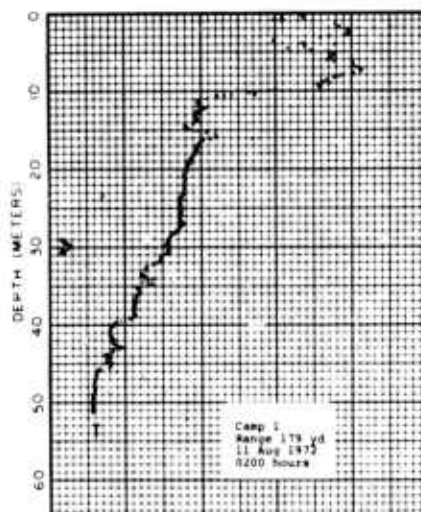
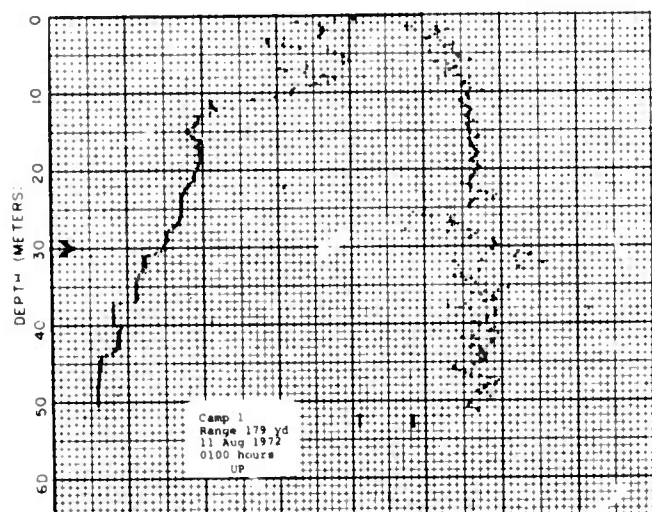
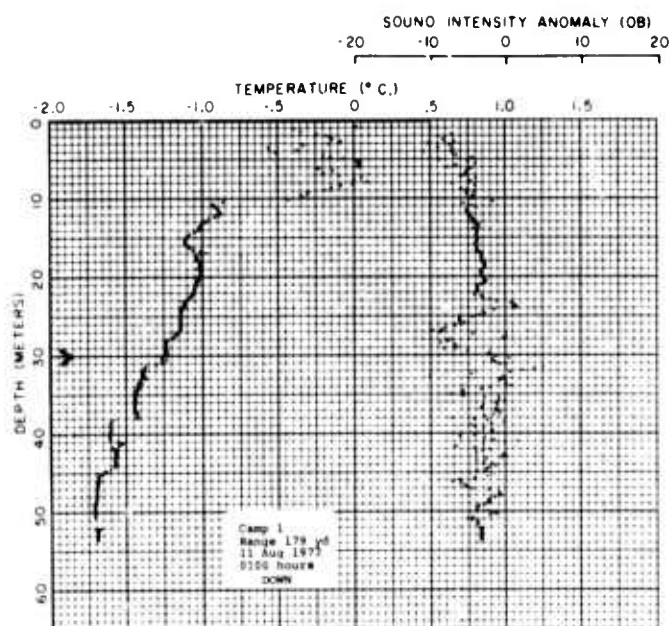
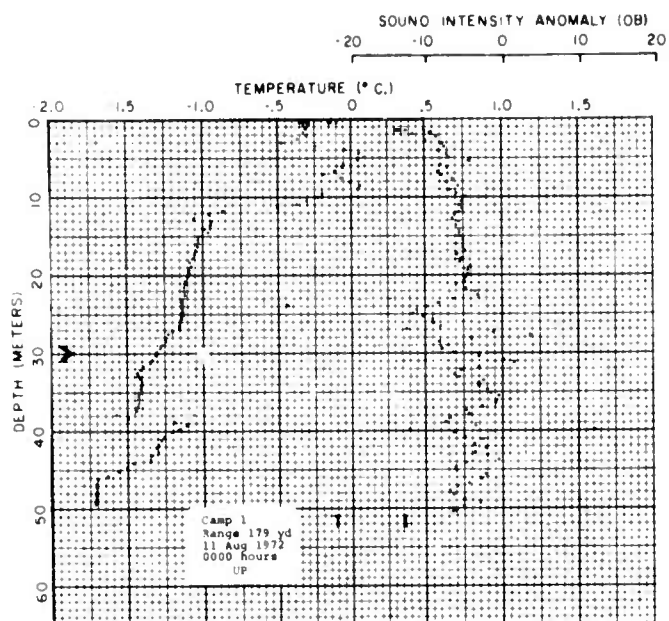
> TRANSMITTER DEPTH



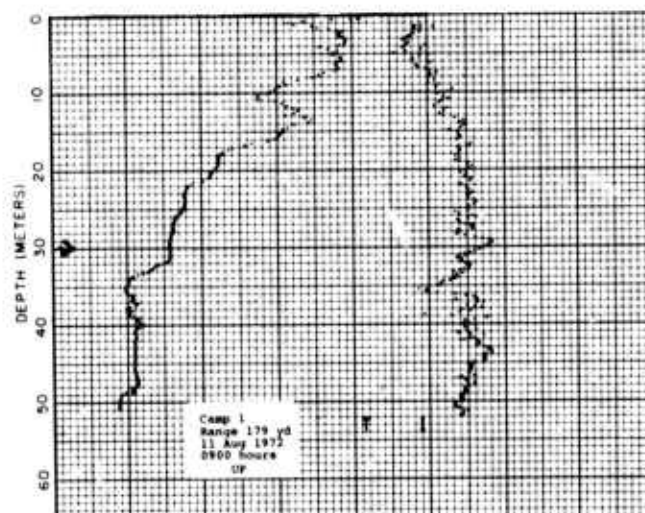
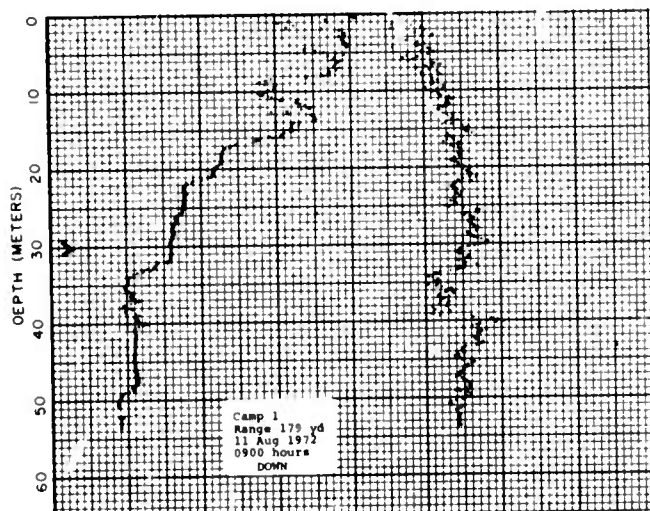
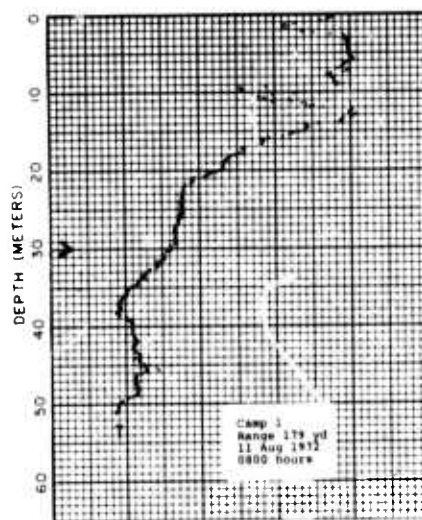
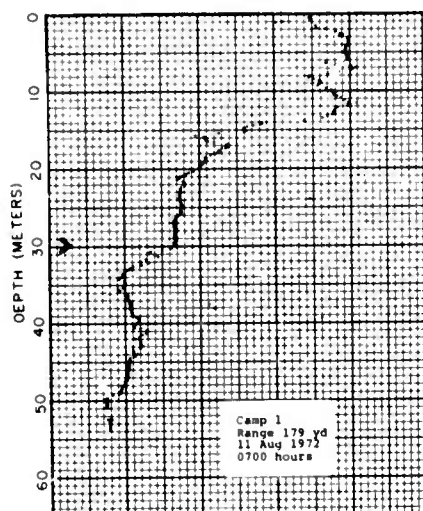
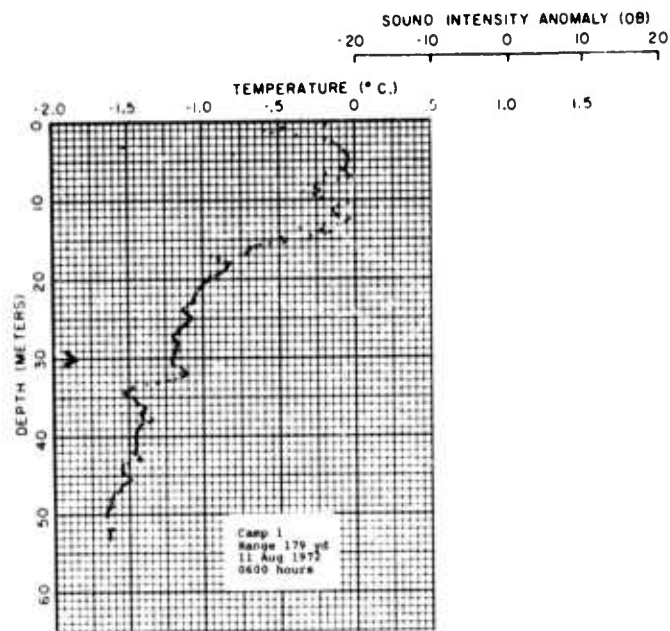
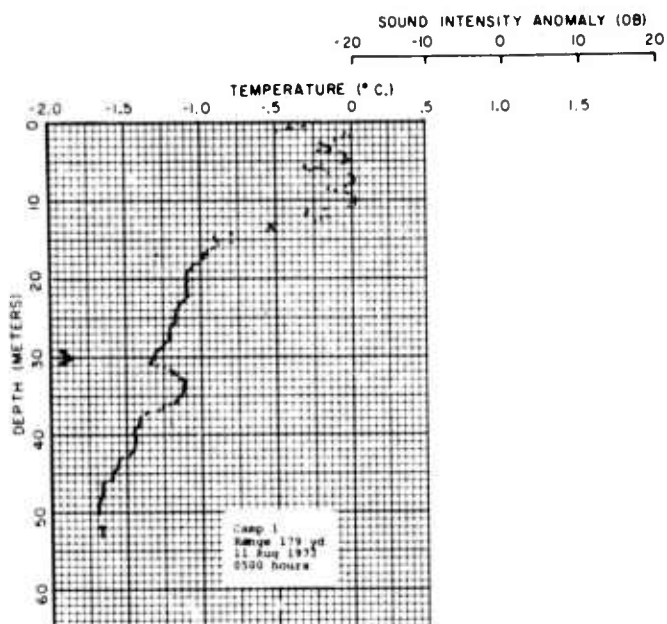
> * TRANSMITTER DEPTH



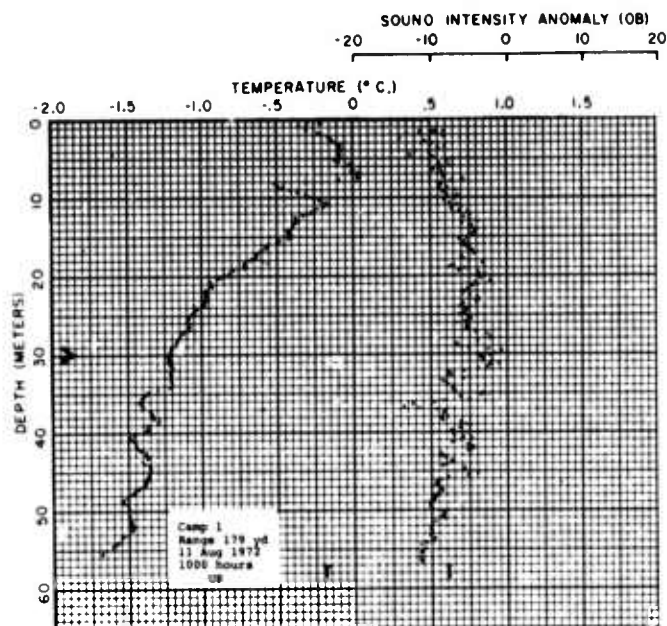
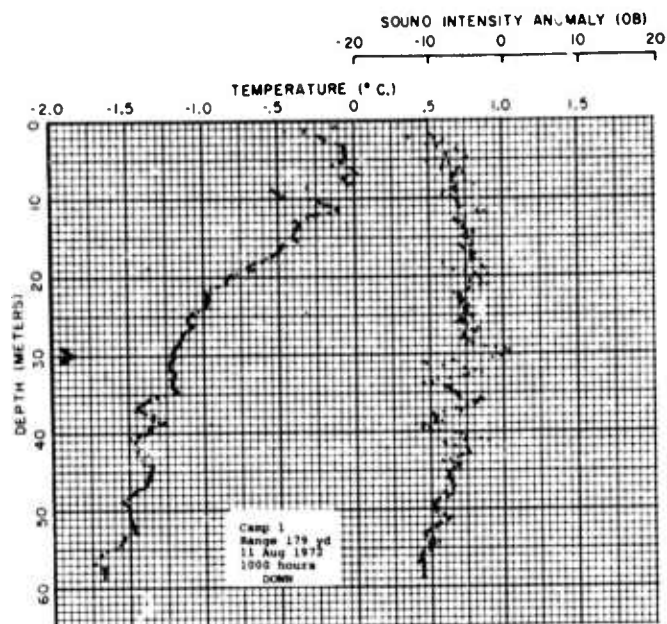
> • TRANSMITTER DEPTH

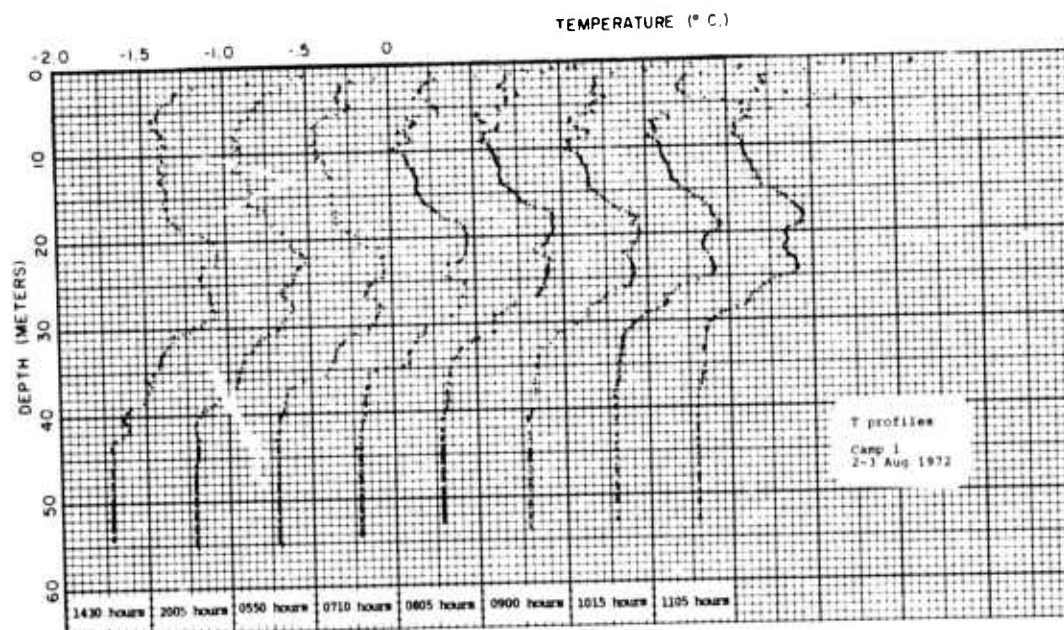
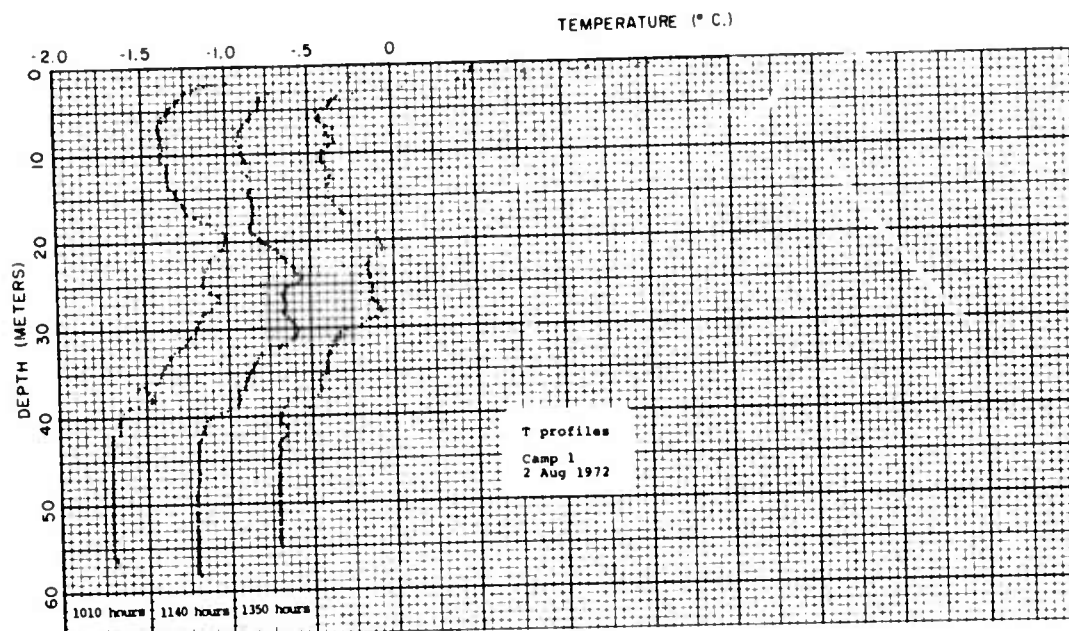


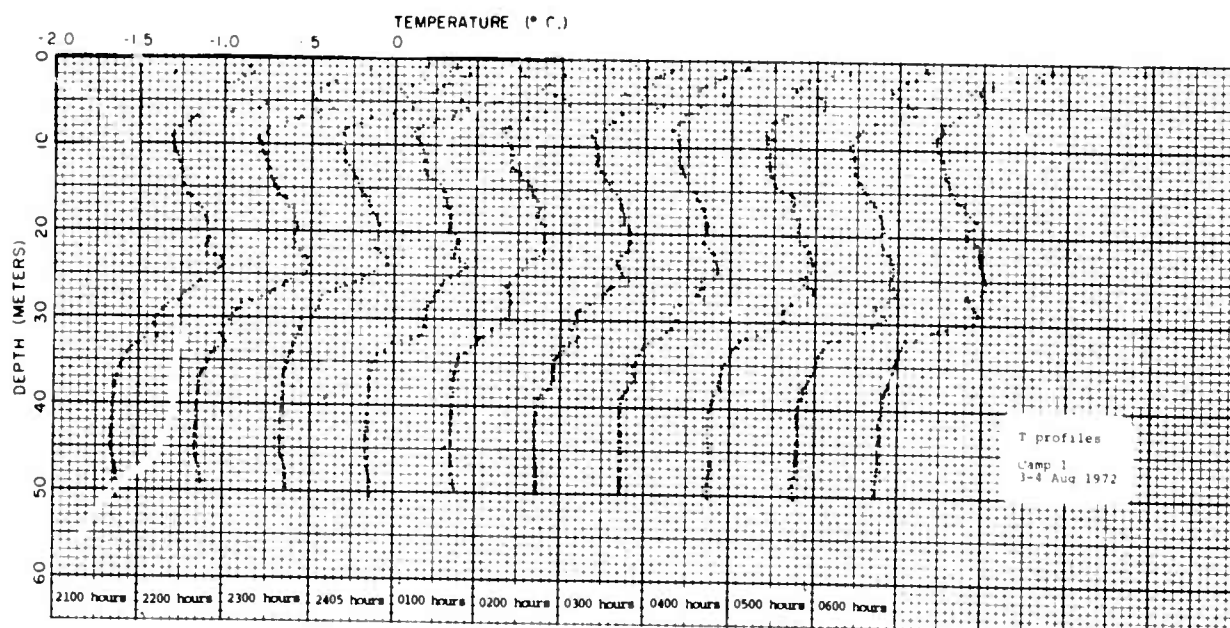
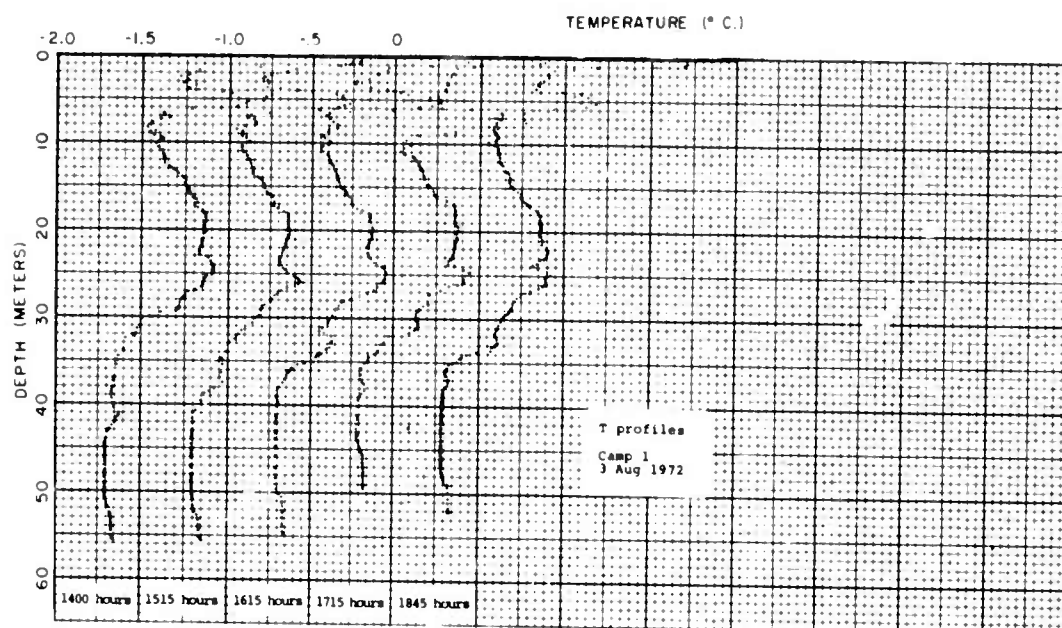
> * TRANSMITTER DEPTH



> • TRANSMITTER DEPTH





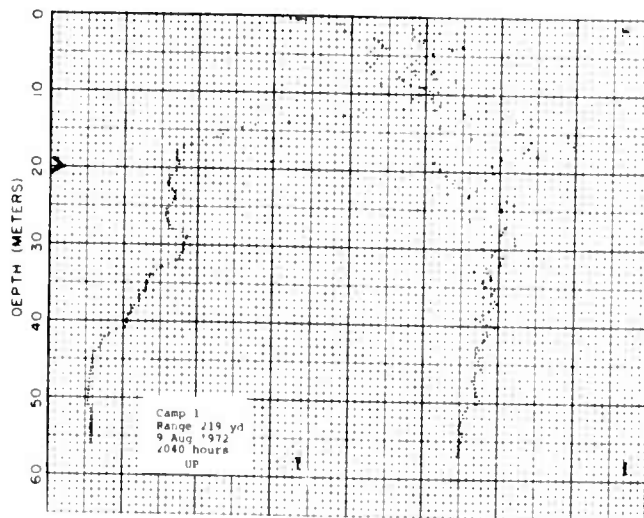
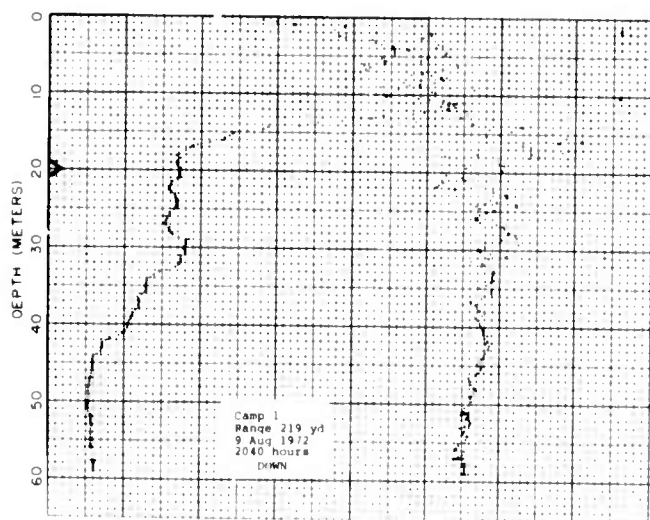
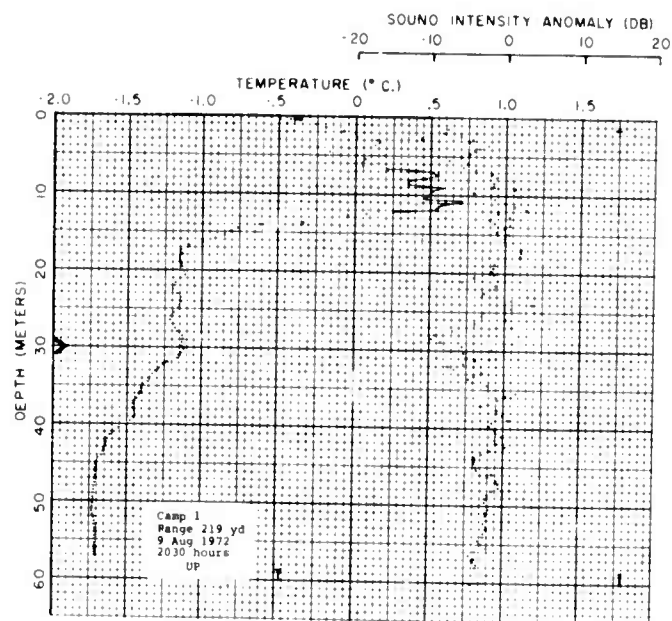
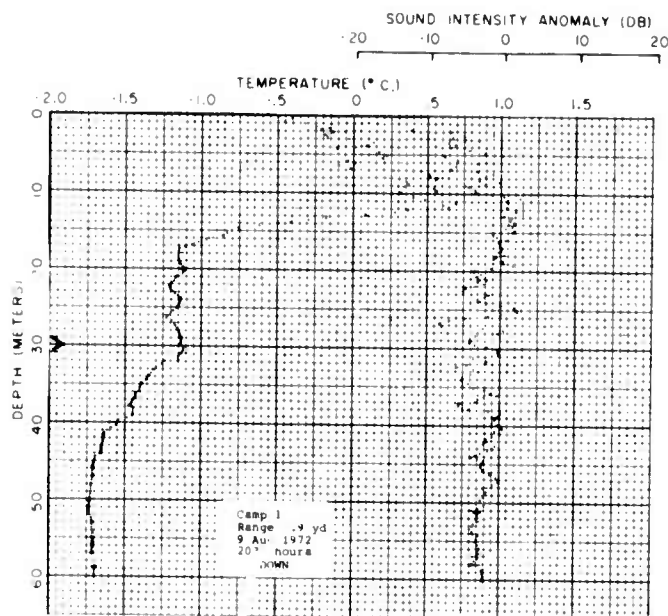
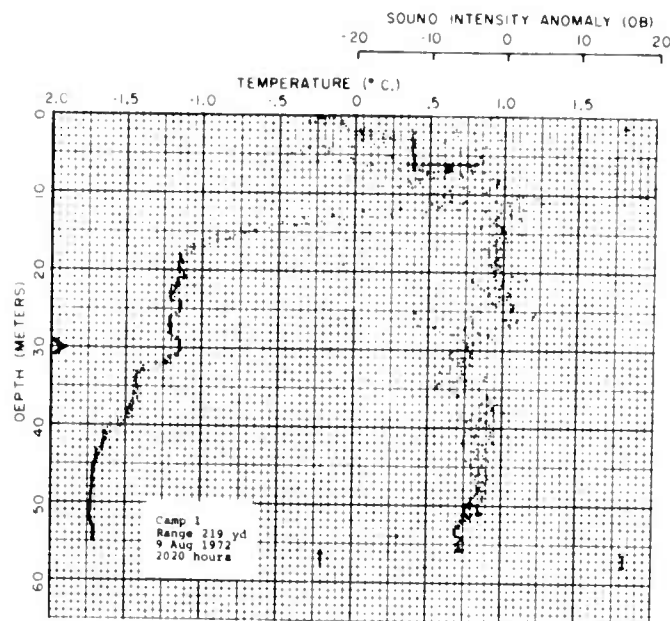


APPENDIX D

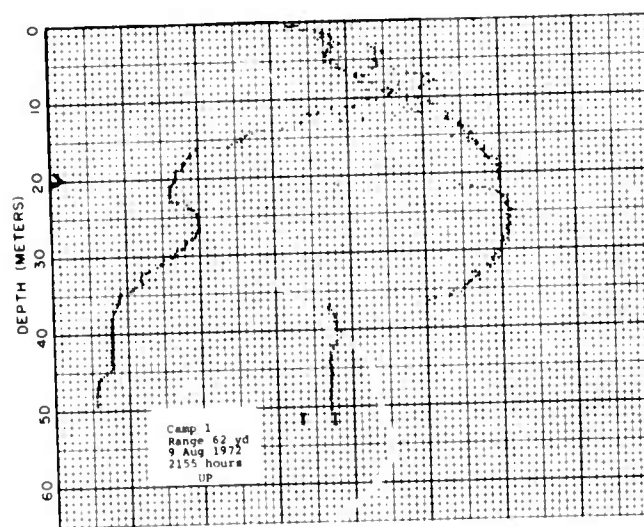
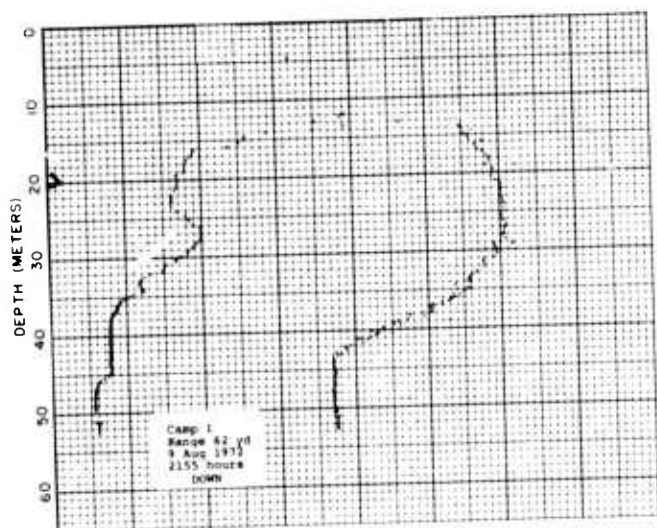
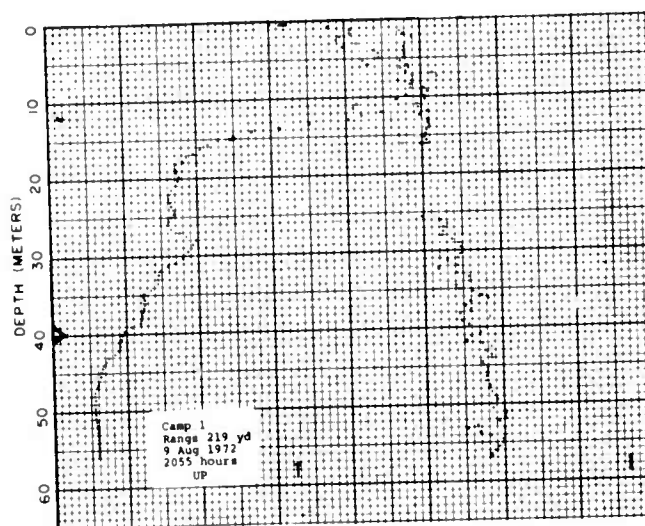
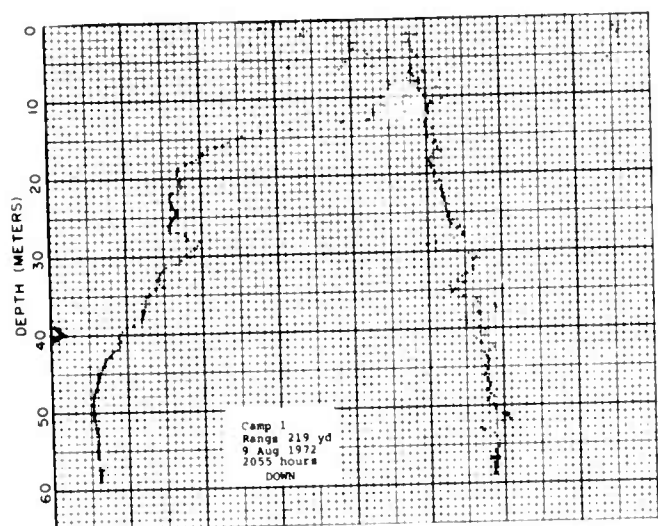
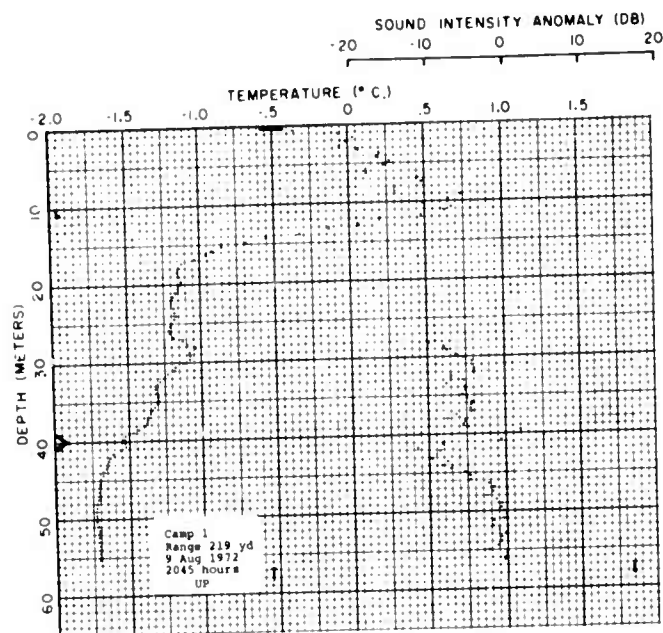
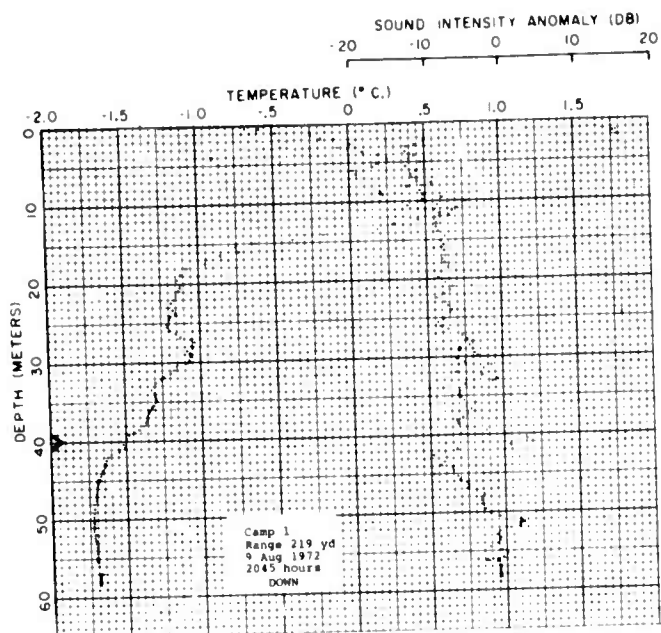
TEMPERATURE AND SOUND INTENSITY PROFILES AT CAMP 1 (at various ranges)

Several transmission measurements were made at other than the routine depths and ranges to determine acoustic anomalies for other types of thermal layers. These measurements are listed here. In some cases the intensity was measured as the probe was brought up (see "Direction").

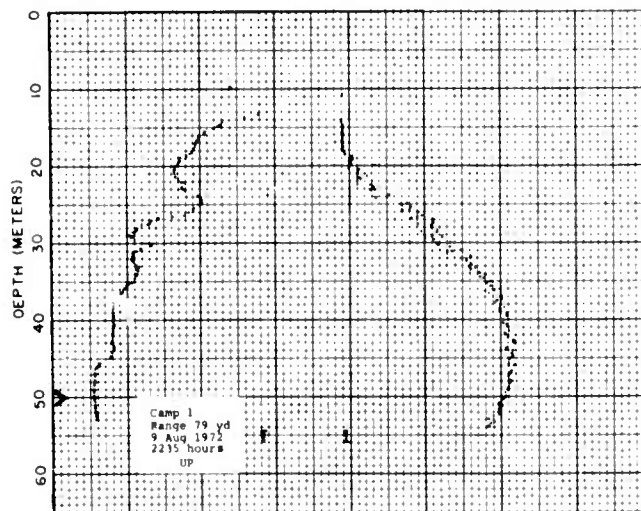
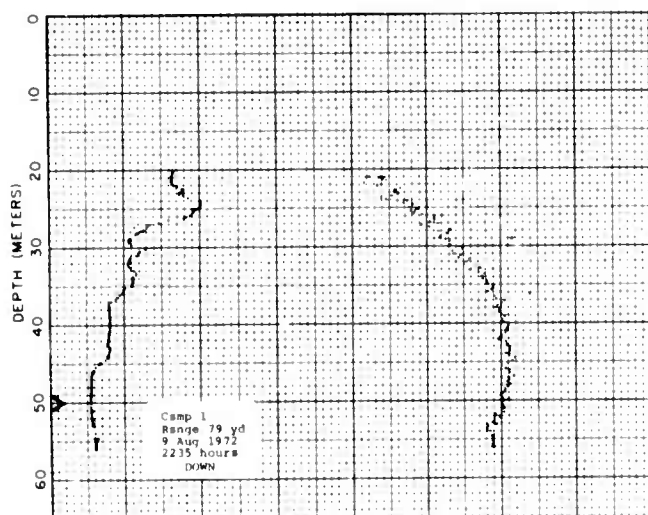
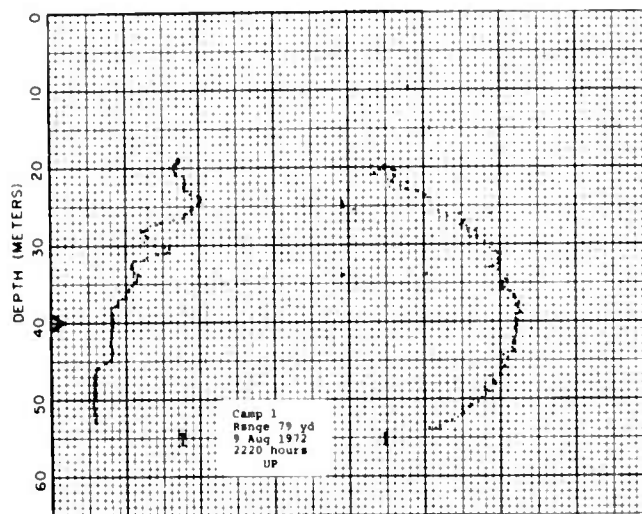
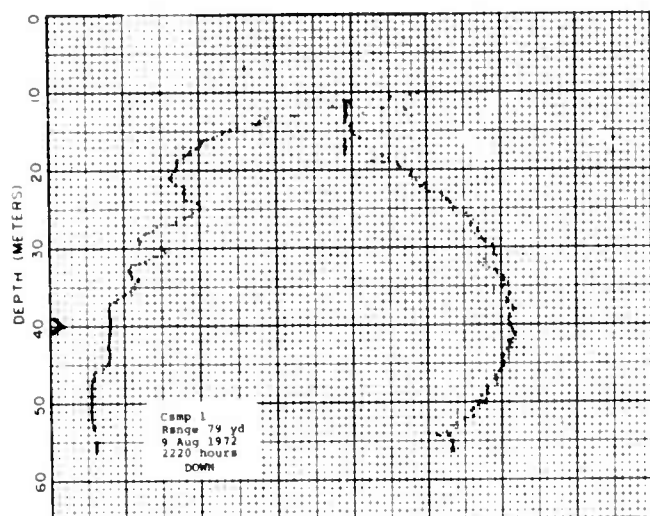
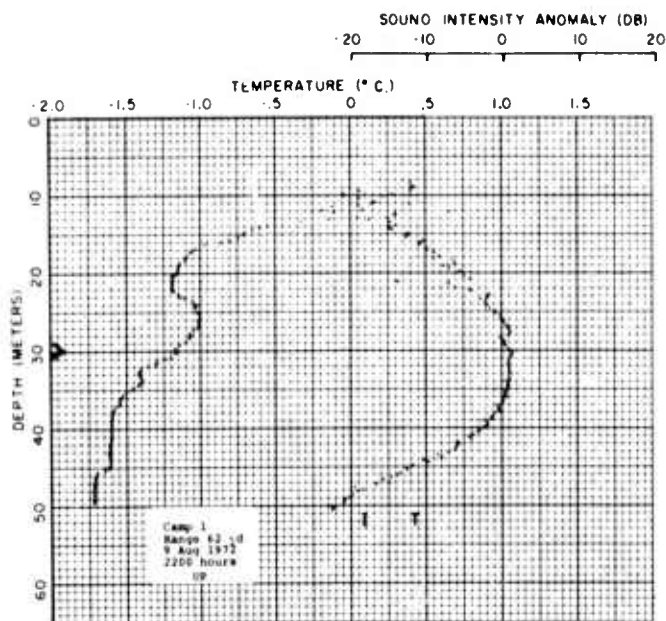
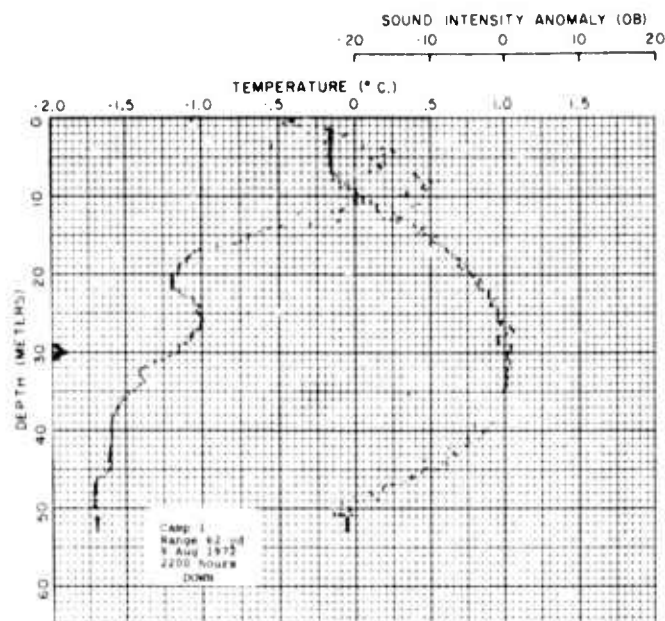
<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Range (yd)</u>	<u>Source Depth (m)</u>	<u>Direction of Probe Movement</u>
9 Aug	2020	219	30	Down
	2030	219	30	Down
	2030	219	30	Up
	2040	219	20	Down
	2040	219	20	Up
	2045	219	40	Down
	2045	219	40	Up
	2055	219	40	Down
	2055	219	40	Up
	2155	62	20	Down
	2155	62	20	Up
	2200	62	30	Down
	2200	62	30	Up
	2220	79	40	Down
	2220	79	40	Up
	2235	79	50	Down
	2235	79	50	Up
10 Aug	0005	149	20	Down
	0005	149	20	Down
	0010	149	20	Down
	0010	149	20	Up
	0020	149	40	Down
	0055	149	50	Down
	0055	149	50	Up
	0135	397	50	Down
	0135	397	50	Up
	0140	397	40	Down
	0140	397	40	Up
	0145	397	30	Down
	0150	397	20	Down
	0150	397	20	Up



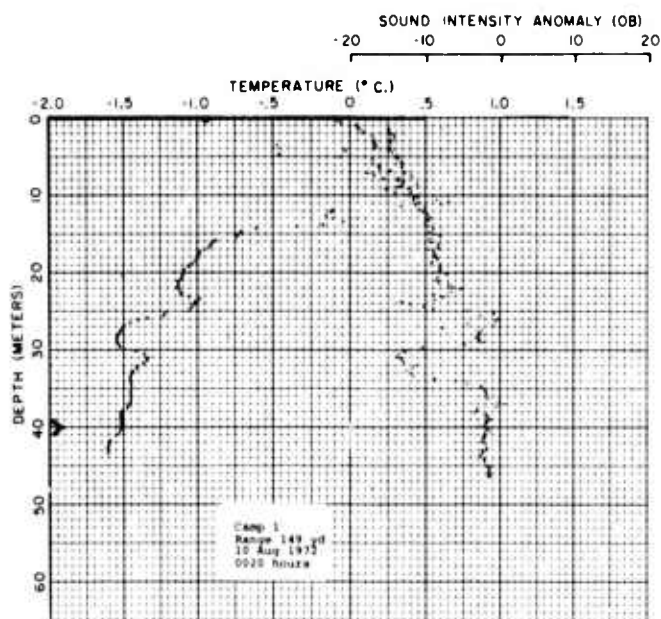
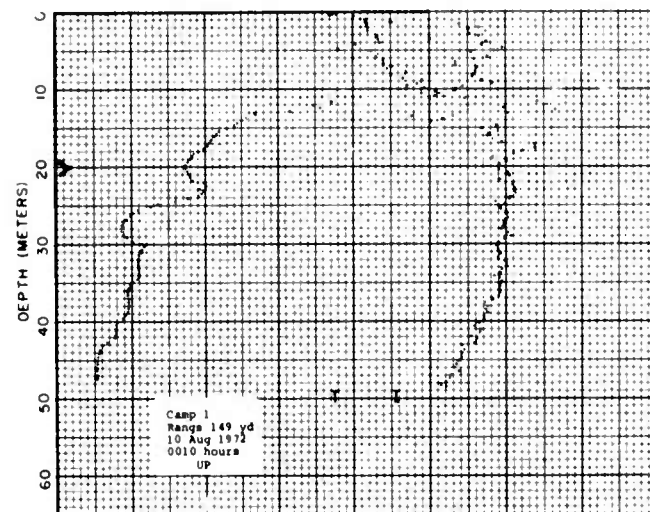
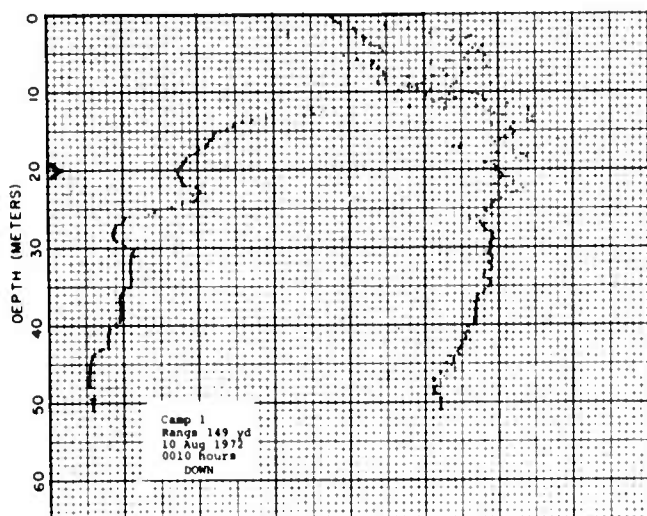
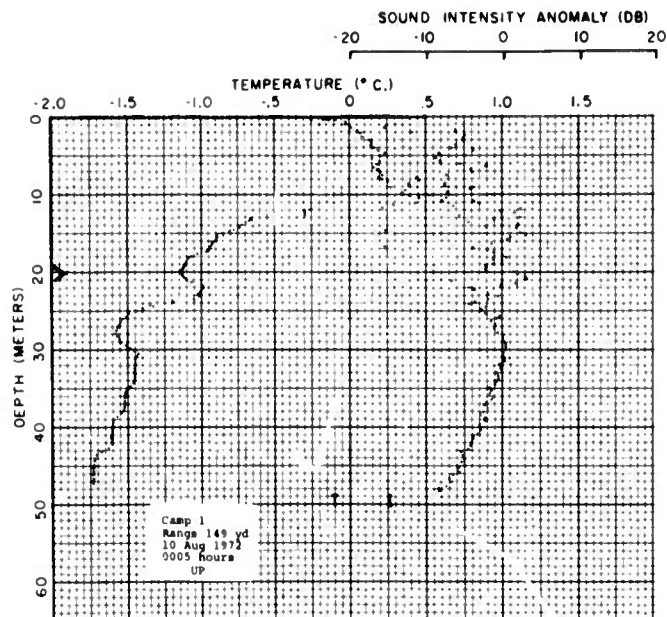
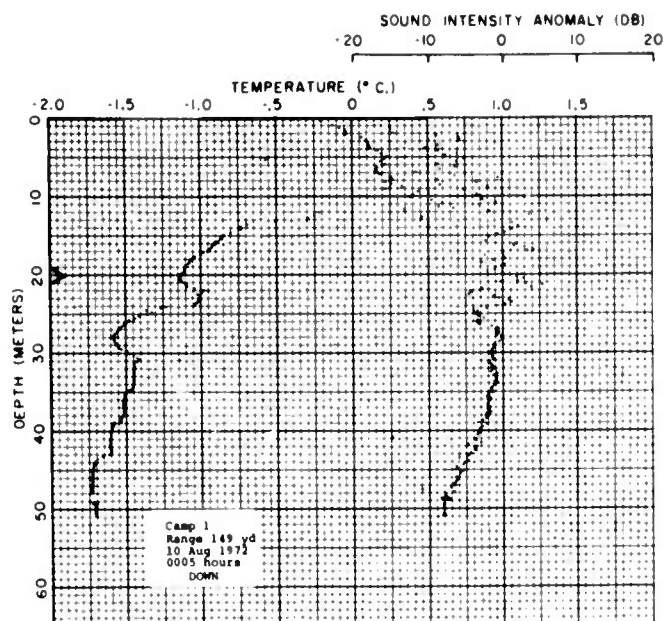
> * TRANSMITTER DEPTH

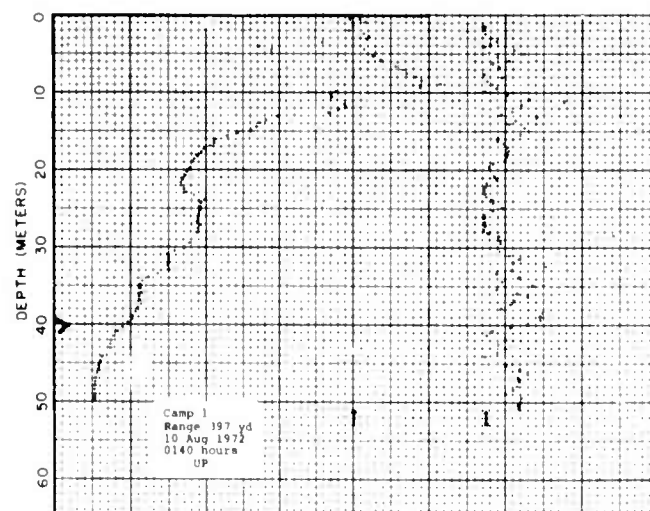
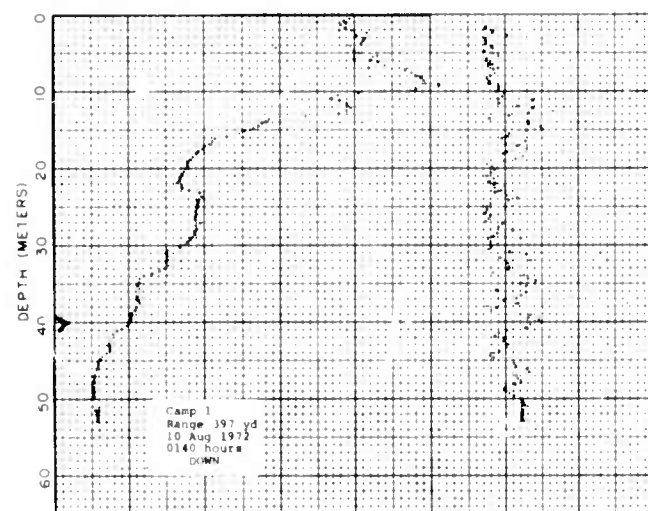
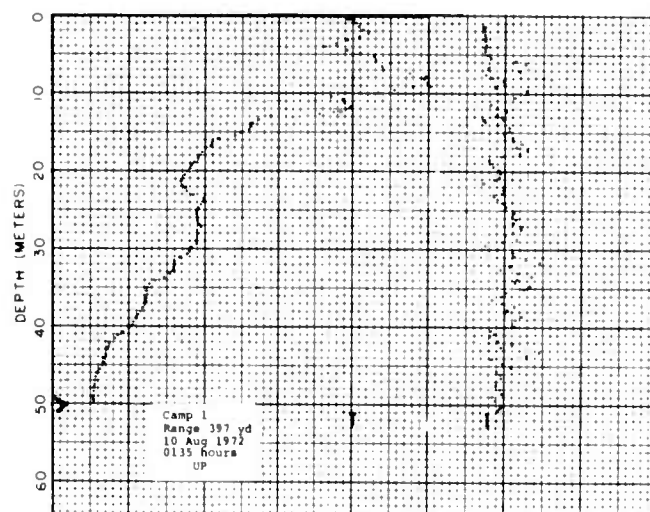
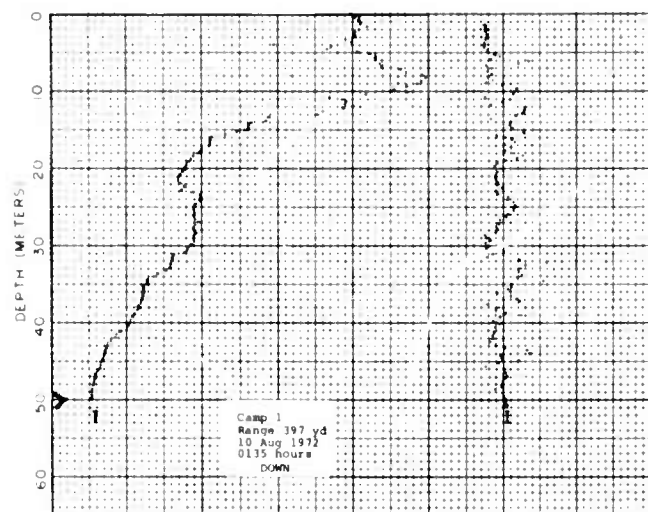
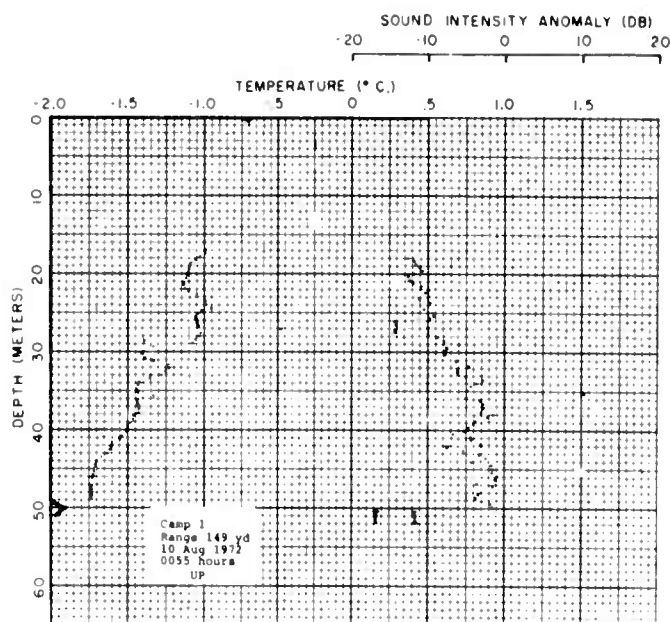
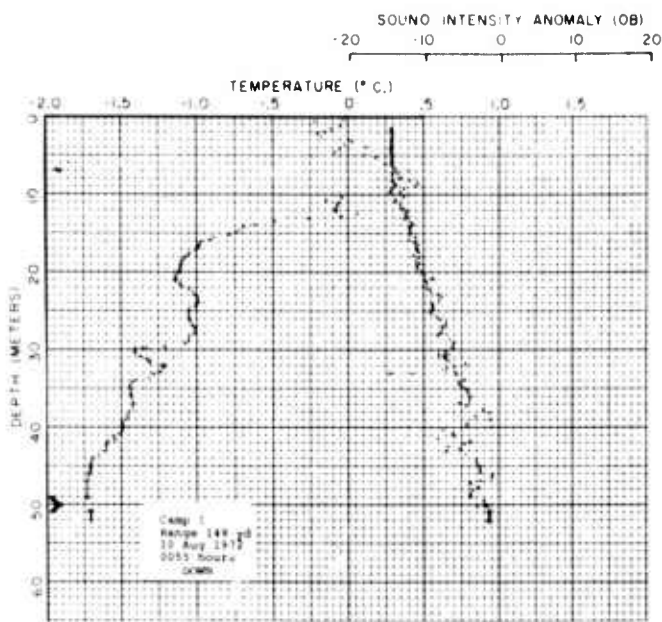


> • TRANSMITTER DEPTH

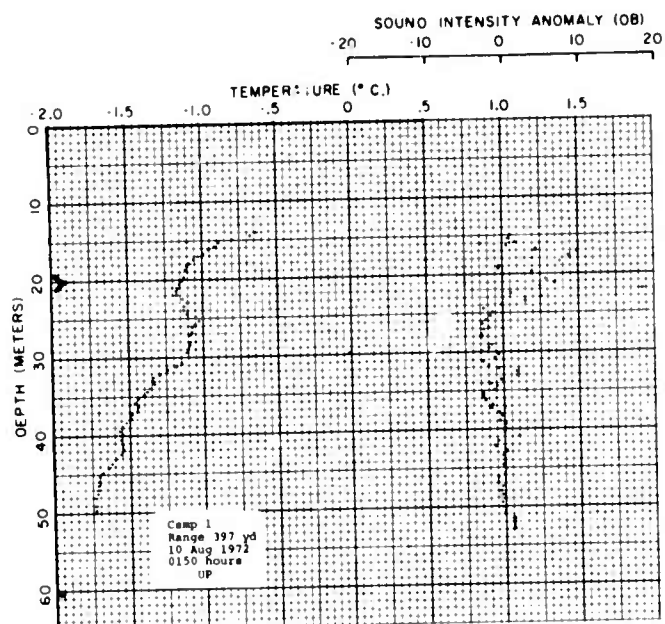
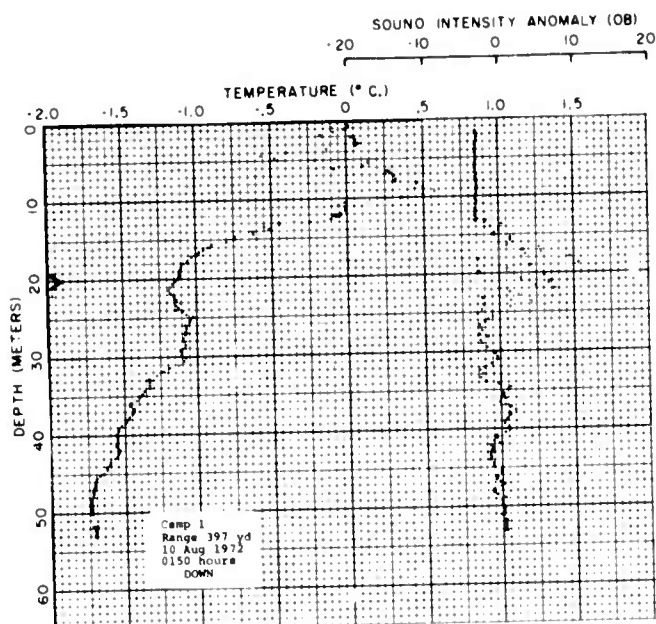
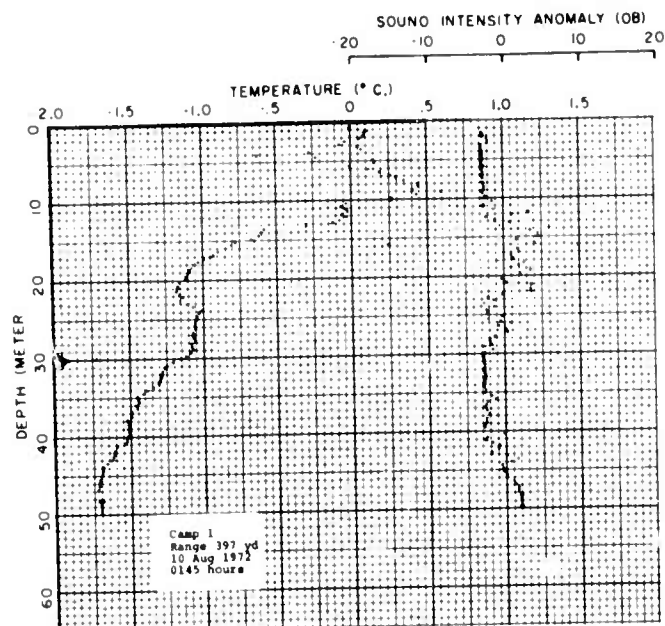


> * TRANSMITTER DEPTH





→ TRANSMITTER DEPTH



APPENDIX E

TEMPERATURE PROFILES AT CAMPS 3 AND 4 AND FROM ICEBREAKER

The temperature profiling equipment at Camps 3 and 4 was operated hourly except when breakdown or shortages of equipment occurred.

A series of hourly temperature profiles was taken at Camp 3 for the following periods.

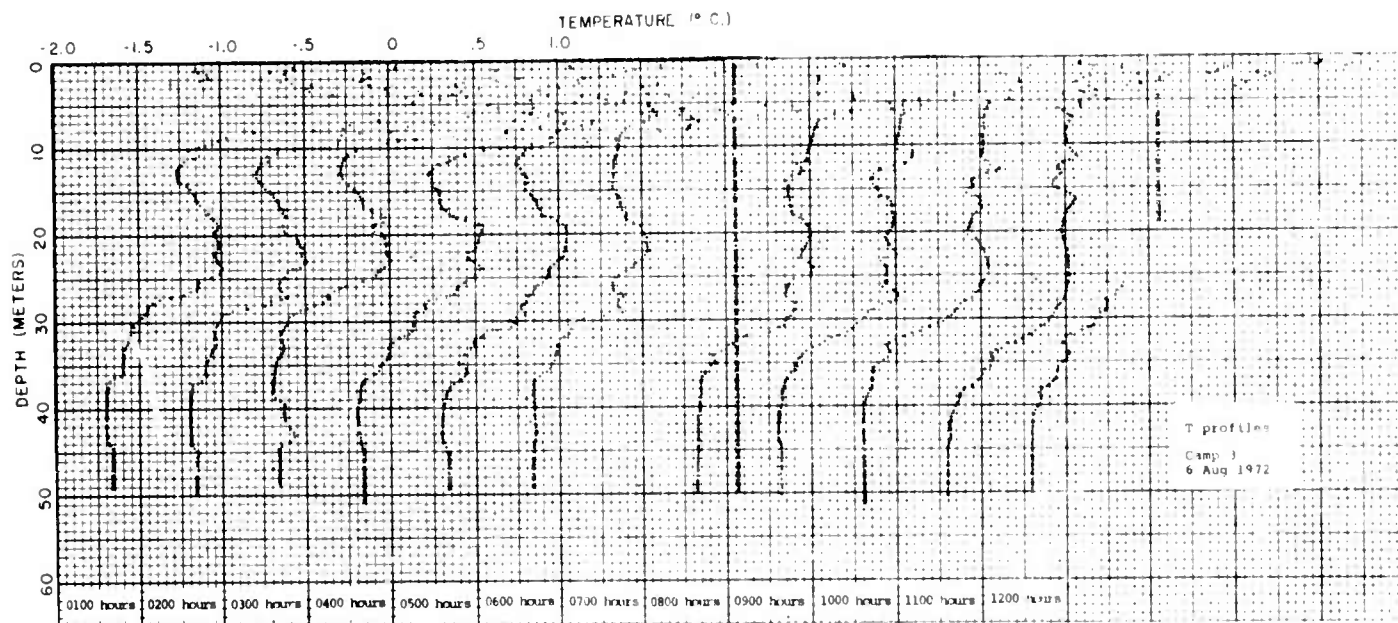
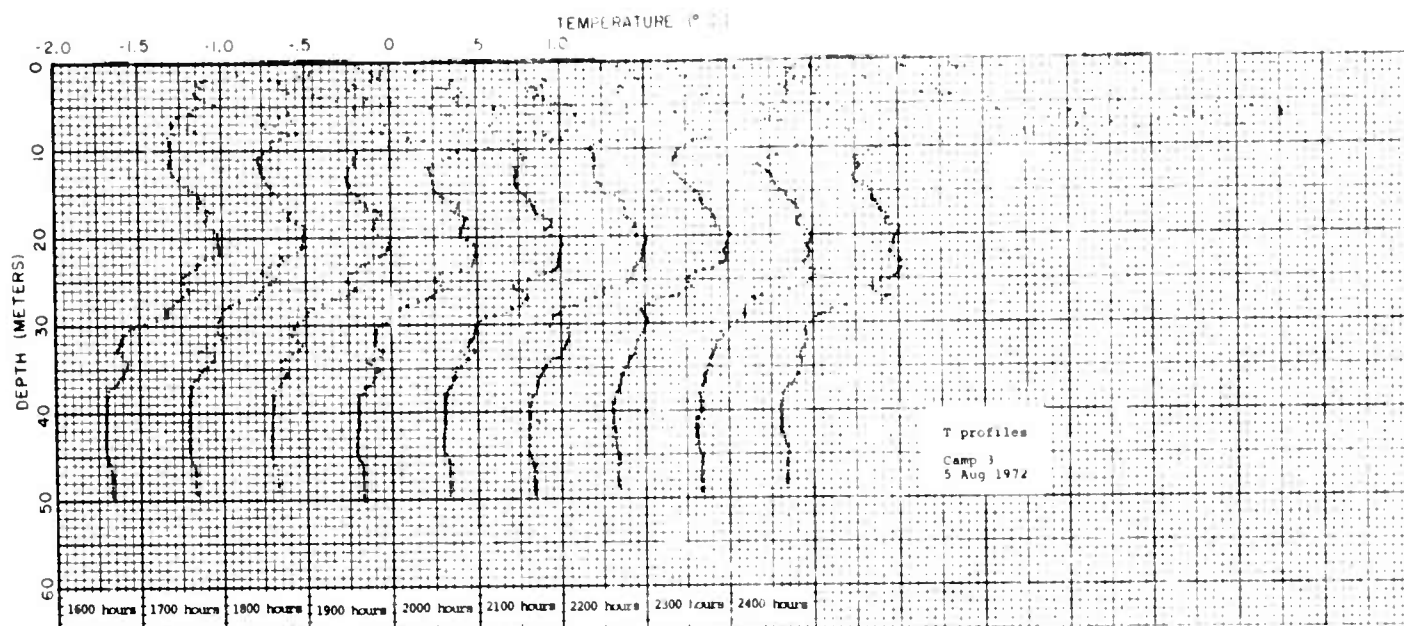
<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>
5 Aug	1600-2400
6 Aug	0100-1200 1300-2400
7 Aug	0100-1000
8 Aug	0000-0800

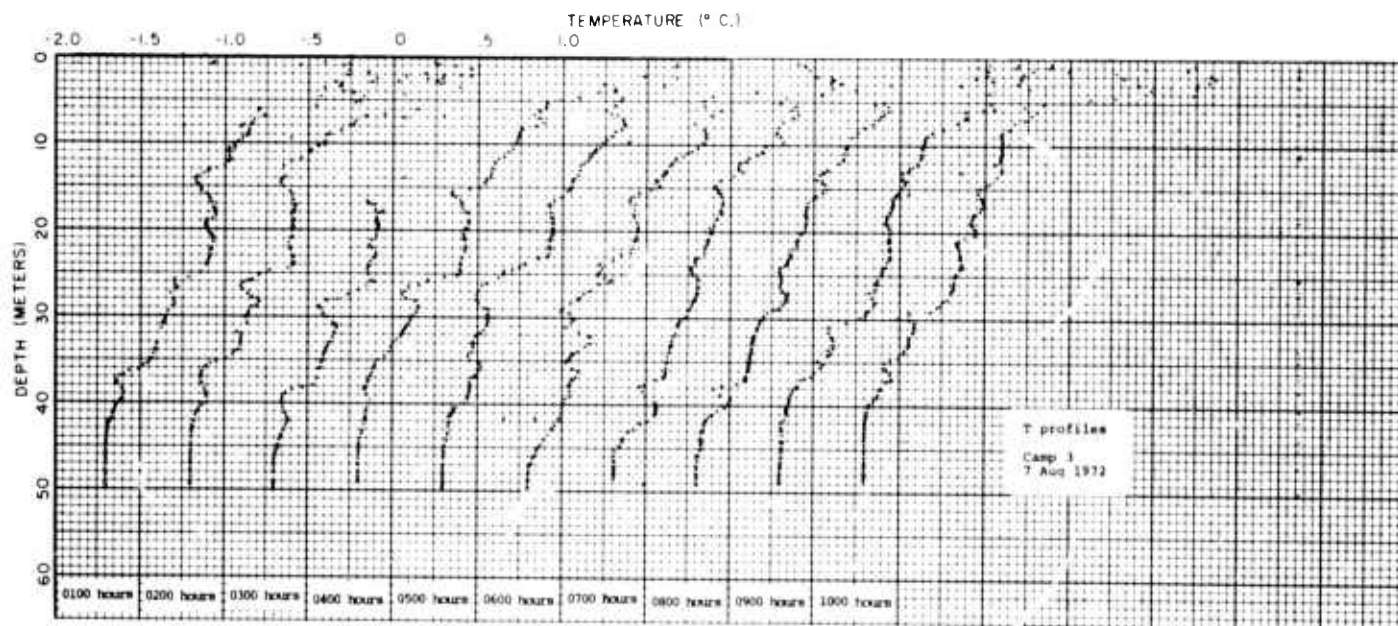
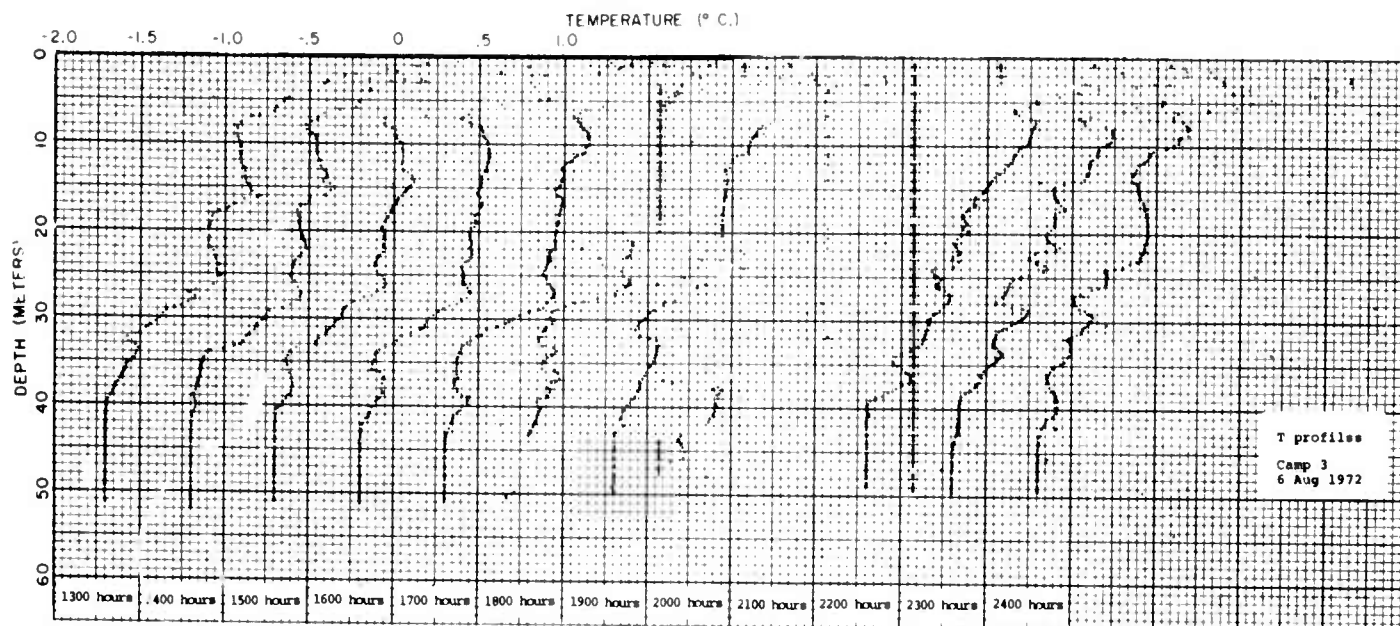
A series of hourly temperature profiles was taken at Camp 4 for the following periods.

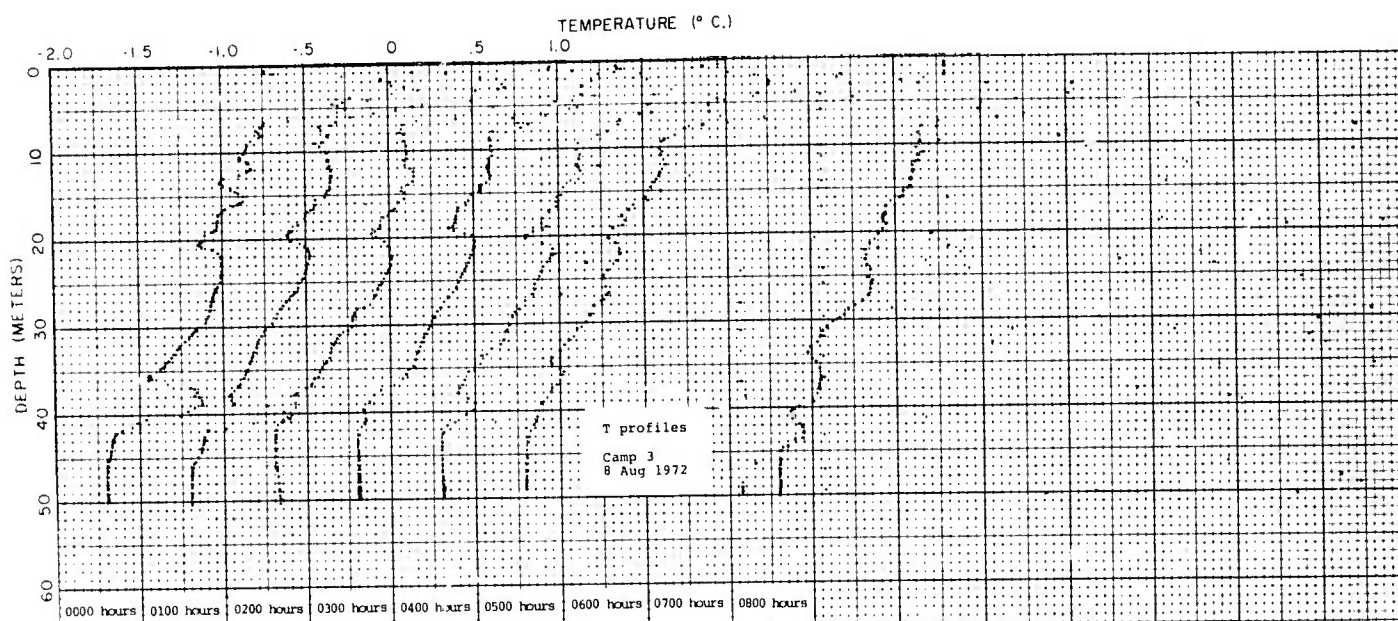
<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>
3 Aug	1915-2415
4 Aug	0115-0600 0700-1200 1300-2400
5 Aug	0100-1200 1300-2400
6 Aug	0100-1200 1300-2400
7 Aug	0100-1200 1300-2400
8 Aug	0100-0800
9 Aug	0200-0600
10 Aug	0315-0645 0800-1200
11 Aug	1400-1800
11-12 Aug	2100-0600

At times CTD profiles were taken from the icebreaker when it was near the instrumented floe.

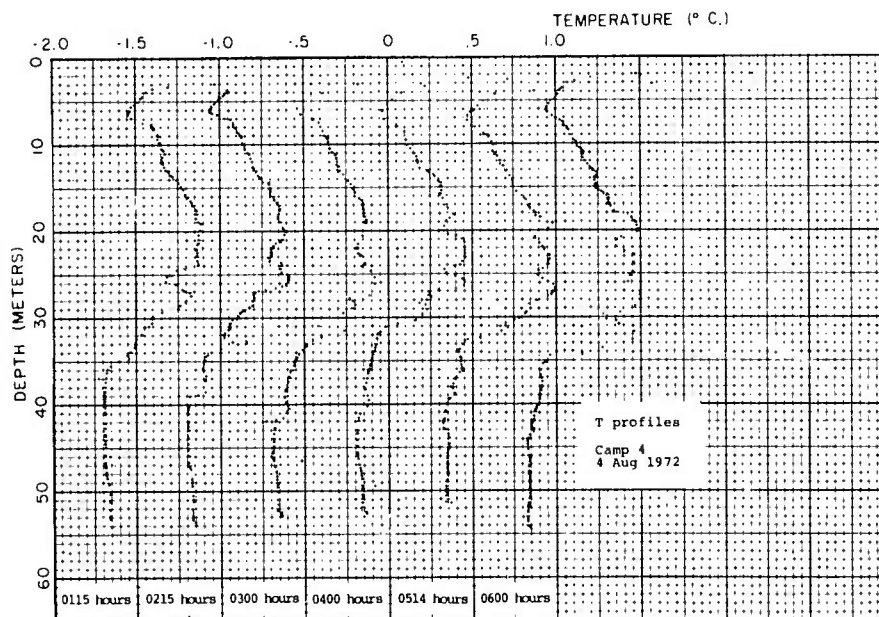
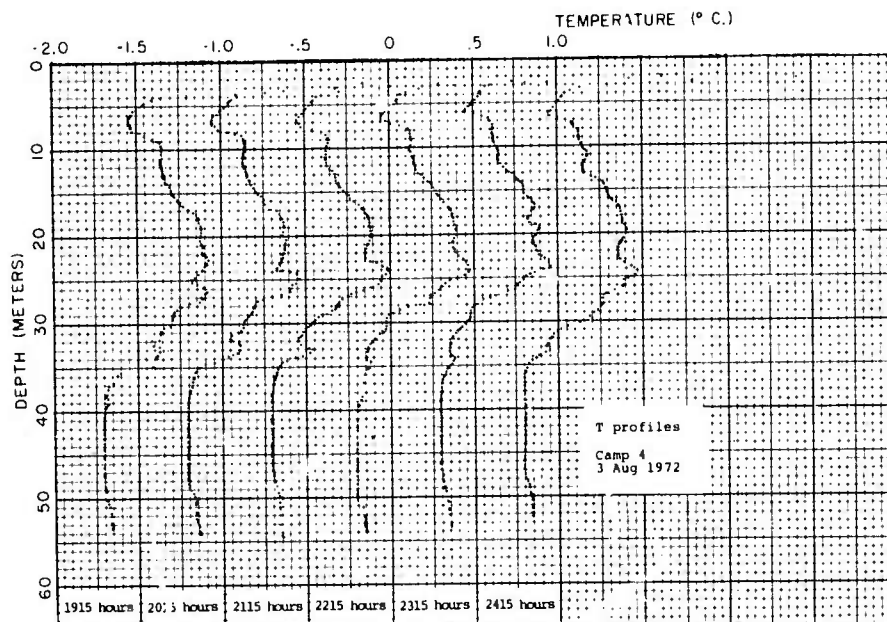
<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>
1 Aug	2345
2 Aug	0045, 0830, 2330
3 Aug	1000, 2315
4 Aug	0915, 1000

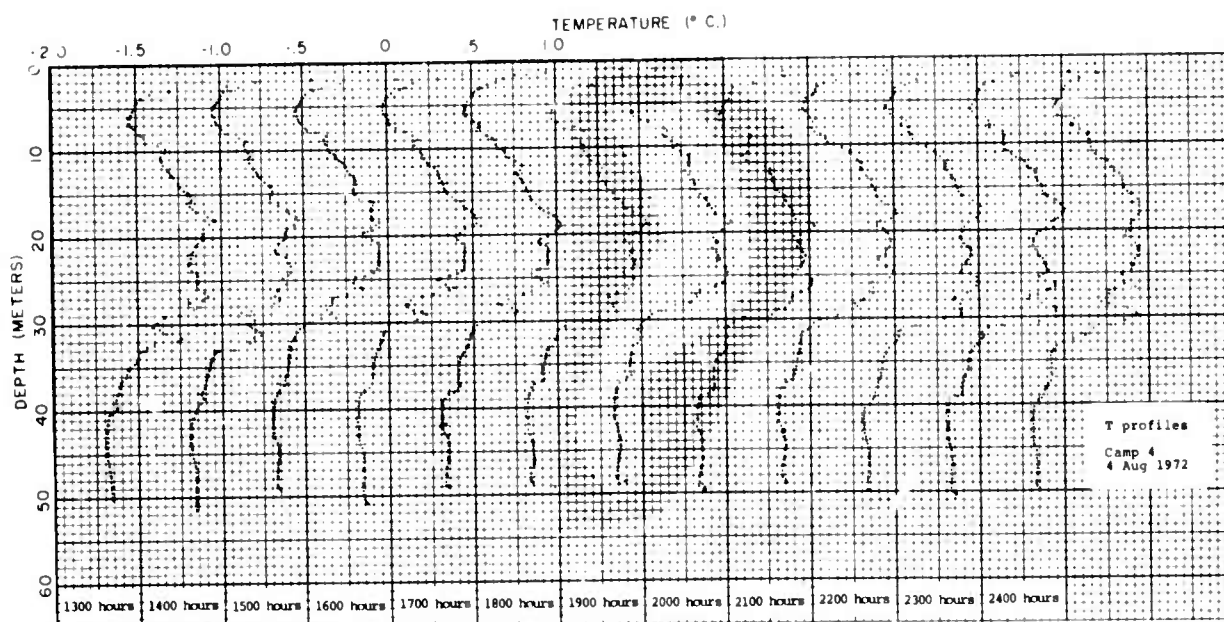
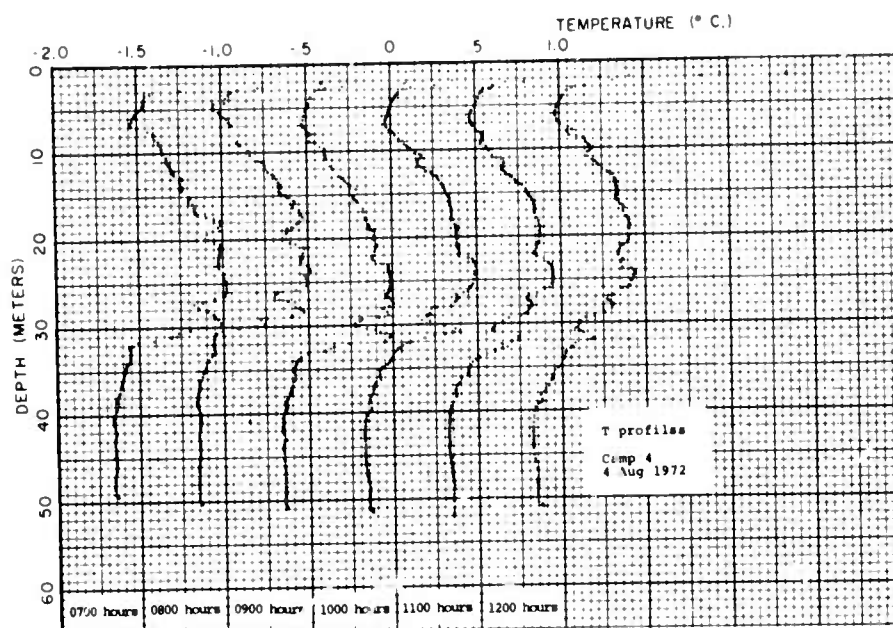


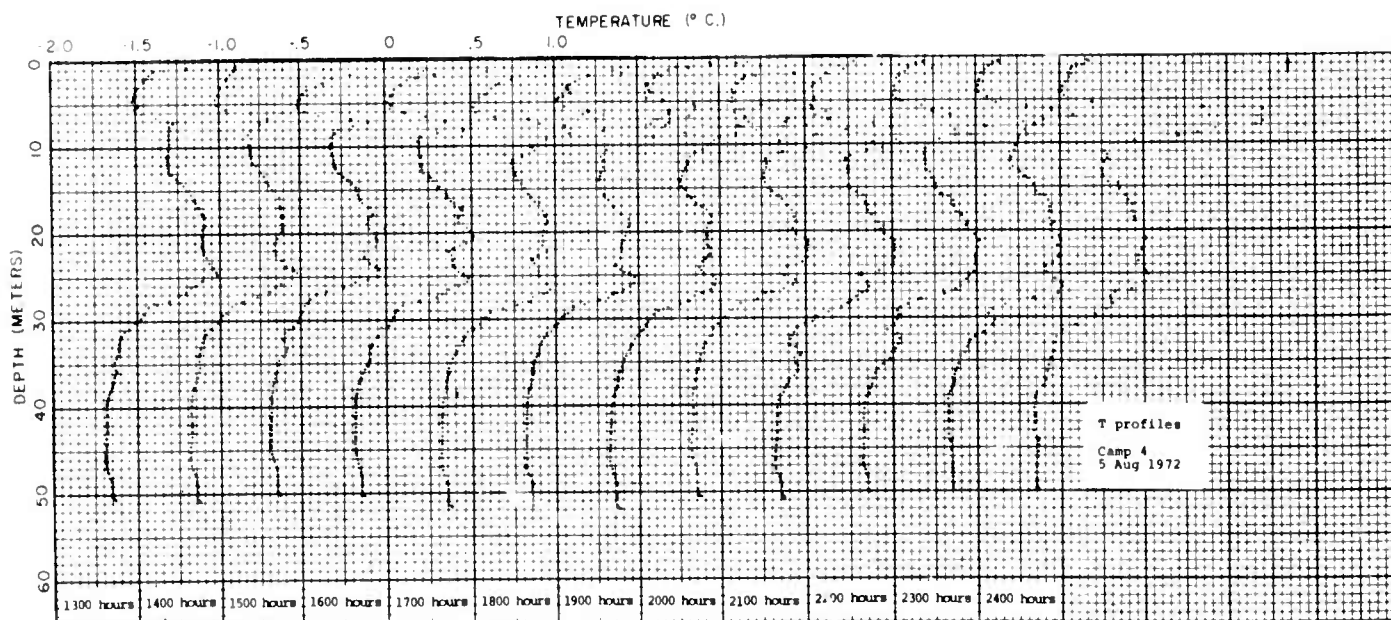
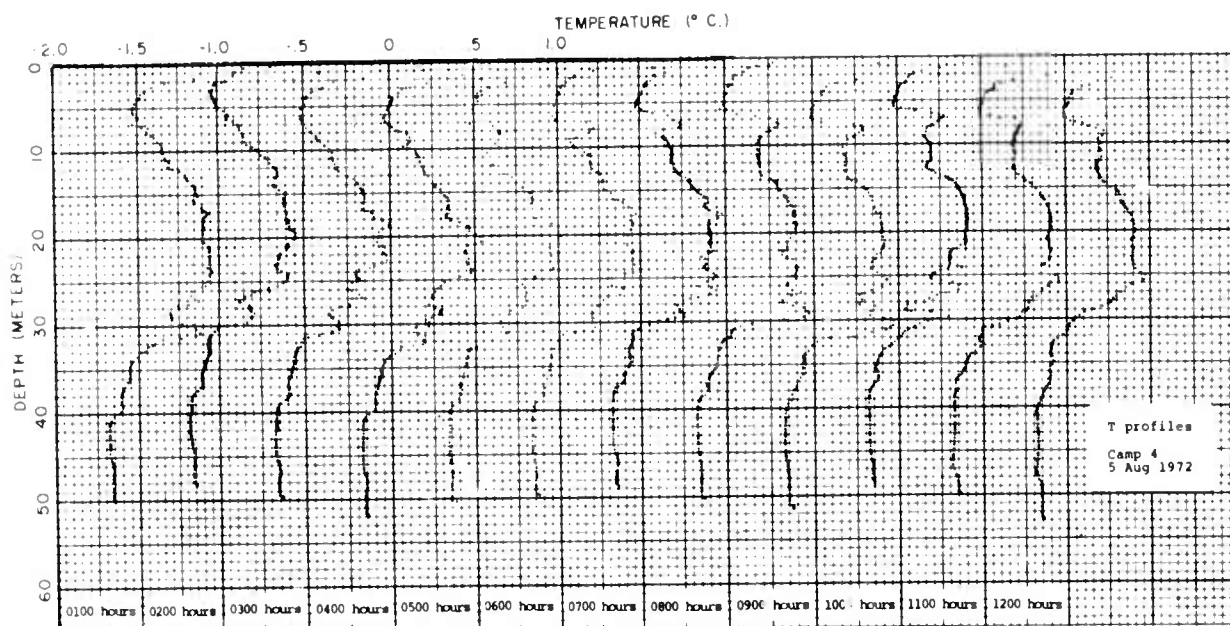


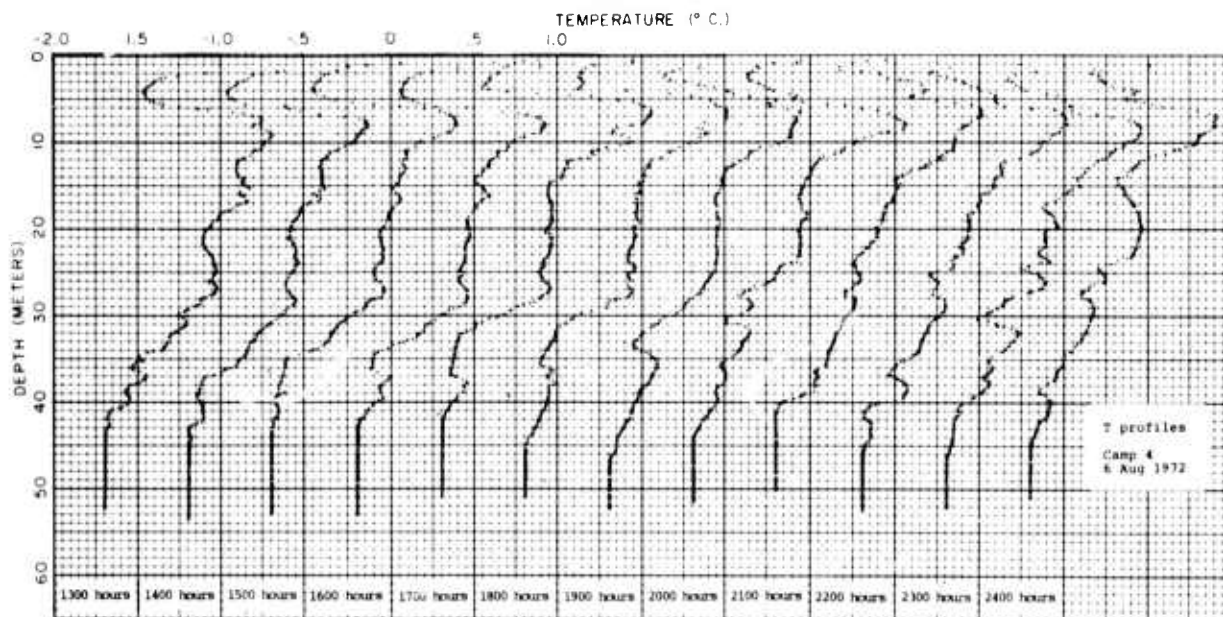
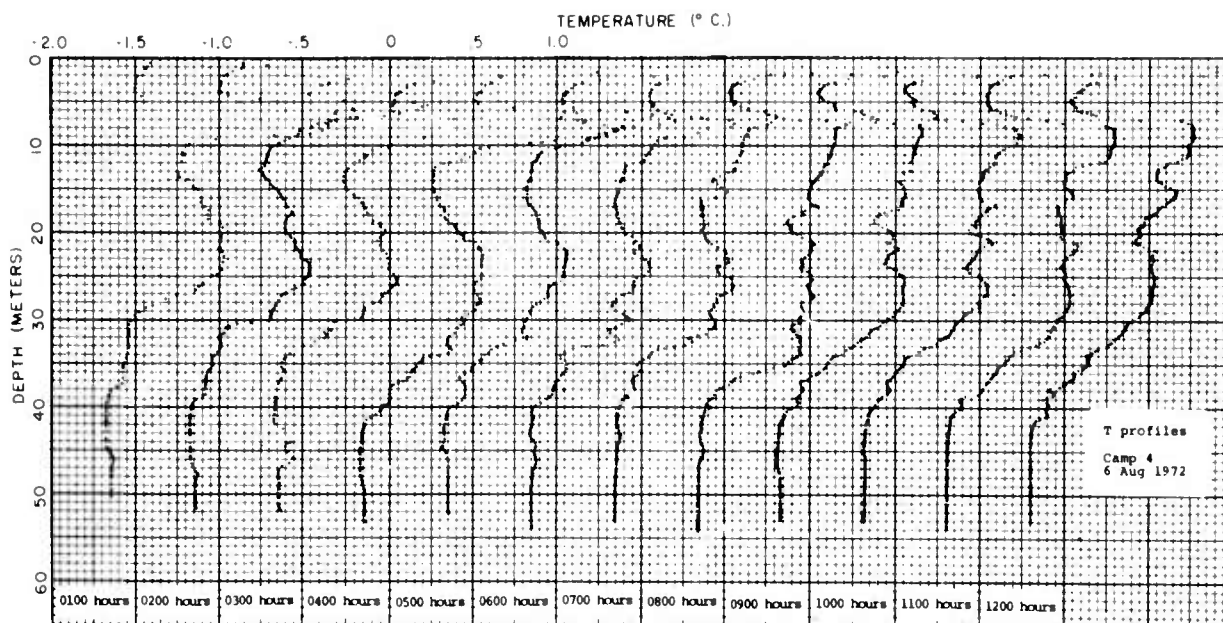


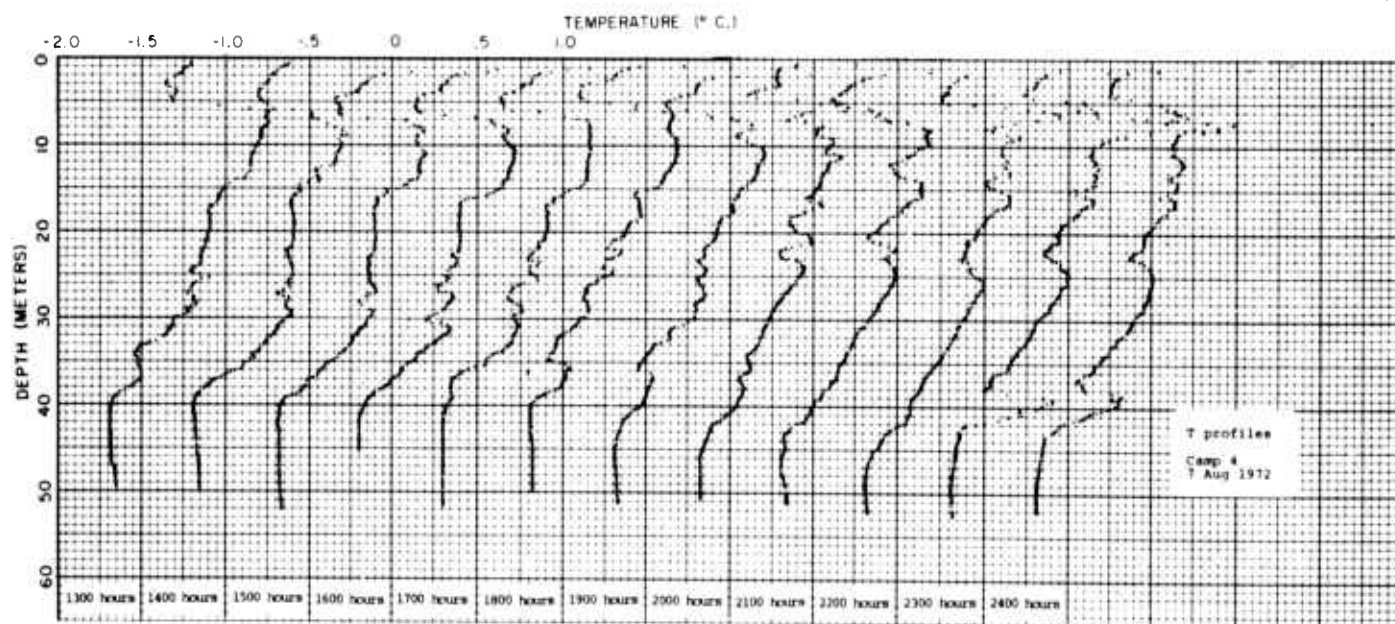
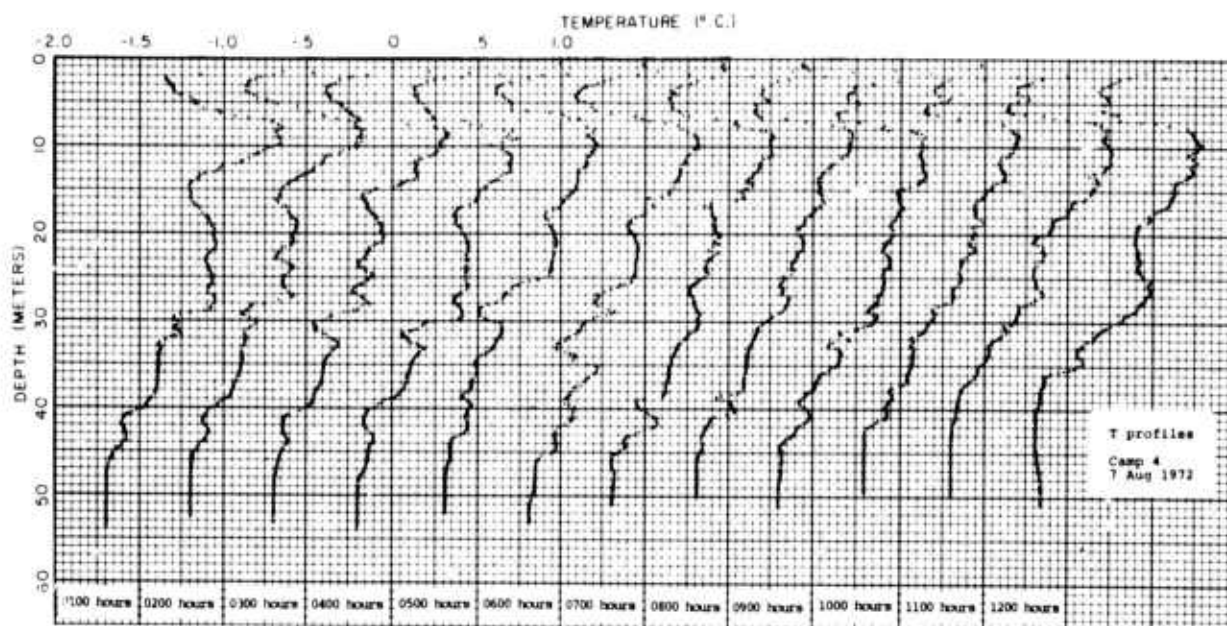
For continuation see Fig. 14b.

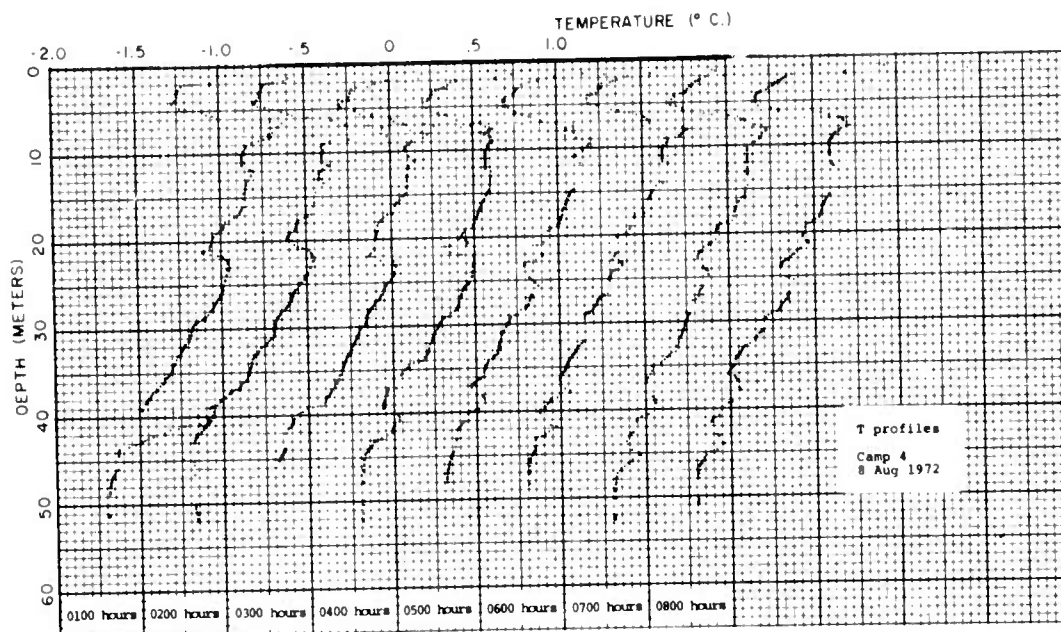




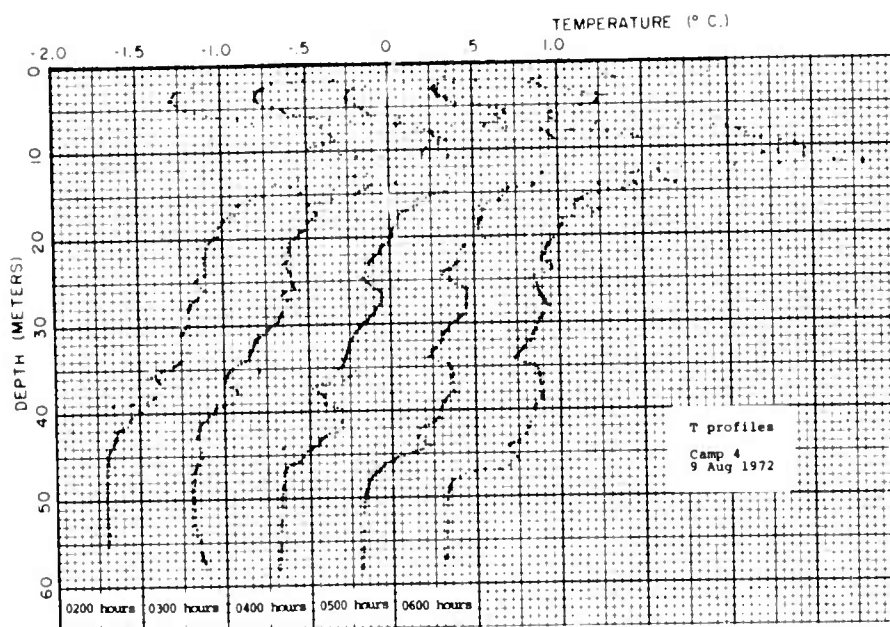








For continuation see Fig. 14b.



For continuation see Fig. 14b.

